

GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: March 18, 2005, 09:53:15 ; Search time 20 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.837 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-10-646-391a-1
Perfect score: 1676
Sequence: 1 gaattccgcgcgtgaccgag.....aaaaaaaaaagggaattc 1676

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1187 seqs, 22896 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2374

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1187 summaries

Database : rgedb:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	* Query		DB	ID	Description
	Score	Match Length			
C 1	28	1.7	33	1	BD171339
C 2	28	1.7	33	1	BD173750
3	27.2	1.6	32	1	A21575
4	27.2	1.6	32	1	BD165916
5	27.2	1.6	32	1	AR438514
6	27.2	1.6	32	1	AX430213
C 7	27	1.6	33	1	AR099615
C 8	27	1.6	33	1	AR120128
9	27	1.6	33	1	AR365237
10	26.8	1.6	30	1	A43784
C 11	26.8	1.6	30	1	A62991
12	26.8	1.6	30	1	A62995
C 13	26.8	1.6	30	1	AR179066
14	26.8	1.6	30	1	AR179070
C 15	26.8	1.6	30	1	BD132851
C 16	26.8	1.6	30	1	BD181358
17	26.8	1.6	30	1	BD181359
C 18	26.8	1.6	30	1	E04638
19	26.8	1.6	30	1	I84450
C 20	26.8	1.6	30	1	AR541545
21	26.8	1.6	30	1	AR541546
C 22	26.8	1.6	30	1	AX104902
23	26.8	1.6	30	1	AX104903
C 24	26.8	1.6	30	1	AX474673
25	26.8	1.6	30	1	AX474674
C 26	26.8	1.6	30	1	AX521609
27	26.8	1.6	30	1	BD105776
C 28	26.8	1.6	33	1	BD011883
C 29	26.4	1.6	29	1	HSA241944
30	26.4	1.6	31	1	A08914
C 31	26.2	1.6	27	1	AX711956
32	26	1.6	26	1	AR090627
C 33	26	1.6	26	1	AR137712

C 34	26	1.6	26	1	AR174582
C 35	26	1.6	26	1	BD248975
C 36	26	1.6	26	1	CQ828164
C 37	26	1.6	26	1	I79495
38	26	1.6	26	1	AR197662
39	26	1.6	26	1	AR259816
C 40	26	1.6	26	1	AR279358
C 41	26	1.6	26	1	AR374074
C 42	26	1.6	26	1	AR404597
C 43	26	1.6	26	1	AR456224
C 44	26	1.6	26	1	AX427154
C 45	26	1.6	26	1	AX528804
C 46	26	1.6	26	1	BD007174
47	26	1.6	27	1	E04985
C 48	26	1.6	27	1	AX104719
C 49	26	1.6	27	1	AX355814
C 50	26	1.6	27	1	AX547772
C 51	26	1.6	28	1	BD234339
52	26	1.6	29	1	AR162080
53	26	1.6	29	1	AR166605
54	26	1.6	29	1	BD204968
55	26	1.6	29	1	BD238387
56	26	1.6	29	1	AR279813
57	26	1.6	29	1	AR288232
C 58	26	1.6	29	1	AX048408
59	26	1.6	29	1	AX048409
60	26	1.6	29	1	AX052994
61	26	1.6	29	1	AX353685
62	26	1.6	29	1	AX662302
C 63	26	1.6	30	1	AX079109
C 64	25.6	1.5	27	1	AR214918
C 65	25.6	1.5	27	1	AX009609
C 66	25.2	1.5	26	1	BD237566
C 67	25.2	1.5	26	1	AR257336
C 68	25.2	1.5	26	1	AR263647
C 69	25.2	1.5	26	1	AX814950
C 70	25.2	1.5	26	1	BD062456
C 71	25.2	1.5	27	1	AX327980
C 72	25.2	1.5	27	1	AX513052
C 73	25	1.5	25	1	AR090628
C 74	25	1.5	25	1	AR105982
75	25	1.5	25	1	BD187513
C 76	25	1.5	25	1	BD187514
C 77	25	1.5	25	1	BD204988
C 78	25	1.5	25	1	I58009
C 79	25	1.5	25	1	I96072
C 80	25	1.5	25	1	AR197663
C 81	25	1.5	25	1	AR259817
C 82	25	1.5	25	1	AR288252
C 83	25	1.5	26	1	AR174581
C 84	25	1.5	26	1	BD192375
C 85	25	1.5	26	1	BD248974
C 86	25	1.5	26	1	I79494
C 87	25	1.5	26	1	I79496
C 88	25	1.5	26	1	AR263648
C 89	25	1.5	26	1	AR374073
C 90	25	1.5	26	1	AR456223
C 91	25	1.5	26	1	AX106717
C 92	25	1.5	27	1	BD175131
C 93	25	1.5	27	1	CQ770357
C 94	25	1.5	27	1	AX492939
95	25	1.5	27	1	S64862S3
96	25	1.5	29	1	BD165919
97	25	1.5	29	1	AR438517
98	25	1.5	29	1	AX052989
99	25	1.5	29	1	AX430216
100	25	1.5	30	1	AR051244
101	25	1.5	30	1	AR127791
102	25	1.5	30	1	I28373
103	24.8	1.5	30	1	AX079108
C 104	24.4	1.5	27	1	AR241865
C 105	24.4	1.5	29	1	I65795
C 106	24.2	1.4	29	1	AR098648

253	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR164658	ACCESSION:AR164658
254	20	1.2	20	1	1	BD218101	ACCESSION:BD218101
255	20	1.2	20	1	1	CQ803453	ACCESSION:CQ803453
c 256	20	1.2	20	1	1	CQ803454	ACCESSION:CQ803454
c 257	20	1.2	20	1	1	E12676	ACCESSION:E12676
c 258	20	1.2	20	1	1	I36180	ACCESSION:I36180
c 259	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208715	ACCESSION:AR208715
c 260	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208716	ACCESSION:AR208716
c 261	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208717	ACCESSION:AR208717
c 262	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208718	ACCESSION:AR208718
c 263	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208719	ACCESSION:AR208719
c 264	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208720	ACCESSION:AR208720
c 265	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208721	ACCESSION:AR208721
c 266	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208722	ACCESSION:AR208722
c 267	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208723	ACCESSION:AR208723
c 268	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208724	ACCESSION:AR208724
c 269	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208725	ACCESSION:AR208725
c 270	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208726	ACCESSION:AR208726
c 271	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208727	ACCESSION:AR208727
c 272	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208728	ACCESSION:AR208728
c 273	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208729	ACCESSION:AR208729
c 274	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208730	ACCESSION:AR208730
c 275	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208731	ACCESSION:AR208731
c 276	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208732	ACCESSION:AR208732
c 277	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208733	ACCESSION:AR208733
c 278	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208734	ACCESSION:AR208734
c 279	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208735	ACCESSION:AR208735
c 280	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208736	ACCESSION:AR208736
c 281	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208737	ACCESSION:AR208737
c 282	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208738	ACCESSION:AR208738
c 283	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208739	ACCESSION:AR208739
c 284	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208740	ACCESSION:AR208740
c 285	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208741	ACCESSION:AR208741
c 286	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208742	ACCESSION:AR208742
c 287	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208743	ACCESSION:AR208743
c 288	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208744	ACCESSION:AR208744
c 289	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208745	ACCESSION:AR208745
c 290	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208746	ACCESSION:AR208746
c 291	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208747	ACCESSION:AR208747
c 292	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208748	ACCESSION:AR208748
c 293	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208749	ACCESSION:AR208749
c 294	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208750	ACCESSION:AR208750
c 295	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208751	ACCESSION:AR208751
c 296	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208752	ACCESSION:AR208752
c 297	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208753	ACCESSION:AR208753
c 298	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208754	ACCESSION:AR208754
c 299	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208755	ACCESSION:AR208755
c 300	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208756	ACCESSION:AR208756
c 301	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208757	ACCESSION:AR208757
c 302	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208758	ACCESSION:AR208758
c 303	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208759	ACCESSION:AR208759
c 304	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208760	ACCESSION:AR208760
c 305	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208761	ACCESSION:AR208761
c 306	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208762	ACCESSION:AR208762
c 307	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208763	ACCESSION:AR208763
c 308	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208764	ACCESSION:AR208764
c 309	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208765	ACCESSION:AR208765
c 310	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208766	ACCESSION:AR208766
c 311	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208767	ACCESSION:AR208767
c 312	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208768	ACCESSION:AR208768
c 313	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208769	ACCESSION:AR208769
c 314	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208770	ACCESSION:AR208770
c 315	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208771	ACCESSION:AR208771
c 316	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208772	ACCESSION:AR208772
c 317	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208773	ACCESSION:AR208773
c 318	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208774	ACCESSION:AR208774
c 319	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208775	ACCESSION:AR208775
c 320	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208776	ACCESSION:AR208776
c 321	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208779	ACCESSION:AR208779
c 322	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR208781	ACCESSION:AR208781
323	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR213738	ACCESSION:AR213738
324	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR222466	ACCESSION:AR222466
c 325	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR236083	ACCESSION:AR236083
326	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR274394	ACCESSION:AR274394
c 327	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR343047	ACCESSION:AR343047
328	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR344936	ACCESSION:AR344936
329	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR365970	ACCESSION:AR365970
330	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR382312	ACCESSION:AR382312
331	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR429653	ACCESSION:AR429653
332	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR447441	ACCESSION:AR447441
333	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR451990	ACCESSION:AR451990
334	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR454776	ACCESSION:AR454776
335	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR489044	ACCESSION:AR489044
336	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR494116	ACCESSION:AR494116
337	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR494728	ACCESSION:AR494728
338	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR532682	ACCESSION:AR532682
339	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR559396	ACCESSION:AR559396
340	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR559411	ACCESSION:AR559411
341	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR561993	ACCESSION:AR561993
342	20	1.2	20	1	1	AR565165	ACCESSION:AR565165
c 343	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX004876	ACCESSION:AX004876
c 344	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX045779	ACCESSION:AX045779
c 345	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX045787	ACCESSION:AX045787
c 346	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX045790	ACCESSION:AX045790
c 347	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX104034	ACCESSION:AX104034
c 348	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX104364	ACCESSION:AX104364
349	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX104368	ACCESSION:AX104368
350	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX196224	ACCESSION:AX196224
351	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX196239	ACCESSION:AX196239
352	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX354974	ACCESSION:AX354974
c 353	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX355810	ACCESSION:AX355810
c 354	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX355811	ACCESSION:AX355811
355	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX440125	ACCESSION:AX440125
356	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX440140	ACCESSION:AX440140
357	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX465311	ACCESSION:AX465311
358	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX465326	ACCESSION:AX465326
c 359	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX547087	ACCESSION:AX547087
c 360	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX547417	ACCESSION:AX547417
361	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX547421	ACCESSION:AX547421
362	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX556124	ACCESSION:AX556124
363	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX556139	ACCESSION:AX556139
364	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX664307	ACCESSION:AX664307
c 365	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX664308	ACCESSION:AX664308
c 366	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX741040	ACCESSION:AX741040
367	20	1.2	20	1	1	AX741052	ACCESSION:AX741052
368	20	1.2	20	1	1	BD008523	ACCESSION:BD008523
c 369	20	1.2	20	1	1	BD080522	ACCESSION:BD080522
c 370	20	1.2	20	1	1	BD107450	ACCESSION:BD107450
371	20	1.2	21	1	1	AR153849	ACCESSION:AR153849
372	20	1.2	21	1	1	CQ786121	ACCESSION:CQ786121
373	20	1.2	21	1	1	CQ786639	ACCESSION:CQ786639
374	20	1.2	21	1	1	I36166	ACCESSION:I36166
c 375	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825135	ACCESSION:AX825135
c 376	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825137	ACCESSION:AX825137
c 377	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825138	ACCESSION:AX825138
c 378	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825160	ACCESSION:AX825160
c 379	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825161	ACCESSION:AX825161
c 380	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825162	ACCESSION:AX825162
c 381	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825163	ACCESSION:AX825163
c 382	20	1.2	21	1	1	AX825164	ACCESSION:AX825164
383	20	1.2	21	1	1	BD087491	ACCESSION:BD087491
c 384	20	1.2	24	1	1	E13209	ACCESSION:E13209
385	19.8	1.2	23	1	1	BD245230	ACCESSION:BD245230
386	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AR236281	ACCESSION:AR236281
c 387	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AR241831	ACCESSION:AR241831
c 388	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825104	ACCESSION:AX825104
c 389	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825109	ACCESSION:AX825109
c 390	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825111	ACCESSION:AX825111
c 391	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825117	ACCESSION:AX825117
c 392	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825118	ACCESSION:AX825118
c 393	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825120	ACCESSION:AX825120
c 394	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825127	ACCESSION:AX825127
c 395	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825133	ACCESSION:AX825133
c 396	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825134	ACCESSION:AX825134
c 397	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825140	ACCESSION:AX825140
c 398	19.4	1.2	21	1	1	AX825143	ACCESSION:AX825143

C 399	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825144	ACCESSION:AX825144	C 472	19	1.1	19	1	1	CQ786654	ACCESSION:CQ786654
C 400	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825148	ACCESSION:AX825148	C 473	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR205798	ACCESSION:AR205798
C 401	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825149	ACCESSION:AX825149	C 474	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR205799	ACCESSION:AR205799
C 402	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825150	ACCESSION:AX825150	C 475	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR205800	ACCESSION:AR205800
C 403	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825151	ACCESSION:AX825151	C 476	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR205801	ACCESSION:AR205801
C 404	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825152	ACCESSION:AX825152	C 477	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR205809	ACCESSION:AR205809
C 405	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825153	ACCESSION:AX825153	C 478	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213490	ACCESSION:AR213490
C 406	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825154	ACCESSION:AX825154	C 479	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213491	ACCESSION:AR213491
C 407	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825155	ACCESSION:AX825155	C 480	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213492	ACCESSION:AR213492
C 408	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825157	ACCESSION:AX825157	C 481	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213493	ACCESSION:AR213493
C 409	19.4	1.2	21	1	AX825158	ACCESSION:AX825158	C 482	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213494	ACCESSION:AR213494
C 410	19.4	1.2	24	1	BD196419	ACCESSION:BD196419	C 483	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213495	ACCESSION:AR213495
C 411	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX103868	ACCESSION:AX103868	C 484	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213496	ACCESSION:AR213496
C 412	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX546921	ACCESSION:AX546921	C 485	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213497	ACCESSION:AR213497
C 413	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961627	ACCESSION:AX961627	C 486	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213501	ACCESSION:AR213501
C 414	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961628	ACCESSION:AX961628	C 487	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213502	ACCESSION:AR213502
C 415	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961629	ACCESSION:AX961629	C 488	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213503	ACCESSION:AR213503
C 416	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961630	ACCESSION:AX961630	C 489	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR213512	ACCESSION:AR213512
C 417	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961631	ACCESSION:AX961631	490	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR222465	ACCESSION:AR222465
C 418	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961632	ACCESSION:AX961632	C 491	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR237463	ACCESSION:AR237463
C 419	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961633	ACCESSION:AX961633	C 492	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR321589	ACCESSION:AR321589
C 420	19.2	1.1	24	1	AX961678	ACCESSION:AX961678	C 493	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR359804	ACCESSION:AR359804
C 421	19	1.1	19	1	A68209	ACCESSION:A68209	C 494	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR359805	ACCESSION:AR359805
C 422	19	1.1	19	1	AR048767	ACCESSION:AR048767	C 495	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR359806	ACCESSION:AR359806
C 423	19	1.1	19	1	AR111371	ACCESSION:AR111371	C 496	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR367447	ACCESSION:AR367447
C 424	19	1.1	19	1	AR111946	ACCESSION:AR111946	C 497	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR399177	ACCESSION:AR399177
C 425	19	1.1	19	1	AR111947	ACCESSION:AR111947	C 498	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR399178	ACCESSION:AR399178
C 426	19	1.1	19	1	AR111948	ACCESSION:AR111948	C 499	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR403601	ACCESSION:AR403601
C 427	19	1.1	19	1	AR111949	ACCESSION:AR111949	C 500	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR403602	ACCESSION:AR403602
C 428	19	1.1	19	1	AR111950	ACCESSION:AR111950	C 501	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR403603	ACCESSION:AR403603
C 429	19	1.1	19	1	AR111951	ACCESSION:AR111951	C 502	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR403604	ACCESSION:AR403604
C 430	19	1.1	19	1	AR111952	ACCESSION:AR111952	C 503	19	1.1	19	1	1	AR403605	ACCESSION:AR403605
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C 470	19	1.1	19	1	CQ786180	ACCESSION:CQ786180	543	18.8	1.1	22	1	1	BD085544	ACCESSION:BD085544
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AUTHORS	Oku,T., Nishio,T. and Sato,T.								
TITLE	Production method of cytochrome c								
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 2002218979-A 2 06-AUG-2002;								
COMMENT	NIHON UNIVERSITY								
OS	Artificial Sequence								
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PD	06-AUG-2002								
PF	23-JAN-2001 JP 2001014510								
PI	TADATAKE OKU,TOSHIYUKI NISHIO,TADASHI SATO								
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DEFINITION	Process for producing cytochrome c.								
ACCESSION	BD173750								
VERSION	BD173750.1 GI:28415083								
KEYWORDS	WO 02059339-A/2.								
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AUTHORS	Oku,T., Nishio,T. and Sato,T.								
TITLE	Process for producing cytochrome c								
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PI	TADATAKE OKU,TOSHIYUKI NISHIO,TADASHI SATO								
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ACCESSION       A21575
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SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        synthetic construct
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 32)
AUTHORS        .
TITLE          CYTOLYSIS INHIBITOR PROTEINS (CLI) AND DNA SEQUENCES CODING FOR
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JOURNAL         Patent: WO 9105043-A 1 18-APR-1991;
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Db

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VERSION         BD165916.1  GI:27871728
KEYWORDS        JP 2002191384-A/4.
SOURCE          unidentified
ORGANISM        unidentified
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 32)
AUTHORS        Dietmaier,W.
TITLE          Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
JOURNAL         Patent: JP 2002191384-A 4 09-JUL-2002;
                F. HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AG
COMMENT         OS Homo sapiens (human)
                PN JP 2002191384-A/4
                PD 09-JUL-2002
                PF 13-NOV-2001 JP 2001348017
                PR 15-NOV-2000 EP 00124897.0
                PI WOLFGANG DIETMAIER
                PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
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RESULT 5
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ACCESSION       AR438514
VERSION         AR438514.1  GI:42663385
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SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 32)
AUTHORS        Dietmaier,W.
TITLE          Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
JOURNAL         Patent: US 6664064-A 4 16-DEC-2003;
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..32
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                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      1.6%;  Score 27.2;  DB 1;  Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 90.6%;  Pred. No. 75;
Matches 29;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 3;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1637  TGAGCTGAAAAA 1668
          |||||
          1  TCAGGTAAAAA 32

Db

RESULT 6
AX430213
LOCUS           AX430213           32 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 28-JUN-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 4 from Patent EP1207210.
ACCESSION       AX430213
VERSION         AX430213.1  GI:21655578
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Dietmaier,W.
TITLE          Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive pcr products
JOURNAL         Patent: EP 1207210-A 4 22-MAY-2002;
                Roche Diagnostics GmbH (DE) ; F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                source
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                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      1.6%;  Score 27.2;  DB 1;  Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 90.6%;  Pred. No. 75;
Matches 29;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 3;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1637  TGAGCTGAAAAA 1668
          |||||
          1  TCAGGTAAAAA 32

Db

RESULT 7
AR099615/c
LOCUS           AR099615           33 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION      Sequence 26 from patent US 6077934.
ACCESSION       AR099615
VERSION         AR099615.1  GI:12809381
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 33)
AUTHORS        Jacobsen,R., Jimenez,E., Cruz,L.J., Olivera,B.M., Gray,W.R.,
                Grilley,M., Watkins,M. and Hillyard,D.R.
TITLE          Contryphan peptides
```


REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Oerum,H. and Seeger,C.
TITLE METHOD FOR GENERATING MULTIPLE DOUBLE STRANDED NUCLEIC ACIDS
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9720068-A 7 05-JUN-1997;
BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
RESULT 13
AR179066/c
LOCUS AR179066 30 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 6326143.
ACCESSION AR179066
VERSION AR179066.1 GI:20220621
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Oerum,H. and Seeger,C.
TITLE Method for generating multiple double stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6326143-A 3 04-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 14
AR179070
LOCUS AR179070 30 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6326143.
ACCESSION AR179070
VERSION AR179070.1 GI:20220625
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Oerum,H. and Seeger,C.
TITLE Method for generating multiple double stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6326143-A 7 04-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
RESULT 15
BD132851/c
LOCUS BD132851 30 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Methods of nucleic acid detection.
ACCESSION BD132851
VERSION BD132851.1 GI:23227796
KEYWORDS JP 2002509443-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Weisburg,W.G., Stull,P.D. and Reshatoff,M.R.
TITLE Methods of nucleic acid detection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509443-A 2 26-MAR-2002;
COMMENT GEN PROBE INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002509443-A/2
PD 26-MAR-2002
PF 30-OCT-1998 JP 1999526687
PR 31-OCT-1997 US 60/063969
PI WILLIAM G WEISBURG,PAUL D STULL,MICHAEL R RESHATOFF PC
C12Q1/68
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 16
BD181358/c
LOCUS BD181358 30 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Novel fluorescent colorant and method of assaying nucleic acid.
ACCESSION BD181358
VERSION BD181358.1 GI:30792276
KEYWORDS JP 2002327130-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.
TITLE Novel fluorescent colorant and method of assaying nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002327130-A 1 15-NOV-2002;
COMMENT TOSOH CORP
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002327130-A/1
PD 15-NOV-2002
PF 11-JAN-2002 JP 2002005267
PI TAKUMI TOKUNAGA,TAKAHIKO ISHIGURO,RYUICHI HORIE PC
C09B23/00,C07D417/14,C07H21/04,C09K11/06,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68, PC
G01N33/58,
PC C12N15/00
CC dt30mer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .30
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 17
BD181359
LOCUS BD181359 30 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Novel fluorescent colorant and method of assaying nucleic acid.
ACCESSION BD181359
VERSION BD181359.1 GI:30792277
KEYWORDS JP 2002327130-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.
TITLE Novel fluorescent colorant and method of assaying nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002327130-A 2 15-NOV-2002;
TOSOH CORP

COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002327130-A/2
PD 15-NOV-2002
PF 11-JAN-2002 JP 2002005267
PI TAKUMI TOKUNAGA,TAKAHIKO ISHIGURO,RYUICHI HORIE PC
C09B23/00,C07D417/14,C07H21/04,C09K11/06,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68, PC
G01N33/58,
PC C12N15/00
CC da30mer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1. .30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

FEATURES
source
1. .30
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 18
E04638/c
LOCUS E04638 30 bp RNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Synthesized Oligoribonucleotides of more than 20 mers.
ACCESSION E04638
VERSION E04638.1 GI:5708508
KEYWORDS JP 1992330093-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Tanimura,H. and Imada,M.
TITLE PRODUCTION OF OLIGORIBONUCLEOTIDE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1992330093-A 2 18-NOV-1992;
TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD
COMMENT OS Artificial gene
OC Artificial sequence; Genes.
PN JP 1992330093-A/2
PD 18-NOV-1992
PF 07-JUN-1991 JP 1991136086

PR 20-JUL-1990 JP 90P 190762
PI TANIMURA HIROSHI, IMADA MICHIO
PC C07H21/02;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .30
FT /note='suitably selected protection of RNA units
FT facilitates 20 or more-mer oligonucleotides'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1. .30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 19
I84450
LOCUS I84450 30 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5695936.
ACCESSION I84450
VERSION I84450.1 GI:3021970
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Mandrand,B., Cros,P., Delair,T., Charles,M.-H., Erout,M.-N. and Pichot,C.
TITLE Reagent and method for the detection of a nucleotide sequence with signal amplification
JOURNAL Patent: US 5695936-A 9 09-DEC-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 20
AR541545/c
LOCUS AR541545 30 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6743588.
ACCESSION AR541545
VERSION AR541545.1 GI:53933523
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.
TITLE Fluorescent dye and method of measuring nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 6743588-A 1 01-JUN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
/organism="unknown"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 21
AX1041546
LOCUS AR541546 30 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6743588.
ACCESSION AR541546
VERSION AR541546.1 GI:53933524
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.
TITLE Fluorescent dye and method of measuring nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 6743588-A 2 01-JUN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 22
AX104902/c
LOCUS AX104902 30 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1094 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104902
VERSION AX104902.1 GI:13921099
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 1094 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 23
AX104903

LOCUS AX104903 30 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1095 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104903
VERSION AX104903.1 GI:13921100
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 1095 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 24
AX474673/c
LOCUS AX474673 30 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent EP1223226.
ACCESSION AX474673
VERSION AX474673.1 GI:22214013
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.
TITLE Novel fluorescent dye and method of measuring nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1223226-A 1 17-JUL-2002;
Tosoh Corporation (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Artificial"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 25
AX474674
LOCUS AX474674 30 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent EP1223226.
ACCESSION AX474674
VERSION AX474674.1 GI:22214014
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Tokunaga,T., Ishiguro,T. and Horie,R.

TITLE Novel fluorescent dye and method of measuring nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1223226-A 2 17-JUL-2002;
 Tosoh Corporation (JP)
FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Artificial"
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
 |||||
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
 RESULT 26
 AX521609/c
 LOCUS AX521609 30 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 115 from Patent WO0222874.
 ACCESSION AX521609
 VERSION AX521609.1 GI:23572654
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Utermohlen,J.G. and Connaughton,J.
 TITLE Oligonucleotides for labeling oligonucleotide probes and proteins
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0222874-A 115 21-MAR-2002;
 VENTANA MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1. .30
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 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="oligonucleotide probe"
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
 |||||
 Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 27
 BD105776
 LOCUS BD105776 30 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Conjugates of biologically stable polymers and polynucleotides for
 treating systemic lupus erythematosus.
 ACCESSION BD105776
 VERSION BD105776.1 GI:22651350
 KEYWORDS JP 2001354569-A/1.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
 AUTHORS Conrad,M.J. and Coutts,S.
 TITLE Conjugates of biologically stable polymers and polynucleotides for
 treating systemic lupus erythematosus
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001354569-A 1 25-DEC-2001;
 LA JOLLA PHARMACEUTICAL CO
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2001354569-A/1
 PD 25-DEC-2001
 PF 04-APR-2001 JP 2001106534
 PR 16-JAN-1990 US 466138,13-MAR-1990 US 494118 PI
 MICHAEL J CONRAD,STEPHEN COUTTS

PC A61K31/7088,A61K47/48,A61P37/02,C07K14/00,C12N15/00,C12N15/00
 CC Synthetic Construct
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1. .30
 FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 77;
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
 |||||
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
 RESULT 28
 BD011883/c
 LOCUS BD011883 33 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Detection kit for SRSV.
 ACCESSION BD011883
 VERSION BD011883.1 GI:22092072
 KEYWORDS WO 0079280-A/13.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 33)
 AUTHORS Takeda,N., Natori,K., Miyamura,T., Kunio, Kamata, Sato,T. and
 Sato,S.
 TITLE Detection kit for SRSV
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0079280-A 13 28-DEC-2000;
 JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY DIRECTOR GE YOSHIHIKO HIROSE,MITSUAKI
 MORIGUCHI,KIMIYASU ISOBE DISEASES, DENKA SEIKEN CO LTD,NAOKAZU
 TAKEDA,KATSURO NATORI,TATSUO MIYAMURA, KUNIO KAMATA,TOSHINORI
 SATO,SEIYA SATO
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0079280-A/13
 PD 28-DEC-2000
 PF 22-JUN-2000 WO 2000JP004095
 PR 22-JUN-1999 JP 99P 175928
 PI NAOKAZU TAKEDA,KATSURO NATORI,TATSUO MIYAMURA, KUNIO KAMATA,TOSHINORI
 KAMATA,TOSHINORI SATO,
 PI SEIYA SATO
 PC G01N33/569,C12N15/40
 CC
FEATURES
 Key Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 33;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 84;
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
 |||||
 Db 33 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4
 RESULT 29
 HSA241944/c
 LOCUS HSA241944 29 bp DNA linear PRI 24-FEB-2000
 DEFINITION Homo sapiens gpl30 gene, partial, intron 14 splice acceptor site.
 ACCESSION AJ241944
 VERSION AJ241944.1 GI:7105900
 KEYWORDS gpl30 gene; splice acceptor site.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)


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    Location/Qualifiers
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      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 34
AR174582/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
      1..26
      /organism="unknown"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
  1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 35
BD248975/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
COMMENT
  OS Artificial Sequence
  PN JP 2002537839-A/36
  PD 12-NOV-2002
  PF 09-MAR-2000 JP 2000603382
  PR 09-MAR-1999 US 09/264908,11-MAR-1999 US 09/265992 PR
  01-JUL-1999 US 60/142013
  PI JULIA E NOVAK,SCOTT R PRESNELL,CINDY A SPRECHER,DONALD C PI
  FOSTER,
  PI RICHARD D HOLLY,JANE A GROSS,JANET V JOHNSTON,ANDREW J NELSON,
  PI STACEY R DILLON,ANGELA K HAMMOND
  PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K45/00,A61P35/00,A61P37/00,C07K14/52,
  PC C07K14/53,
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PC C07K14/54,C07K14/55,C07K16/24,C07K19/00,C12N1/15,C12N1/19, PC
C12N1/21,
PC C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12P21/02,G01N33/53,C12N15/00,C12N5/00, PC
A61K37/02
CC Oligonucleotide primer ZC7764b
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..26
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
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      1..26
      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
  1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 36
CQ828164
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match
  1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 37
I79495/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
      1..26
      /organism="unknown"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 43
AR456224/c
LOCUS AR456224 linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 39 from patent US 6686178.
ACCESSION AR456224
VERSION AR456224.1 GI:42691247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Novak,J.E., Presnell,S.R., Sprecher,C.A., Foster,D.C., Holly,R.D., Gross,J.A., Johnston,J.V., Nelson,A.J., Dillon,S.R. and Hammond,A.K.
TITLE Cytokine zalphall1 ligand polynucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686178-A 39 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 44
AX427154/c
LOCUS AX427154 linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0210374.
ACCESSION AX427154
VERSION AX427154.1 GI:21530535
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lin,S.L., Chuong,C.M. and Widelitz,R.B.
TITLE Gene silencing using mrna-cdna hybrids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210374-A 3 07-FEB-2002;
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Poly(dT)-26mer primer"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 45
AX528804/c
LOCUS AX528804 linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from Patent WO02059357.
ACCESSION AX528804
VERSION AX528804.1 GI:25172859

KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Pedersen,M.L.
TITLE Assay and kit for analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059357-A 53 01-AUG-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="synthetic construct"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 46
BD007174/c
LOCUS BD007174 linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Method and composition for capturing multiple polynucleotide.
ACCESSION BD007174
VERSION BD007174.1 GI:18635545
KEYWORDS JP 2001503973-A/2.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS OGneill,R.A., Chen,J.C., Chiesa,C. and Fry,G.
TITLE Method and composition for capturing multiple polynucleotide
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001503973-A 2 27-MAR-2001;
THE PERKIN ELMAR CORP
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001503973-A/2
PD 27-MAR-2001
PF 02-OCT-1997 JP 1998516839
PR 04-OCT-1996 US 60/027832,12-JUN-1997 US 08/873437 PI
ROGER A O'NEILL,JAR CAIN CHEN,CLAUDIA CHIESA,GEORGE FRY PC
Cl2Q1/68,Cl2N15/09,Cl2N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .26
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .26
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 47
E04985
LOCUS E04985 linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION DNA sequence of 3'terminal fragment of ITR.
ACCESSION E04985
VERSION E04985.1 GI:2173180
KEYWORDS JP 1993103673-A/79.


```
COMMENT      OS      Artificial Sequence
PN      JP 2002532085-A/12
PD      02-OCT-2002
PF      17-DEC-1999  JP 2000588337
PR      17-DEC-1998  US  09/213834
PI      YURI ROMANTCHIKOV
PC      C12N15/09,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N15/00,C12N5/
CC      Cloning Vector
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source      1..28
FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source      1..28
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1646 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db      28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 3

RESULT 52
AR162080
LOCUS      AR162080      29 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION      Sequence 8 from patent US 6258558.
ACCESSION      AR162080
VERSION      AR162080.1 GI:16229144
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS      Szostak,J.W., Roberts,R.W. and Liu,R.
TITLE      Method for selection of proteins using RNA-protein fusions
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6258558-A 8 10-JUL-2001;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..29
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 53
AR166605
LOCUS      AR166605      29 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION      Sequence 8 from patent US 6281344.
ACCESSION      AR166605
VERSION      AR166605.1 GI:16241997
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS      Szostak,J.W., Roberts,R.W. and Liu,R.
TITLE      Nucleic acid-protein fusion molecules and libraries
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6281344-A 8 28-AUG-2001;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..29
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 54
BD204968
LOCUS      BD204968      29 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Protein array enabling site specification.
ACCESSION      BD204968
VERSION      BD204968.1 GI:33014738
KEYWORDS      JP 2002510505-A/3.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS      Kuimelis,R.G. and Wagner,R.
TITLE      Protein array enabling site specification
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002510505-A 3 09-APR-2002;
COMMENT      PHYLOS INC
OS      Artificial Sequence
PN      JP 2002510505-A/3
PD      09-APR-2002
PF      31-MAR-1999  JP 2000542484
PR      03-APR-1998  US  60/080686
PI      ROBERT G KUIMELIS,RICHARD WAGNER
PC      C12N15/09,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/566, PC
G01N33/68,
PC      C12N15/00
CC      Oligonucleotide used for attaching puromycin
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source      1..29
FT      /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 55
BD238387
LOCUS      BD238387      29 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Sorting of proteins using RNA-protein fused body.
ACCESSION      BD238387
VERSION      BD238387.1 GI:33048157
KEYWORDS      JP 2002536025-A/5.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS      Szostak,J.W., Roberts,R.W. and Liu,R.
TITLE      Sorting of proteins using RNA-protein fused body
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002536025-A 5 29-OCT-2002;
COMMENT      THE GENERAL HOSPITAL CORP
OS      Artificial Sequence
PN      JP 2002536025-A/5
PD      29-OCT-2002
PF      01-FEB-2000  JP 2000598669
PR      09-FEB-1999  US  09/247190
```


[illegible]

VERSION AX052994.1 GI:12227096
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Hoppe,H.U., Burgstaller,P., Konz,D., Woelk,U. and Pignot,M.
TITLE Detection system for analyzing molecular interactions, production and utilization thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0071749-A 10 30-NOV-2000;
Aventis Research & Technology GmbH & Co. KG. (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kunstlichen Sequenz:Puromycin-Linker"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 61
AX353685
LOCUS AX353685 29 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0204656.
ACCESSION AX353685
VERSION AX353685.1 GI:18618749
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Wagner,P. and Polakowski,T.
TITLE Bio-probes and use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0204656-A 5 17-JAN-2002;
Xzillion GmbH & Co.KG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Linker mit Puromycin am 3'-Ende"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 62
AX662302
LOCUS AX662302 29 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from Patent WO02059293.
ACCESSION AX662302
VERSION AX662302.1 GI:29163186
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Forster,A.C. and Blacklow,S.C.
TITLE Process and compositions for peptide, protein and peptidomimetic

synthesis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059293-A 41 01-AUG-2002;
Forster, Anthony C. (US); Blacklow, Stephen C. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="FROM SYNTHETIC DNA"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 89;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 63
AX079109/c
LOCUS AX079109 30 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0106226.
ACCESSION AX079109
VERSION AX079109.1 GI:13158683
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mueller,O.
TITLE Methods for determining the proliferation activity of cells
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0106226-A 7 25-JAN-2001;
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonukleotid"

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 92;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 64
AR214918/c
LOCUS AR214918 27 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6410235.
ACCESSION AR214918
VERSION AR214918.1 GI:23312859
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 27)
AUTHORS Weindel,K. and Brand,J.
TITLE DNA detection by means of a strand reassocation complex
JOURNAL Patent: US 6410235-A 18 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .27
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 91;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 ARAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 65
AX009609/c
LOCUS AX009609 27 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent EP0962536.
ACCESSION AX009609
VERSION AX009609.1 GI:9996841
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Bacteria; Actinobacteria; Actinobacteridae; Actinomycetales;
Corynebacterineae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium; Mycobacterium
tuberculosis complex.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brand, J. and Weindel, K.D.
TITLE Dna detection by a strand reassociation complex
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0962536-A 18 08-DEC-1999;
ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..27
/organism="Mycobacterium tuberculosis"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:1773"
misc_signal 1
misc_signal 27
/note="Phosphate linked to biotin via Aminolinker"
/note="Y means incorporation of
Aminolinker-phosphoramidite subsequently esterified with 3-O
carboxymethyl digoxigenin"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 91;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 ARAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 66
BD237566/c
LOCUS BD237566 26 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Genes and proteins predicting and treating fit, hypertension,
diabetes and obesity.
ACCESSION BD237566
VERSION BD237566.1 GI:33047336
KEYWORDS JP 2002525115-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 26)
Shinkets, R.A.
Genes and proteins predicting and treating fit, hypertension,
diabetes and obesity
Patent: JP 2002525115-A 1 13-AUG-2002;
CURAGEN CORP
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002525115-A/1
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 28-SEP-1999 JP 2000572365
PR 28-SEP-1998 US 09/161939
PI RICHARD A SHINKETS
PC C12N15/09, A01K67/027, A61K31/7088, A61K38/00, A61K39/395, A61K39/
PC 395,
PC A61K39/395, A61K48/00, A61P3/04, A61P3/06, A61P9/10, A61P9/12, PC
A61P43/00,
PC C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N9/10, C12N9/88, C12Q1/25, C12Q1/52 PC
, C12Q1/68, G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50, C12N15/00, A61K37/02

```

Db 26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 69
AX814950/c
LOCUS AX814950 26 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO03064691.
ACCESSION AX814950
VERSION AX814950.1 GI:39104088
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Linnarsson,S., Ernfors,P., Bauren,G., Metsis,A., Pihlak,A. and Montelius,A.
TITLE Methods and means for manipulating nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064691-A 36 07-AUG-2003;
Global Genomics AB (SE)
FEATURES
source
1. .26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer"
misc_feature 26
/note="v is a, c or g"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 96;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
:|||||
Db 26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 70
BD062456/c
LOCUS BD062456 26 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A human 2-19 protein homologue, Z219A.
ACCESSION BD062456
VERSION BD062456.1 GI:22608059
KEYWORDS JP 2001507946-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Konklin,D.C. and Blumberg,H.
TITLE A human 2-19 protein homologue, Z219A
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001507946-A 4 19-JUN-2001;
ZYMOGENETICS INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001507946-A/4
PD 19-JUN-2001
PF 06-OCT-1998 JP 1999522287
PR 06-OCT-1997 US 60/061712
PI DARRELL C KONKLIN,HAL BLUMBERG
PC C12N15/12,C12N15/62,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12Q1/68, PC A01K67/027
CC Oligonucleotide primer ZC7231
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES
source
1. .26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 96;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

Db :|||||
26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 71
AX327980/c
LOCUS AX327980 27 bp DNA linear PAT 07-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from Patent WO0190747.
ACCESSION AX327980
VERSION AX327980.1 GI:18098134
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Rhode,P., Wittman,V., Weidanz,J.A., Burkhardt,M., Card,K.F., Tal,R., Acevedo,J. and Wong,H.C.
TITLE Modulation of t-cell receptor interactions
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0190747-A 37 29-NOV-2001;
Sunol Molecular Corporation (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .27
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
:|||||
Db 26 HAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 72
AX513052/c
LOCUS AX513052 27 bp DNA linear PAT 03-OCT-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from Patent WO02062135.
ACCESSION AX513052
VERSION AX513052.1 GI:23504143
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Egelrud,T. and Hansson,L.
TITLE Scce modified transgenic mammals and their use as models of human disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02062135-A 42 15-AUG-2002;
Egelrud, Torbjorn (SE) ; Hansson, Lennart (SE)
FEATURES
source
1. .27
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="5 -RACE cDNA synthesis primer."

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
:|||||
Db 26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 73
AR090628/c
LOCUS AR090628 25 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 748 from patent US 5994076.
ACCESSION AR090628

VERSION AR090628.1 GI:10017383
SOURCE .
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Chenchik,A., Jokhadze,G. and Bibilashvilli,R.
TITLE Methods of assaying differential expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5994076-A 748 30-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1190 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCGGTG 1214
Db |||||||
25 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCGGTG 1
RESULT 74
ARI05982/c
LOCUS ARI05982 25 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6103474.
ACCESSION ARI05982
VERSION ARI05982.1 GI:12820047
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Dellinger,D.J., Dahm,S.C., Ilsley,D.D., Ach,R.A. and Troll,M.A.
TITLE Hybridization assay signal enhancement
JOURNAL Patent: US 6103474-A 5 15-AUG-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |||||||
25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 75
BD187513
LOCUS BD187513 25 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Probe carrier, Method and Apparatus for producing Probe carrier.
ACCESSION BD187513
VERSION BD187513.1 GI:32997252
KEYWORDS JP 2003014773-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Okamura,N., Okamoto,T. and Kameyama,M.
TITLE Probe carrier, Method and Apparatus for producing Probe carrier
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2003014773-A 3 15-JAN-2003;
COMMENT CANON INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2003014773-A/3
PD 15-JAN-2003
PF 28-MAR-2002 JP 2002093024
PI nobuyuki okamura,tadashi okamoto,makoto kameyama CC Designed
oligonucleotide to be hybridized with the designed CC
oligonucleotide

CC 'tttttttttttttttttttttttttt' Location/Qualifiers.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES 1. .25
source /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |||||||
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25
RESULT 76
BD187514/c
LOCUS BD187514 25 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Probe carrier, Method and Apparatus for producing Probe carrier.
ACCESSION BD187514
VERSION BD187514.1 GI:32997253
KEYWORDS JP 2003014773-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Okamura,N., Okamoto,T. and Kameyama,M.
TITLE Probe carrier, Method and Apparatus for producing Probe carrier
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2003014773-A 4 15-JAN-2003;
COMMENT CANON INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2003014773-A/4
PD 15-JAN-2003
PF 28-MAR-2002 JP 2002093024
PI nobuyuki okamura,tadashi okamoto,makoto kameyama CC Designed
oligonucleotide used as a probe to be stabilized CC on a surface
of a
CC carrier
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES 1. .25
source /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |||||||
25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 77
BD204988/c
LOCUS BD204988 25 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Protein array enabling site specification.
ACCESSION BD204988
VERSION BD204988.1 GI:33014758
KEYWORDS JP 2002510505-A/23.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Kuimelis,R.G. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Protein array enabling site specification
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002510505-A 23 09-APR-2002;
COMMENT PHYLOS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002510505-A/23

PD 09-APR-2002
PF 31-MAR-1999 JP 2000542484
PR 03-APR-1998 US 60/080686
PI ROBERT G KUIMELIS,RICHARD WAGNER
PC C12N15/09,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/566, PC
G01N33/68,
PC C12N15/00
CC Capture probe sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..25
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 78
I58009/c
LOCUS I58009 25 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5610287.
ACCESSION I58009
VERSION I58009.1 GI:2483073
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Nikiforov,T. and Knapp,M.R.
TITLE Method for immobilizing nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: US 5610287-A 2 11-MAR-1997;
FEATURES
source
1..25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 79
I96072/c
LOCUS I96072 25 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5734020.
ACCESSION I96072
VERSION I96072.1 GI:3940542
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Wong,Y.N.
TITLE Production and use of magnetic porous inorganic materials
JOURNAL Patent: US 5734020-A 2 31-MAR-1998;
FEATURES
source
1..25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 80
AR197663/c
LOCUS AR197663 25 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 748 from patent US 6352829.
ACCESSION AR197663
VERSION AR197663.1 GI:20247512
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Chenchik,A., Jokhadze,G. and Bibilashvilli,R.
TITLE Methods of assaying differential expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6352829-A 748 05-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1190 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCACGGTG 1214
Db 25 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCACGGTG 1
RESULT 81
AR259817/c
LOCUS AR259817 25 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 748 from patent US 6489455.
ACCESSION AR259817
VERSION AR259817.1 GI:27310328
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Chenchik,A., Jokhadze,G. and Bibilashvilli,R.
TITLE Methods of assaying differential expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6489455-A 748 03-DEC-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1190 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCACGGTG 1214
Db 25 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCACGGTG 1
RESULT 82
AR288252/c
LOCUS AR288252 25 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6537749.
ACCESSION AR288252
VERSION AR288252.1 GI:31675536
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Kuimelis,R.G. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Addressable protein arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537749-A 23 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 83
AR174581/c
LOCUS AR174581 26 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from patent US 6307024.
ACCESSION AR174581
VERSION AR174581.1 GI:17914901
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Novak,J.E., Presnell,S.R., Sprecher,C.A., Foster,D.C., Holly,R.D., Gross,J.A., Johnston,J.V., Nelson,A.J., Dillon,S.R. and Hammond,A.K.
TITLE Cytokine zalphal1 Ligand
JOURNAL Patent: US 6307024-A 38 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 84
BD192375/c
LOCUS BD192375 26 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the breast.
ACCESSION BD192375
VERSION BD192375.1 GI:33002114
KEYWORDS JP 2002516576-A/14.
SOURCE Mus sp.
ORGANISM Mus sp.
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus. 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Medel,P.A.B., Cohen,M., Colpitts,T.L., Friedman,P.N., Gordon,J., Granados,E.N., Hodges,S.C., Klass,M.R., Kratochvil,J.D., Russell,J.C., Scheffel,C.P., Stroupe,S.D. and Yu,H.
TITLE Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the breast
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002516576-A 14 04-JUN-2002;
COMMENT ABBOTT LABORATORIES
PN JP 2002516576-A/14
PD 04-JUN-2002
PF 19-JUN-1998 JP 1999504891
PR 20-JUN-1997 US 08/879354
PI PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL,MAURICE COHEN,TRACEY L COLPITTS,PAULA

PI N FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON, EDWARD N GRANADOS, STEVEN C HODGES, MICHAEL R PI
KLASS,
PI JON D KRATOCHVIL, JOHN C RUSSELL, CHRISTI P SCHEFFEL, STEPHEN D
PI STROUPE,
PI HONG YU
PC C12N15/12, C07K14/47, C12Q1/68, C12N15/85, C12N5/10, C07K16/18, PC
G01N33/574
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="Mus sp."
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10095"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 85
BD248974/c
LOCUS BD248974 26 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Novel cytokine ZALPHA11 ligand.
ACCESSION BD248974
VERSION BD248974.1 GI:33058744
KEYWORDS JP 2002537839-A/35.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Novak,J.E., Presnell,S.R., Sprecher,C.A., Foster,D.C., Holly,R.D., Gross,J.A., Johnston,J.V., Nelson,A.J., Dillon,S.R. and Hammond,A.K.

TITLE Novel cytokine ZALPHA11 ligand
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002537839-A 35 12-NOV-2002;
COMMENT ZYMOGENETICS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002537839-A/35
PD 12-NOV-2002
PF 09-MAR-2000 JP 2000603382
PR 09-MAR-1999 US 09/264908, 11-MAR-1999 US 09/265992 PR
01-JUL-1999 US 60/142013
PI JULIA E NOVAK, SCOTT R PRESNELL, CINDY A SPRECHER, DONALD C PI
FOSTER,
PI RICHARD D HOLLY, JANE A GROSS, JANET V JOHNSTON, ANDREW J NELSON,
PI STACEY R DILLON, ANGELA K HAMMOND
PC C12N15/09, A61K38/00, A61K45/00, A61P35/00, A61P37/00, C07K14/52,
PC C07K14/53,
PC C07K14/54, C07K14/55, C07K16/24, C07K19/00, C12N1/15, C12N1/19, PC
C12N1/21,
PC C12N5/10, C12P21/02, C12P21/02, G01N33/53, C12N15/00, C12N5/00, PC
A61K37/02
CC Oligonucleotide primer ZC7764a
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..26
/organism="Artificial Sequence".

FEATURES
source 1..26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 86
I79494/c

LOCUS I79494 linear PAT 10-JUN-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5707807.
ACCESSION I79494
VERSION I79494.1 GI:3207784
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Kato,K.
TITLE Molecular indexing for expressed gene analysis
JOURNAL Patent: US 5707807-A 1 13-JAN-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 87
I79496/c

LOCUS I79496 linear PAT 10-JUN-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5707807.
ACCESSION I79496
VERSION I79496.1 GI:3207786
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Kato,K.
TITLE Molecular indexing for expressed gene analysis
JOURNAL Patent: US 5707807-A 3 13-JAN-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 88
AR263648/c

LOCUS AR263648 linear PAT 29-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6331413.
ACCESSION AR263648
VERSION AR263648.1 GI:28075581
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)

AUTHORS Adler,D.A. and Sheppard,P.O.
TITLE Secreted salivary ZsG63 Polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6331413-A 7 18-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 89
AR374073/c

LOCUS AR374073 linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from patent US 6605272.
ACCESSION AR374073
VERSION AR374073.1 GI:40076645
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Novak,J.E., Presnell,S.R., Sprecher,C.A., Foster,D.C., Holly,R.D.,
Gross,J.A., Johnston,J.V., Nelson,A.J., Dillon,S.R. and
Hammond,A.K.
TITLE Methods of using zalphall ligand
JOURNAL Patent: US 6605272-A 38 12-AUG-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 90
AR456223/c

LOCUS AR456223 linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from patent US 6686178.
ACCESSION AR456223
VERSION AR456223.1 GI:42691246
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Novak,J.E., Presnell,S.R., Sprecher,C.A., Foster,D.C., Holly,R.D.,
Gross,J.A., Johnston,J.V., Nelson,A.J., Dillon,S.R. and
Hammond,A.K.
TITLE Cytokine zalphall ligand polynucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686178-A 38 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

[illegible]

S64862S3
LOCUS S64862S3 27 bp DNA linear PRI 17-DEC-1993
DEFINITION alpha 1-theta 1 globin intergenic region {3' alpha 1-Alu 1 repeat}
[Hylobates sp.=gibbons, Genomic, 27 nt, segment 3 of 5].
ACCESSION S64864
VERSION S64864.1 GI:415419
KEYWORDS 3 of 5
SEGMENT
SOURCE Hylobates sp. (gibbon)
ORGANISM Hylobates sp.
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hylobatidae; Hylobates.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 27)
AUTHORS Bailey,A.D. and Shen,C.K.
TITLE Sequential insertion of Alu family repeats into specific genomic
sites of higher primates
JOURNAL Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90 (15), 7205-7209 (1993)
MEDLINE 93348242
PUBMED 8394013
REMARK GenBank staff at the National Library of Medicine created this
entry [NCBI gibbsq 136653] from the original journal article.
FEATURES
source
1. .27
/organism="Hylobates sp."
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9581"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25
RESULT 96
BD165919 29 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
LOCUS BD165919
DEFINITION Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products.
ACCESSION BD165919
VERSION BD165919.1 GI:27871731
KEYWORDS JP 2002191384-A/7.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Dietmaier,W.
TITLE Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002191384-A 7 09-JUL-2002;
F HOFFMANN LA ROCHE AG
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002191384-A/7
PD 09-JUL-2002
PF 13-NOV-2001 JP 2001348017
PR 15-NOV-2000 EP 00124897.0
PI WOLFGANG DIETMAIER
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .29
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1. .29
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26
RESULT 97
AR438517 29 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
LOCUS AR438517
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6664064.
ACCESSION AR438517
VERSION AR438517.1 GI:42663388
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Dietmaier,W.
TITLE Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive PCR products
JOURNAL Patent: US 6664064-A 7 16-DEC-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .29
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26
RESULT 98
AX052989 29 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JAN-2001
LOCUS AX052989
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0071749.
ACCESSION AX052989
VERSION AX052989.1 GI:12227091
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Hoppe,H.U., Burgstaller,P., Konz,D., Woelk,U. and
Pignot,M.
TITLE Detection system for analyzing molecular interactions, production
and utilization thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0071749-A 5 30-NOV-2000;
Aventis Research & Technology GmbH & Co. KG. (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kunstlichen
Sequenz:Puromycin-Linker"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26
RESULT 99
AX430216 29 bp DNA linear PAT 28-JUN-2002
LOCUS AX430216
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent EP1207210.
ACCESSION AX430216
VERSION AX430216.1 GI:21655581
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Dietmaier,W.
TITLE Method for melting curve analysis of repetitive pcr products
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1207210-A 7 22-MAY-2002;
Roche Diagnostics GmbH (DE) ; F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH)
FEATURES
source
1. .29
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26
RESULT 100
AR051244
LOCUS AR051244 30 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5830658.
ACCESSION AR051244
VERSION AR051244.1 GI:5974608
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Gryaznov,S.M.
TITLE Convergent synthesis of branched and multiply connected
macromolecular structures
JOURNAL Patent: US 5830658-A 12 03-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 6 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
RESULT 101
AR127791
LOCUS AR127791 30 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6180777.
ACCESSION AR127791
VERSION AR127791.1 GI:141114386
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Horn,T.
TITLE Synthesis of branched nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6180777-A 12 30-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 6 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
RESULT 102
I28373
LOCUS I28373 30 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5571677.
ACCESSION I28373
VERSION I28373.1 GI:1819149
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 30)
AUTHORS Gryaznov,S.M.
TITLE Convergent synthesis of branched and multiply connected
macromolecular structures
JOURNAL Patent: US 5571677-A 12 05-NOV-1996;
FEATURES
source
1. .30
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||
Db 6 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30
RESULT 103
AX079108
LOCUS AX079108 30 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0106226.
ACCESSION AX079108
VERSION AX079108.1 GI:13158682
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
AUTHORS Mueller,O.
TITLE Methods for determining the proliferation activity of cells
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0106226-A 6 25-JAN-2001;
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .30
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonukleotid"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 24.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 2 GCCGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 29
RESULT 104
AR241865/c
LOCUS AR241865 27 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 153 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241865

VERSION AR241865.1 GI:27287677
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 27)
AUTHORS Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.
TITLE Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6472154-A 153 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES
source
1. .27
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 105
I65795/c
LOCUS I65795 29 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 5668295.
ACCESSION I65795
VERSION I65795.1 GI:2482365
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Wahab,S.Z. and Malik,V.S.
TITLE Protein involved in nicotine synthesis, DNA encoding, and use of sense and antisense DNAs corresponding thereto to affect nicotine content in transgenic tobacco cells and plants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5668295-A 13 16-SEP-1997;
FEATURES
source
1. .29
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 4
RESULT 106
AR098648/c
LOCUS AR098648 29 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6077668.
ACCESSION AR098648
VERSION AR098648.1 GI:12808414
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Kool,E.T.
TITLE Highly sensitive multimeric nucleic acid probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6077668-A 6 20-JUN-2000;
FEATURES
source
1. .29
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24.2; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 89.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1645 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAA 1
RESULT 107
E04206/c
LOCUS E04206 29 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION single strand DNA sequence of Type C hepatitis virus.
ACCESSION E04206
VERSION E04206.1 GI:2172416
KEYWORDS JP 1993001099-A/34.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Morita,K., Hasegawa,M., Yokoo,Y., Sato,M., Sekine,S., Sugimoto,S., Koda,H., Mori,H. and Arima,T.
TITLE FUSED ANTIGENIC POLYPEPTIDE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1993001099-A 34 08-JAN-1993;
COMMENT KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD
OS Artificial gene
OC Artificial sequence; Genes.
PN JP 1993001099-A/34
PD 08-JAN-1993
PF 25-JUN-1991 JP 1991153031
PI MORITA KAZUKI, HASEGAWA MAMORU, YOKOO YOSHIHARU, SATO MORIYUKI, PI SEKINE SUSUMU, SUGIMOTO SEIJI, KODA HAJIME, MORI HIDEJI, PI ARIMA TERUMASA
PC C07K7/10,C07K13/00,C12N1/21,C12N15/62,C12N15/70,C12P21/02, PC C12Q1/68,
PC
G01N33/569,G01N33/576//A61K39/00,C12N15/51,(C12N1/21,C12R1:19), PC (C12P21/02,
PC C12R1:19),C07K99:00;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No.
FEATURES
source
1. .29
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24.2; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 89.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAATT 1675
Db 29 AAAAAACGAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAGGAATT 1
RESULT 108
AR204722/c
LOCUS AR204722 29 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6368802.
ACCESSION AR204722
VERSION AR204722.1 GI:21502121
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 29)
AUTHORS Kool,E.T.
TITLE Circular DNA vectors for synthesis of RNA and DNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 6368802-A 6 09-APR-2002;
FEATURES
source
1. .29
/organism="unknown"


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source
1. .24
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
    |||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 121
AR232949
LOCUS AR232949 24 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6457426.
ACCESSION AR232949
VERSION AR232949.1 GI:27275296
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Cruson, I.
TITLE Front tube furrow opener attachment
JOURNAL Patent: US 6457426-A 1 01-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
    source
    1. .24
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
    |||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 122
AR241846/c
LOCUS AR241846 24 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241846
VERSION AR241846.1 GI:27287658
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Garner, H.R., Wren, J.D., Minna, J.D. and Fondon, J.W. III.
TITLE Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6472154-A 134 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
    source
    1. .24
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
    |||||
Db 24 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 123
AR340571
LOCUS AR340571 24 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6573054.

```

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ACCESSION      AR340571
VERSION        AR340571.1  GI:33732217
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unknown.
               Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS       Patel,R. and Kurn,N.
TITLE         Quantitative determination of nucleic acid amplification products
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6573054-A 4 03-JUN-2003;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1. .24
               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 124
AR345020
LOCUS      AR345020                      24 bp          DNA          linear          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6582938.
ACCESSION  AR345020
VERSION    AR345020.1  GI:33741140
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS    Su,X., Dong,H. and Ryder,T.B.
TITLE      Amplification of nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6582938-A 1 24-JUN-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1. .24
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 125
AR431310/c
LOCUS      AR431310                      24 bp          DNA          linear          PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6651008.
ACCESSION  AR431310
VERSION    AR431310.1  GI:40193278
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS    Vaiberg,E.A., Adams,C.L., Sabry,J.H. and Crompton,A.M.
TITLE      Database system including computer code for predictive cellular
           bioinformatics
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6651008-A 4 18-NOV-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1. .24
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 126
AR104241/c
LOCUS      AX104241                      24 bp          DNA          linear          PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 433 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION  AX104241
VERSION    AX104241.1  GI:13920438
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0122972-A 433 05-APR-2001;
           UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
           GmbH (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1. .24
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 127
AX104769/c
LOCUS      AX104769                      24 bp          DNA          linear          PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 961 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION  AX104769
VERSION    AX104769.1  GI:13920966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0122972-A 961 05-APR-2001;
           UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
           GmbH (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1. .24
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 128
AX104770
LOCUS      AX104770                      24 bp          DNA          linear          PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 961 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION  AX104770
VERSION    AX104770.1  GI:13920966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0122972-A 961 05-APR-2001;
           UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
           GmbH (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1. .24
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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DEFINITION Sequence 962 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104770
VERSION AX104770.1 GI:13920967
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 962 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24
RESULT 129
AX354553
LOCUS AX354553 24 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO0173129.
ACCESSION AX354553
VERSION AX354553.1 GI:18619355
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Pollner,R.B.
TITLE Real time monitoring of PCR using loci
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173129-A 11 04-OCT-2001;
DADE BEHRING INC. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide attached to beads"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24
RESULT 130
AX355813/c
LOCUS AX355813 24 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 841 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION AX355813
VERSION AX355813.1 GI:18620481
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating cancer

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 841 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphorothioate backbone"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 131
AX427163/c
LOCUS AX427163 24 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0210374.
ACCESSION AX427163
VERSION AX427163.1 GI:21530544
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lin,S.L., Chuong,C.M. and Widelitz,R.B.
TITLE Gene silencing using mrna-cdna hybrids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210374-A 12 07-FEB-2002;
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Poly(dT) 24 primer"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 132
AX428574
LOCUS AX428574 24 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO0184157.
ACCESSION AX428574
VERSION AX428574.1 GI:21538485
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Pease,J.S., Cromer,R., Patel,R., Kurn,N. and de Keczzer,S.
TITLE Compositions for detection of multiple analytes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0184157-A 1 08-NOV-2001;
Dade Behring Marburg GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthesized"


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PR 17-DEC-1998 US 09/213834
PI YURI ROMANTCHIKOV
PC C12N15/09,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N15/00,C12N5/
PC 00
CC Cloning Vector
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..28
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT /organism="synthetic construct"
FT /mol_type="genomic DNA"
FT /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 142
AX116188/c
LOCUS AX116188 25 bp DNA linear PAT 11-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1311 from Patent WO0129262.
ACCESSION AX116188
VERSION AX116188.1 GI:14033130
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Picoult-Newburg,L. and Pohl,M.
TITLE Genotyping reagents, kits and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0129262-A 1311 26-APR-2001;
Orchid Biosciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1646 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATG 1

RESULT 143
BD056964/c
LOCUS BD056964 25 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sets of labeled energy transfer fluorescent primers and their use
in multi component analysis.
ACCESSION BD056964
VERSION BD056964.1 GI:22602570
KEYWORDS JP 2001509271-A/1.
SOURCE Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)
ORGANISM Arabidopsis thaliana
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsi.
1 (bases 1 to 25)
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Ju,J.
TITLE Sets of labeled energy transfer fluorescent primers and their use
in multi component analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001509271-A 1 10-JUL-2001;
INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS INC
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COMMENT PN JP 2001509271-A/1
PD 10-JUL-2001
PF 12-DEC-1997 JP 1998534358
PR 15-JAN-1997 US 08/784162
PI JINGYUE JU
PC G01N21/78,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source 1..25
/organism="Arabidopsis thaliana"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:3702"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 25 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 144
AR098647
LOCUS AR098647 26 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6077668.
ACCESSION AR098647
VERSION AR098647.1 GI:12808413
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Kool,E.T.
TITLE Highly sensitive multimeric nucleic acid probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6077668-A 5 20-JUN-2000;
FEATURES
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 145
AR204721
LOCUS AR204721 26 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6368802.
ACCESSION AR204721
VERSION AR204721.1 GI:21502120
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Kool,E.T.
TITLE Circular DNA vectors for synthesis of RNA and DNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 6368802-A 5 09-APR-2002;
FEATURES
source 1..26
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 26;
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Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 146
AX391871/c

LOCUS AX391871 24 bp DNA linear PAT 23-MAR-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO0216618.

ACCESSION AX391871

VERSION AX391871.1 GI:19700451

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 other sequences; artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Basten,D., Dekker,P.J., Schuurhuizen,P.W., Schaap,P.J. and Visser,J.

TITLE Aminopeptidase

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0216618-A 21 28-FEB-2002;

DSM N.V. (NL)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RT reaction primer"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
:|||||||
Db 24 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 147
AX427136

LOCUS AX427136 28 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO0196559.

ACCESSION AX427136

VERSION AX427136.1 GI:21530519

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 other sequences; artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Ellington,A.D., Hesselberth,J., Marshall,K., Robertson,M., Sooter,B., Davidson,E., Cox,J.C. and Reidel,T.

TITLE Regulatable, catalytically active nucleic acids

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0196559-A 36 20-DEC-2001;

Board of Regents, The University of Texas System (US)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..28
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 89.3%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
|||||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATGCACT 28

RESULT 148
BD244857/c

LOCUS BD244857 23 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003

DEFINITION Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double strand formation unstable.

ACCESSION BD244857

VERSION BD244857.1 GI:33054627

KEYWORDS JP 2002532063-A/2.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 23)

AUTHORS Pelletier,J. and Das,M.

TITLE Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double strand formation unstable

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532063-A 2 02-OCT-2002;

MC GILL UNIVERSITY

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2002532063-A/2

PD 02-OCT-2002

PF 06-OCT-1999 JP 2000574722

PR 07-OCT-1998 CA 2246623

PI JERRY PELLETIER,MANJULA DAS

PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00

CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1..23

FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..23
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
|||||||
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 149
CQ786169

LOCUS CQ786169 23 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 57 from Patent WO2004018676.

ACCESSION CQ786169

VERSION CQ786169.1 GI:45721272

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.

TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins

JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 57 04-MAR-2004;

The University of British Columbia (CA)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..23
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
|||||||
Db 1 AACGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 23

RESULT 150
CQ786172
LOCUS CQ786172 23 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 60 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786172
VERSION CQ786172.1 GI:45721275
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 60 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source 1..23
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 711 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCGCAGCTT 733
|||||
Db 1 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCGCAGCTT 23
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
RESULT 151
CQ786175
LOCUS CQ786175 23 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 63 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786175
VERSION CQ786175.1 GI:45721278
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 63 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source 1..23
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTCTT 1635
|||||
Db 1 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTCTT 23
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
RESULT 152
CQ786178
LOCUS CQ786178 23 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 66 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786178
VERSION CQ786178.1 GI:45721281
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 66 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source 1..23
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 46 GCATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
|||||
Db 1 GCATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 23
RESULT 153
AR208706/c
LOCUS AR208706 23 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208706
VERSION AR208706.1 GI:21509931
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 5 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
source 1..23
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 789 CTTGAGATGATACACGAGGCTCA 811
|||||
Db 23 CTTGAGATGATACACGAGGCTCA 1
RESULT 154
AX394507
LOCUS AX394507 25 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from Patent WO0218638.
ACCESSION AX394507
VERSION AX394507.1 GI:21065645
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Risinger,C., Andersson,M.K., Lewander,T. and Oliasson,E.
TITLE Detection of cyp2d6 polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218638-A 52 07-MAR-2002;
Gemini Genomics PLC (GB)
FEATURES
source 1..25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 3 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 25

RESULT 155
AX394514/c
LOCUS AX394514 25 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from Patent WO218638.
ACCESSION AX394514
VERSION AX394514.1 GI:21065652

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Risinger,C., Andersson,M.K., Lewander,T. and Oliasson,E.
TITLE Detection of cyp2d6 polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218638-A 59 07-MAR-2002;
Gemini Genomics PLC (GB)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 156
A63569/c
LOCUS A63569 26 bp DNA linear PAT 12-MAR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO9720924.
ACCESSION A63569
VERSION A63569.1 GI:3717224
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Scaggiante,B. and Quadrifoglio,F.
TITLE A CLASS OF OLIGONUCLEOTIDES, THERAPEUTICALLY USEFUL AS ANTITUMORAL AGENTS
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9720924-A 10 12-JUN-1997;
SAICOM S R L (IT)
COMMENT Other publication IT MI952539 19970604
Other publication AU 1175497 19970627.

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .26
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 1

RESULT 157
AX961679/c
LOCUS AX961679 28 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961679
VERSION AX961679.1 GI:40881137

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 74 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .28
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAA 1673
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAATGAA 3

RESULT 158
AR431307/c
LOCUS AR431307 24 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6651008.
ACCESSION AR431307
VERSION AR431307.1 GI:40193275

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Vaisberg,E.A., Adams,C.L., Sabry,J.H. and Crompton,A.M.
TITLE Database system including computer code for predictive cellular bioinformatics

JOURNAL Patent: US 6651008-A 1 18-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 159
AR431312/c
LOCUS AR431312 24 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6651008.
ACCESSION AR431312
VERSION AR431312.1 GI:40193280

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Vaisberg,E.A., Adams,C.L., Sabry,J.H. and Crompton,A.M.
TITLE Database system including computer code for predictive cellular

bioinformatics
JOURNAL Patent: US 6651008-A 6 18-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 160
AX817782
LOCUS AX817782 24 bp DNA linear PAT 10-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent WO02067861.
ACCESSION AX817782
VERSION AX817782.1 GI:39722977
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS .
TITLE Oncolytic adenoviral vectors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02067861-A 18 06-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Viral vector sequence"
misc_feature 1. .24
polyA_site 3. .24
/note="Fig. 1C. SV40 early Poly(A) site"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 1 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 161
AX838369
LOCUS AX838369 24 bp DNA linear PAT 15-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO02068627.
ACCESSION AX838369
VERSION AX838369.1 GI:39922050
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS .
TITLE Vector constructs
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02068627-A 8 06-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Viral vector sequence"
misc_feature 1. .24
polyA_site 3. .24
/note="Fig. 1C. SV40 early Poly(A) site"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 1 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 162
I29929
LOCUS I29929 25 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from patent US 5578468.
ACCESSION I29929
VERSION I29929.1 GI:1820720
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 25)
AUTHORS Pickup,D.J., Patel,D. and Antczak,J.B.
TITLE Site-specific RNA cleavage
JOURNAL Patent: US 5578468-A 42 26-NOV-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .25
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 2 AAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 163
AR164336
LOCUS AR164336 22 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6271369.
ACCESSION AR164336
VERSION AR164336.1 GI:16235464
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.H., Maitra,R.K. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Chimeric molecules targeted to viral RNAs
JOURNAL Patent: US 6271369-A 19 07-AUG-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 164
I31828
LOCUS I31828 22 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 5583032.
ACCESSION I31828
VERSION I31828.1 GI:1822619
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P., Silverman,R., Maitra,R. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Method of cleaving specific strands of RNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 5583032-A 19 10-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 165
169425
LOCUS 169425 22 bp DNA linear PAT 04-FEB-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 5677289.
ACCESSION I69425
VERSION I69425.1 GI:2831547
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P., Silverman,R., Maitra,R. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Method of cleaving specific strands of RNA and medical treatments thereby
JOURNAL Patent: US 5677289-A 19 14-OCT-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 166
AX927891/c
LOCUS AX927891 23 bp DNA linear PAT 19-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03084565.
ACCESSION AX927891
VERSION AX927891.1 GI:40250610
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nawroth,R., Deutsch,U., Vestweber,D., Shima,D.T. and Golding,M.
TITLE Ve-ptp as regulator Of ve-cadherin mediated processes or disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03084565-A 21 16-OCT-2003;
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.v.
Berlin (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .23
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: primer"
misc_feature 23
/note="n= (v) "

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 167
AX708814
LOCUS AX708814 25 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO02095071.
ACCESSION AX708814
VERSION AX708814.1 GI:29564541
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Plasterk,R.H.
TITLE Means and Methods for identifying genes and proteins involved in the prevention and/or repair of a replication error
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02095071-A 30 28-NOV-2002;
Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (NL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="sequence to demonstrate the principle of how to detect somatic repeat instability-##N# stands for any number of nucleotides seleted from A, C, T or G#"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 2 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 168
AX338547
LOCUS AX338547 26 bp DNA linear PAT 09-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0188192.
ACCESSION AX338547
VERSION AX338547.1 GI:18128947
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nicolaides,N.C., Sass,P.M., Grasso,L., Vogelstein,B. and Kinzler,K.W.
TITLE A method for generating hypermutable organisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188192-A 3 22-NOV-2001;
The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (US) ; Morphotek Inc. (US) ; Nicolaides, Nicholas, C. (US) ; Sass, Philip, M. (US) ; Grasso, Luigi (US) ; Vogelstein, Bert (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .26
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Recombinant DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 2 TGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 169
AR261539 LOCUS AR261539 24 bp DNA linear PAT 29-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6322971.
ACCESSION AR261539
VERSION AR261539.1 GI:28072607
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Chetverin,A.B. and Kramer,F.R.
TITLE Oligonucleotide arrays and their use for sorting, isolating, sequencing, and manipulating nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6322971-A 6 27-NOV-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 2 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 170
AR431308/c LOCUS AR431308 24 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6651008.
ACCESSION AR431308
VERSION AR431308.1 GI:40193276
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Vaisberg,E.A., Adams,C.L., Sabry,J.H. and Crompton,A.M.
TITLE Database system including computer code for predictive cellular bioinformatics
JOURNAL Patent: US 6651008-A 2 18-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .24
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 171
AR038687 LOCUS AR038687 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 5807678.
ACCESSION AR038687
VERSION AR038687.1 GI:5958050
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Miller,W.L., Lin,D. and Strauss,J.F. III.
TITLE Identification of gene mutations associated with congenital lipoid adrenal hyperplasia
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807678-A 21 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1354 AGAAGCGCTGCAGGAATACC 1374
Db 1 AGAAGCGCTGCAGGAATACC 21

RESULT 172
AR080294/c LOCUS AR080294 21 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 5968754.
ACCESSION AR080294
VERSION AR080294.1 GI:10007029
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Mammaglobin, a mammary-specific breast cancer protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 5968754-A 13 19-OCT-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 173
AR084521 LOCUS AR084521 21 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084521
VERSION AR084521.1 GI:10011292
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 10 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 174
AR084524/c
LOCUS AR084524 21 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084524
VERSION AR084524.1 GI:10011295
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 13 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21 /organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 175
AR093143/c
LOCUS AR093143 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5998596.
ACCESSION AR093143
VERSION AR093143.1 GI:10019895
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Bergan,R. and Neckers,L.
TITLE Inhibition of protein kinase activity by aptameric action of oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998596-A 12 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21 /organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 176
AR095412/c
LOCUS AR095412 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6004756.
ACCESSION AR095412
VERSION AR095412.1 GI:10023262
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Method for detecting the presence of breast cancer by detecting an increase in mammaglobin mRNA expression

JOURNAL Patent: US 6004756-A 13 21-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21 /organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 177
BD224108/c
LOCUS BD224108 21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Mammaglobin, breast cancer secretory protein specific to mamma.
ACCESSION BD224108
VERSION BD224108.1 GI:33033878
KEYWORDS JP 2002525098-A/10.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Mammaglobin, breast cancer secretory protein specific to mamma
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525098-A 10 13-AUG-2002;
COMMENT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002525098-A/10
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 29-SEP-1999 JP 2000572241
PR 29-SEP-1998 US 09/162622
PI MARK A WATSON,TIMOTHY P FLEMING
PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/577//G01N33/574, PC
C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .21
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 178
CQ786113
LOCUS CQ786113 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786113
VERSION CQ786113.1 GI:45721216
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 1 04-MAR-2004;

FEATURES
source
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
Db 1 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 21

RESULT 179
CQ786114/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
CQ786114
Sequence 2 from Patent WO2004018676.
CQ786114
CQ786114.1 GI:45721217
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
Patent: WO 2004018676-A 2 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 180
CQ786115
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
CQ786115
Sequence 3 from Patent WO2004018676.
CQ786115
CQ786115.1 GI:45721218
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
Patent: WO 2004018676-A 3 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 180
CQ786115
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
CQ786115
Sequence 3 from Patent WO2004018676.
CQ786115
CQ786115.1 GI:45721218
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
Patent: WO 2004018676-A 3 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GATGCTCAACACCTCCTCCTT 1120
Db 1 GATGCTCAACACCTCCTCCTT 21

RESULT 181
CQ786116/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
CQ786116
Sequence 4 from Patent WO2004018676.
CQ786116
CQ786116.1 GI:45721219
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
Patent: WO 2004018676-A 4 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1118
Db 21 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1

RESULT 182
CQ786117
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
CQ786117
Sequence 5 from Patent WO2004018676.
CQ786117
CQ786117.1 GI:45721220
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
Patent: WO 2004018676-A 5 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1615 CTAATTCAATAAACTGTCTT 1635
Db 1 CTAATTCAATAAACTGTCTT 21

RESULT 183

CQ786118/c
LOCUS CQ786118 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786118
VERSION CQ786118.1 GI:45721221
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 6 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1633
|||||
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 184
CQ786170
LOCUS CQ786170 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 58 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786170
VERSION CQ786170.1 GI:45721273
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 58 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
|||||
Db 1 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 21

RESULT 185
CQ786171/c
LOCUS CQ786171 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786171
VERSION CQ786171.1 GI:45721274
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 59 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACCCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
|||||
Db 21 AACCCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 186
CQ786173
LOCUS CQ786173 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786173
VERSION CQ786173.1 GI:45721276
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 61 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 GTCCCGCATCGTCCGCAGCTT 733
|||||
Db 1 GTCCCGCATCGTCCGCAGCTT 21

RESULT 187
CQ786174/c
LOCUS CQ786174 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 62 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786174
VERSION CQ786174.1 GI:45721277
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 62 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 5 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 114 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 134
Db 21 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 1
RESULT 193
CQ786617/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786617
VERSION CQ786617.1 GI:45721637
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 6 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 316 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 336
Db 21 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 1
RESULT 194
CQ786618/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786618
VERSION CQ786618.1 GI:45721638
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 7 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21

/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 515 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 535
Db 21 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 1
RESULT 195
CQ786619/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786619
VERSION CQ786619.1 GI:45721639
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 8 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 CCGCATCGTCCGCAGCTTGAT 736
Db 21 CCGCATCGTCCGCAGCTTGAT 1
RESULT 196
CQ786620/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786620
VERSION CQ786620.1 GI:45721640
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 9 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 936
Db 21 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 1

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RESULT 197
CQ786621/c
LOCUS      CQ786621          21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786621
VERSION    CQ786621.1  GI:45721641
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 10 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      1.3%;  Score 21;  DB 1;  Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;  Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1115  CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1135
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Db       21  CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1

RESULT 198
CQ786622/c
LOCUS      CQ786622          21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786622
VERSION    CQ786622.1  GI:45721642
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 11 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      1.3%;  Score 21;  DB 1;  Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;  Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1316  CTCCAGGAGAACCCCTAAATT 1336
          |||||||||||||||||||
Db       21  CTCCAGGAGAACCCCTAAATT 1

RESULT 199
CQ786623/c
LOCUS      CQ786623          21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786623
VERSION    CQ786623.1  GI:45721643
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 12 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      1.3%;  Score 21;  DB 1;  Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;  Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1516  AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCCCAGC 1536
          |||||||||||||||||||
Db       21  AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCCCAGC 1

RESULT 200
CQ786631
LOCUS      CQ786631          21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786631
VERSION    CQ786631.1  GI:45721651
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 20 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%;  Score 21;  DB 1;  Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%;  Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      482   CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
          |||||||||||||||||||
Db       1    CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 21

RESULT 201
CQ786632/c
LOCUS      CQ786632          21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786632
VERSION    CQ786632.1  GI:45721652
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 21 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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/Note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACGAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACGAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 202
CQ786633
LOCUS      CQ786633      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786633
VERSION    CQ786633.1 GI:45721653
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 22 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GATGCTCAACACCTCCTCCTT 1120
Db 1 GATGCTCAACACCTCCTCCTT 21

RESULT 203
CQ786634/c
LOCUS      CQ786634      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786634
VERSION    CQ786634.1 GI:45721654
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 23 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1118
Db 21 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1
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RESULT 204
CQ786636/c
LOCUS      CQ786636      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786636
VERSION    CQ786636.1 GI:45721656
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 25 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTC 1633
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 205
CQ786647
LOCUS      CQ786647      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786647
VERSION    CQ786647.1 GI:45721667
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Jansen,B.
TITLE      Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 2004018675-A 36 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
Db 1 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 21

RESULT 206
CQ786648/c
LOCUS      CQ786648      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION  CQ786648
VERSION    CQ786648.1 GI:45721668
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
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AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 37 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACGAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACGAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 207
CQ786649
LOCUS CQ786649 21 bp DNA PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786649
VERSION CQ786649.1 GI:45721669
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 38 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 GTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGCTT 733
Db 1 GTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGCTT 21

RESULT 208
CQ786650/c
LOCUS CQ786650 21 bp DNA PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 39 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786650
VERSION CQ786650.1 GI:45721670
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 39 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGC 731
Db 21 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGC 1

RESULT 209
CQ786651
LOCUS CQ786651 21 bp DNA PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786651
VERSION CQ786651.1 GI:45721671
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 40 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1615 CTAATTCAATAAAACTGTCTT 1635
Db 1 CTAATTCAATAAAACTGTCTT 21

RESULT 210
CQ786652/c
LOCUS CQ786652 21 bp DNA PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786652
VERSION CQ786652.1 GI:45721672
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 41 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1633
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 211
I65744/c

LOCUS I65744 21 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 5668267.
ACCESSION I65744
VERSION I65744.1 GI:2482314
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Polynucleotides encoding mammaglobin, a mammary-specific breast cancer protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 5668267-A 13 16-SEP-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 212
AR208707
LOCUS AR208707 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208707
VERSION AR208707.1 GI:21509932
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 6 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCAGCCCATGTTCCAGCCCT 786
Db 1 TCCAGCCCATGTTCCAGCCCT 21

RESULT 213
AR236282
LOCUS AR236282 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6464975.
ACCESSION AR236282
VERSION AR236282.1 GI:27280110
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Millis,A.J.T.
TITLE Compositions and methods for altering cell migration
JOURNAL Patent: US 6464975-A 14 15-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 AAGCCAAGAAGAAAGAGG 294
Db 1 AAGCCAAGAAGAAAGAGG 21

RESULT 214
AR322245/c
LOCUS AR322245 21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6566072.
ACCESSION AR322245
VERSION AR322245.1 GI:33707814
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary-specific breast cancer protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566072-A 13 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 215
AR452591/c
LOCUS AR452591 21 bp mRNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6677428.
ACCESSION AR452591
VERSION AR452591.1 GI:42684381
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary-specific breast cancer protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6677428-A 13 13-JAN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 216
AX104720/c
LOCUS AX104720 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 912 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104720
VERSION AX104720.1 GI:13920917
KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 912 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 217
AX355812/c
LOCUS AX355812 21 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 840 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION AX355812
VERSION AX355812.1 GI:18620480
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating
cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 840 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphorothioate
backbone"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 218
AX547773/c
LOCUS AX547773 21 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 912 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547773
VERSION AX547773.1 GI:25812917
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 912 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 219
AX825136/c
LOCUS AX825136 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825136
VERSION AX825136.1 GI:39750865
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 34 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 220
AX825159/c
LOCUS AX825159 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 57 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825159
VERSION AX825159.1 GI:39750888

Db 21 |||||AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 223
BD080832/c
LOCUS Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary specific breast cancer protein.
DEFINITION BD080832 21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
ACCESSION BD080832
VERSION BD080832.1 GI:22626435
KEYWORDS JP 2001516569-A/10.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Watson,M.A. and Fleming,T.P.
TITLE Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary specific breast cancer protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001516569-A 10 02-OCT-2001;
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001516569-A/10
PD 02-OCT-2001
PF 18-SEP-1998 JP 2000511779
PR 18-SEP-1997 US 08/933149
PI MARK A WATSON,TIMOTHY P FLEMING
PC C12N15/09,A61K35/26,A61K39/00,A61K39/395,A61K39/395,
PC A61P35/00,
PC C07K14/47,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary specific breast cancer protein
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..21
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source
1..21 Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 224
BD244863/c
LOCUS Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
DEFINITION BD244863 23 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
ACCESSION BD244863
VERSION BD244863.1 GI:33054633
KEYWORDS JP 2002532063-A/8.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Pelletier,J. and Das,M.
TITLE Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
strand formation unstable
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532063-A 8 02-OCT-2002;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532063-A/8
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 06-OCT-1999 JP 2000574722
PR 07-OCT-1998 CA 2246623
PI JERRY PELLETIER,MANJULA DAS
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Mammaglobin, a secreted mammary specific breast cancer protein
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..21
FT /organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 224
BD244863/c
LOCUS Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
DEFINITION BD244863 23 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
ACCESSION BD244863
VERSION BD244863.1 GI:33054633
KEYWORDS JP 2002532063-A/8.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Pelletier,J. and Das,M.
TITLE Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
strand formation unstable
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532063-A 8 02-OCT-2002;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532063-A/8
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 06-OCT-1999 JP 2000574722
PR 07-OCT-1998 CA 2246623
PI JERRY PELLETIER,MANJULA DAS
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00

CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide
CC N = 3-Nitropyrrole,
CC N = 3-Nitropyrrole,
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base (8)
FT modified_base (18).
FEATURES
source
1..23 Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 225
BD244865/c
LOCUS Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
DEFINITION BD244865 23 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
ACCESSION BD244865
VERSION BD244865.1 GI:33054635
KEYWORDS JP 2002532063-A/10.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Pelletier,J. and Das,M.
TITLE Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
strand formation unstable
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532063-A 10 02-OCT-2002;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532063-A/10
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 06-OCT-1999 JP 2000574722
PR 07-OCT-1998 CA 2246623
PI JERRY PELLETIER,MANJULA DAS
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide
CC N = inosine
CC N = inosine
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base (8)
FT modified_base (18).
FEATURES
source
1..23 Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 226
AX708815
LOCUS Sequence 31 from Patent WO02095071.
DEFINITION AX708815 24 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
ACCESSION AX708815
VERSION AX708815.1 GI:29564542
KEYWORDS .

SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
AUTHORS Plasterk,R.H.
TITLE Means and methods for identifying genes and proteins involved in the prevention and/or repair of a replication error
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02095071-A 31 28-NOV-2002;
Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (NL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="sequence to demonstrate the principle of how to detect somatic repeat instability-##N# stands for any number of nucleotides selected from A, C, T or G#"
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1664
Db 2 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 24
RESULT 227
AX454028/c
LOCUS AX454028 25 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0198539.
ACCESSION AX454028
VERSION AX454028.1 GI:21713668
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M., Kambara,H., Matsunaga,H. and Kawamura,M.
TITLE Gene markers for lung cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198539-A 4 27-DEC-2001;
Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd. (JP) ; HITACHI CHEMICAL RESEARCH CENTER, INC. (US) ; Hitachi, Ltd. (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="anchor primer P4."
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1652 AAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 23 AAAAAAAGGA 3
RESULT 228
BD230318
LOCUS BD230318 24 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Total genome radiation hybrid map of canine genome and its use for identification of interesting genes.
ACCESSION BD230318
VERSION BD230318.1 GI:33040088
KEYWORDS JP 2002530091-A/187.
SOURCE Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM Canis familiaris
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Carnivora; Fissipedia; Canidae; Canis.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Galibert,F. and Andre,C.

TITLE Total genome radiation hybrid map of canine genome and its use for identification of interesting genes
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002530091-A 187 17-SEP-2002;
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
COMMENT OS Canis familiaris (dog)
PN JP 2002530091-A/187
PD 17-SEP-2002
PF 15-NOV-1999 JP 2000582596
PR 13-NOV-1998 US 60/108193
PI FRANCIS GALIBERT,CATHERINE ANDRE
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC A0133
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..24
FT /organism='Canis familiaris (dog)'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..24
/organism="Canis familiaris"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9615"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1467 CCCCAGAGAGCTCTGCACGTC 1490
Db 1 CCCCTAGAGAGCTCTGCATGTC 24
RESULT 229
AX961625/c
LOCUS AX961625 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961625
VERSION AX961625.1 GI:40881083
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 20 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1647 AAAAAAAG 1670
Db 24 AAAAAAAGCAAAATG 1
RESULT 230
AX961626/c
LOCUS AX961626 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961626
VERSION AX961626.1 GI:40881084
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.

TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 21 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1650 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAATGAA 1

RESULT 231
AX338548
LOCUS AX338548 25 bp DNA linear PAT 09-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0188192.
ACCESSION AX338548
VERSION AX338548.1 GI:18128948
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nicolaides,N.C., Sass,P.M., Grasso,L., Vogelstein,B. and Kinzler,K.W.
TITLE A method for generating hypermutable organisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188192-A 4 22-NOV-2001;
The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (US) ; Morphotek Inc. (US) ; Nicolaides, Nicholas, C. (US) ; Sass, Philip, M. (US) ; Grasso, Luigi (US) ; Vogelstein, Bert (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .25
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Recombinant DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 TGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 232
AR531218
LOCUS AR531218 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2421 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531218
VERSION AR531218.1 GI:53919655
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Cargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2421 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1050 GAGAGTTGACCAGGAAATAC 1070
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GAGAGTTGAYCAGGAAATAC 21

RESULT 233
AR531219
LOCUS AR531219 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2422 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531219
VERSION AR531219.1 GI:53919656
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Cargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2422 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 999 CCCTCCCAGGCTAAGCTGCGG 1019
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCCTCCCAGGYTAAGCTGCGG 21

RESULT 234
AR531220
LOCUS AR531220 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2423 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531220
VERSION AR531220.1 GI:53919657
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Cargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2423 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 CTCACGCAAGCGGAAGACCAG 1190
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CTCACGCAAGSCGAAGACCAG 21

RESULT 235
AR531221
LOCUS AR531221 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2424 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531221
VERSION AR531221.1 GI:53919658

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1050 GAGAGTTGACCAGGAAATAC 1070
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GAGAGTTGAYCAGGAAATAC 21

RESULT 233
AR531219
LOCUS AR531219 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2422 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531219
VERSION AR531219.1 GI:53919656
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Cargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2422 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 999 CCCTCCCAGGCTAAGCTGCGG 1019
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCCTCCCAGGYTAAGCTGCGG 21

RESULT 234
AR531220
LOCUS AR531220 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2423 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531220
VERSION AR531220.1 GI:53919657
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Cargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2423 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 CTCACGCAAGCGGAAGACCAG 1190
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CTCACGCAAGSCGAAGACCAG 21

RESULT 235
AR531221
LOCUS AR531221 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2424 from patent US 6727063.
ACCESSION AR531221
VERSION AR531221.1 GI:53919658

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE Unclassified.
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 21)
Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727063-A 2424 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1105 TCAACACCTCCTCCTTGCTGG 1125
Db 1 TCAACACCTCYTCCTTGCTGG 21
RESULT 236
AX097243
LOCUS AX097243 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2421 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION AX097243
VERSION AX097243.1 GI:13513638
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 2421 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1050 GAGAGTTGACCAGGAATAC 1070
Db 1 GAGAGTTGAYCAGGAATAC 21
RESULT 237
AX097244
LOCUS AX097244 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2422 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION AX097244
VERSION AX097244.1 GI:13513640
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 2422 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium

Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 999 CCCTCCCAGGCTAAGCTGCGG 1019
Db 1 CCCTCCCAGGYTAAGCTGCGG 21
RESULT 238
AX097245
LOCUS AX097245 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2423 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION AX097245
VERSION AX097245.1 GI:13513642
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 2423 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1170 CTCACGCAAGCGAGACCAG 1190
Db 1 CTCACGCAAGSCGAGACCAG 21
RESULT 239
AX097246
LOCUS AX097246 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2424 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION AX097246
VERSION AX097246.1 GI:13513644
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 2424 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"


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RESULT 244
AR080000
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 5968524.
ACCESSION AR080000
VERSION AR080000.1 GI:10006735
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Watson,J.D. and Tan,P.L.J.
TITLE Methods and compounds for the treatment of immunologically-mediated psoriasis
JOURNAL Patent: US 5968524-A 83 19-OCT-1999;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 245
AR085926
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 5985287.
ACCESSION AR085926
VERSION AR085926.1 GI:10012692
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Tan,P., Skinner,M. and Prestidge,R.
TITLE Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial infections
JOURNAL Patent: US 5985287-A 83 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 246
AR087520/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5986084.
ACCESSION AR087520
VERSION AR087520.1 GI:10014283
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Pitsch,S., Weiss,P.A. and Jenny,L.
TITLE Ribonucleoside-derivative and method for preparing the same
JOURNAL Patent: US 5986084-A 1 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 247
AR093312
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6001361.
ACCESSION AR093312
VERSION AR093312.1 GI:10020062
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Tan,P., Hiyama,J., Visser,E., Skinner,M., Scott,L. and Prestidge,R.
TITLE Mycobacterium vaccae antigens
JOURNAL Patent: US 6001361-A 83 14-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 248
AR118970/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 96 from patent US 6150092.
ACCESSION AR118970
VERSION AR118970.1 GI:14100880
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Uchida,K., Uchida,T., Tanaka,Y., Matsuda,Y. and Kondo,S.
TITLE Antisense nucleic acid compound targeted to VEGF
JOURNAL Patent: US 6150092-A 96 21-NOV-2000;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 249
AR121692
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6160093.
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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ACCESSION   AR121692
VERSION     AR121692.1  GI:14105268
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Visser,E.
TITLE       Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial
            infections
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6160093-A 83 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
        |||||
Db       20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 250
AR123335
LOCUS      AR123335                20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6169176.
ACCESSION  AR123335
VERSION    AR123335.1  GI:14108301
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Bruice,T.C. and Dev,A.P.
TITLE       Deoxynucleic alkyl thiourea compounds and uses thereof
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6169176-A 1 02-JAN-2001;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
        |||||
Db       1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 251
AR141070/c
LOCUS      AR141070                20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6207819.
ACCESSION  AR141070
VERSION    AR141070.1  GI:14483566
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Manoharan,M. and Maier,M.A.
TITLE       Compounds, processes and intermediates for synthesis of mixed
            backbone oligomeric compounds
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6207819-A 1 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

ACCESSION   AR121692
VERSION     AR121692.1  GI:14105268
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Visser,E.
TITLE       Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial
            infections
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6160093-A 83 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
        |||||
Db       20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 252
AR154115/c
LOCUS      AR154115                20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6238865.
ACCESSION  AR154115
VERSION    AR154115.1  GI:15122168
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Huang,Z. and Szostak,J.W.
TITLE       Simple and efficient method to label and modify 3'-termini of RNA
            using DNA polymerase and a synthetic template with defined overhang
            nucleotides
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6238865-A 14 29-MAY-2001;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
        |||||
Db       20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 253
AR164658
LOCUS      AR164658                20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6274321.
ACCESSION  AR164658
VERSION    AR164658.1  GI:16237754
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Blumberg,B.
TITLE       High throughput functional screening of cDNAs
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6274321-A 13 14-AUG-2001;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..20
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
        |||||
Db       1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 254
BD218101
LOCUS      BD218101                20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Compositions derived from mycobacterium vaccae and methods for
            their use.
ACCESSION  BD218101
```


VERSION BD218101.1 GI:33027871
KEYWORDS JP 2002514385-A/26.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Tan,P., Watson,J., Visser,E.S., Skinner,M.A. and Prestid,R.L.
TITLE Compositions derived from mycobacterium vaccae and methods for their
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002514385-A 26 21-MAY-2002;
COMMENT GENESIS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORP LTD
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002514385-A/26
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 23-DEC-1998 JP 2000525553
PR 23-DEC-1997 US 08/997362,23-DEC-1997 US 08/997080 PR
23-DEC-1997 US 08/996624,11-JUN-1998 US 09/095855 PR
17-SEP-1998 US 09/156181,04-DEC-1998 US 09/205426 PI PAUL
TAN,JAMES WATSON,ELIZABETH S VISSER,MARGOT A SKINNER,ROSS
PI L PRESTIDGE
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/711,A61K39/04,A61K48/00,A61P11/00,A61P11/06,
PC A61P17/00,
PC A61P17/06,A61P31/00,A61P31/06,A61P37/04,C07K14/35,C07K16/12,
PC C07K19/00,
PC C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12P21/08,C12Q1/02,G01N33/569, PC
G01N33/68//
PC (C12N15/09,C12R1:32),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,(C12N15/00,C12R1:32)
CC Made in a lab
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism="synthetic construct"
FT /mol_type="genomic DNA"
FT /db_xref="taxon:32630"
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 255
CQ803453
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO2004035827.
ACCESSION CQ803453
VERSION CQ803453.1 GI:47110310
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Breban,M., Gidrol,X., Marion,S. and Chiocchia,G.
TITLE Microarrays allowing molecular profiling of rheumatoid arthritis comparatively to osteoarthritis andtheir use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004035827-A 5 29-APR-2004;
INSERM, The French Institute of Health and Medical Resear ch (FR);
ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE - HOPITAUX DE PARIS (FR); COMMISSARIAT A
L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
misc_feature 1..20
/note="CLU forward primer for PCR"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 255
CQ803453
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO2004035827.
ACCESSION CQ803453
VERSION CQ803453.1 GI:47110310
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Breban,M., Gidrol,X., Marion,S. and Chiocchia,G.
TITLE Microarrays allowing molecular profiling of rheumatoid arthritis comparatively to osteoarthritis andtheir use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004035827-A 5 29-APR-2004;
INSERM, The French Institute of Health and Medical Resear ch (FR);
ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE - HOPITAUX DE PARIS (FR); COMMISSARIAT A
L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
misc_feature 1..20
/note="CLU forward primer for PCR"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1180 GCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTG 1199
Db 1 GCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTG 20
RESULT 256
CQ803454/c
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO2004035827.
ACCESSION CQ803454
VERSION CQ803454.1 GI:47110311
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Breban,M., Gidrol,X., Marion,S. and Chiocchia,G.
TITLE Microarrays allowing molecular profiling of rheumatoid arthritis comparatively to osteoarthritis andtheir use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004035827-A 6 29-APR-2004;
INSERM, The French Institute of Health and Medical Resear ch (FR);
ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE - HOPITAUX DE PARIS (FR); COMMISSARIAT A
L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
misc_feature 1..20
/note="CLU reverse primer for PCR"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1361 GCTGCAGGAATACCGCAAAA 1380
Db 20 GCTGCAGGAATACCGCAAAA 1
RESULT 257
E12676/c
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION Anti-HTLV-1 antisense oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E12676
VERSION E12676.1 GI:3251508
KEYWORDS JP 1997052898-A/10.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Mizuguchi,M., Kurosaki,N., Makino,K., Koyanagi,Y. and Yamamoto,N.
TITLE ANTI-HTLV-I ANTI-SENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997052898-A 10 25-FEB-1997;
SOYAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO:KK
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997052898-A/10
PD 25-FEB-1997
PF 09-AUG-1995 JP 1995224606
PI MIZUGUCHI MASATSUGU, KUROSAKI NAKO, MAKINO KEISUKE, PI
KOYANAGI YOSHIO,
PI YAMAMOTO NAKOI
PC C07H21/04//A61K31/70;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: Yes;
FH key Location/Qualifiers
FH

FT source 1. .20 /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 258
I36180/c
LOCUS I36180 20 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 5605662.
ACCESSION I36180
VERSION I36180.1 GI:2086693
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Heller,M.J. and Tu,E.
TITLE Active programmable electronic devices for molecular biological analysis and diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 5605662-A 16 25-FEB-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 259
AR208715/c
LOCUS AR208715 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208715
VERSION AR208715.1 GI:21509942
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 14 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 TGACCGAGCGTGCAAGAC 32
Db 20 TGACCGAGCGTGCAAGAC 1

RESULT 260
AR208716/c
LOCUS AR208716 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208716
VERSION AR208716.1 GI:21509944
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 15 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 21 GCGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAAT 40
Db 20 GCGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAAT 1

RESULT 261
AR208717/c
LOCUS AR208717 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208717
VERSION AR208717.1 GI:21509945
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 16 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 ATTGGAGGCATGATGAAGAC 58
Db 20 ATTGGAGGCATGATGAAGAC 1

RESULT 262
AR208718/c
LOCUS AR208718 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208718
VERSION AR208718.1 GI:21509946
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 17 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20

/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 77 GCTGCTGCTGACCTGGGAGA 96
|||||
Db 20 GCTGCTGCTGACCTGGGAGA 1
RESULT 263
AR208719/c
LOCUS AR208719 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208719
VERSION AR208719.1 GI:21509947
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 18 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 101 GCAGTCTCTGGGGACCAGA 120
|||||
Db 20 GCAGTCTCTGGGGACCAGA 1
RESULT 264
AR208720/c
LOCUS AR208720 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208720
VERSION AR208720.1 GI:21509949
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 19 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 122 GGTCTCAGACAATGAGCTCC 141
|||||
Db 20 GGTCTCAGACAATGAGCTCC 1
RESULT 265
AR208721/c
LOCUS AR208721 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208721

VERSION AR208721.1 GI:21509950
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 20 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 149 GTCCAATCAGGGAAGTAAAGT 168
|||||
Db 20 GTCCAATCAGGGAAGTAAAGT 1
RESULT 266
AR208722/c
LOCUS AR208722 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208722
VERSION AR208722.1 GI:21509951
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 21 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 166 AGTACGTCAATAAGGAAATT 185
|||||
Db 20 AGTACGTCAATAAGGAAATT 1
RESULT 267
AR208723/c
LOCUS AR208723 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208723
VERSION AR208723.1 GI:21509952
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 22 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 185
Db 20

RESULT 273 AR208729/c	LOCUS	AR208729	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"	Query Match Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;							
	DEFINITION	Sequence 28 from patent US 6383808.													
	ACCESSION	AR208729													
	VERSION	AR208729.1	GI:21509960												
	KEYWORDS	.													
	SOURCE	Unknown.													
	ORGANISM	Unknown.													
	REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)													
	AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.													
	TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression													
QY	JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 28 07-MAY-2002;						20 bp							
	FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				linear									
	source	1..20													
Db						DNA	20 bp	linear							
QY	LOCUS	AR208732	31	from patent US 6383808.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002							
	DEFINITION	Sequence 31 from patent US 6383808.													
	ACCESSION	AR208732													
	VERSION	AR208732.1	GI:21509964												
	KEYWORDS	.													
	SOURCE	Unknown.													
	ORGANISM	Unknown.													
	REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)													
	AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.													
	TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression													
Db	JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 31 07-MAY-2002;						20 bp							
	FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				linear									
	source	1..20													
QY	LOCUS	AR208733	32	from patent US 6383808.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002							
	DEFINITION	Sequence 32 from patent US 6383808.													
	ACCESSION	AR208733													
	VERSION	AR208733.1	GI:21509965												
	KEYWORDS	.													
	SOURCE	Unknown.													
	ORGANISM	Unknown.													
	REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)													
	AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.													
	TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression													
Db	JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 29 07-MAY-2002;						20 bp							
	FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				linear									
	source	1..20													
QY	LOCUS	AR208734	33	from patent US 6383808.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002							
	DEFINITION	Sequence 33 from patent US 6383808.													
	ACCESSION	AR208734													
	VERSION	AR208734.1	GI:21509966												
	KEYWORDS	.													
	SOURCE	Unknown.													
	ORGANISM	Unknown.													
	REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)													
	AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.													
	TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression													
Db	JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 30 07-MAY-2002;						20 bp							
	FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				linear									
	source	1..20													

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 33 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 444 TCAGGCCTGGTTGGCCGCCA 463
Db 20 TCAGGCCTGGTTGGCCGCCA 1
RESULT 279
AR208735/c
LOCUS AR208735 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208735
VERSION AR208735.1 GI:21509967
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 34 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 455 TGGCCGCCAGCTTGAGGAGT 474
Db 20 TGGCCGCCAGCTTGAGGAGT 1
RESULT 280
AR208736/c
LOCUS AR208736 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208736
VERSION AR208736.1 GI:21509969
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 35 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACT 501
Db 20 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACT 1
RESULT 281
AR208737/c
LOCUS AR208737 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208737
VERSION AR208737.1 GI:21509970
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 36 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 492 CCCTTCTACTTCTGGATGAA 511
Db 20 CCCTTCTACTTCTGGATGAA 1
RESULT 282
AR208738/c
LOCUS AR208738 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208738
VERSION AR208738.1 GI:21509971
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 37 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 517 ACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCTG 536
Db 20 ACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCTG 1
RESULT 283
AR208739/c
LOCUS AR208739 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208739
VERSION AR208739.1 GI:21509972
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.

AR208742/c									
LOCUS AR208742									
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208742									
VERSION AR208742.1 GI:21509976									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 41 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match									
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY 565 TGGATGTCATGCAGGACCAC 584									
Db 20 TGGATGTCATGCAGGACCAC 1									
RESULT 287									
AR208743/c									
LOCUS AR208743									
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208743									
VERSION AR208743.1 GI:21509977									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 42 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match									
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY 567 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 586									
Db 20 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 1									
RESULT 288									
AR208744/c									
LOCUS AR208744									
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208744									
VERSION AR208744.1 GI:21509979									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 43 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									

AR208742/c									
LOCUS AR208742									
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208742									
VERSION AR208742.1 GI:21509976									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 41 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match									
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY 565 TGGATGTCATGCAGGACCAC 584									
Db 20 TGGATGTCATGCAGGACCAC 1									
RESULT 287									
AR208743/c									
LOCUS AR208743									
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208743									
VERSION AR208743.1 GI:21509977									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 42 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match									
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY 567 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 586									
Db 20 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 1									
RESULT 288									
AR208744/c									
LOCUS AR208744									
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from patent US 6383808.									
ACCESSION AR208744									
VERSION AR208744.1 GI:21509979									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE Unknown.									
ORGANISM Unknown.									
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)									
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.									
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression									
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 43 07-MAY-2002;									
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers									
source									
1. .20									
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 TCATAGACGAGCTCTTCCAG 623
Db 20 TCATAGACGAGCTCTTCCAG 1

RESULT 289
AR208745/c
LOCUS AR208745 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 44 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208745
VERSION AR208745.1 GI:21509980
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 44 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 608 AGACGAGCTCTTCCAGGACA 627
Db 20 AGACGAGCTCTTCCAGGACA 1

RESULT 290
AR208746/c
LOCUS AR208746 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208746
VERSION AR208746.1 GI:21509981
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 45 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 613 AGCTCTTCCAGGACAGGTTTC 632
Db 20 AGCTCTTCCAGGACAGGTTTC 1

RESULT 291
AR208747/c
LOCUS AR208747 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208747
VERSION AR208747.1 GI:21509982
KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 46 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 690 AGGCCTCACTTCTTCTTCC 709
Db 20 AGGCCTCACTTCTTCTTCC 1

RESULT 292
AR208748/c
LOCUS AR208748 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 47 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208748
VERSION AR208748.1 GI:21509984
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 47 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 721 TCGTCCGACGCTTGATGCCC 740
Db 20 TCGTCCGACGCTTGATGCCC 1

RESULT 293
AR208749/c
LOCUS AR208749 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208749
VERSION AR208749.1 GI:21509985
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 48 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 TGTTCAGCCCTTCTTGAG 794

Db 20 TGTTCAGCCCTTCCTTGAG 1
|||||
RESULT 294
AR208750/c
LOCUS AR208750 linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208750
VERSION AR208750.1 GI:21509986
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 49 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 GTTCAGCCCTTCCTTGAGA 795
|||||
Db 20 GTTCAGCCCTTCCTTGAGA 1
|||||
RESULT 295
AR208751/c
LOCUS AR208751 linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208751
VERSION AR208751.1 GI:21509987
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 50 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 783 CCCTTCCTTGAGATGATACA 802
|||||
Db 20 CCCTTCCTTGAGATGATACA 1
|||||
RESULT 296
AR208752/c
LOCUS AR208752 linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208752
VERSION AR208752.1 GI:21509989
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression

JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 51 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGACATCCACTTCCACAGC 839
|||||
Db 20 TGGACATCCACTTCCACAGC 1
|||||
RESULT 297
AR208753/c
LOCUS AR208753 linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208753
VERSION AR208753.1 GI:21509990
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 52 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 848 CCAGCACCCGCCAACAGAAT 867
|||||
Db 20 CCAGCACCCGCCAACAGAAT 1
|||||
RESULT 298
AR208754/c
LOCUS AR208754 linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208754
VERSION AR208754.1 GI:21509991
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 53 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 853 ACCCGCCAAACAGAATTCATA 872
|||||
Db 20 ACCCGCCAAACAGAATTCATA 1
|||||
RESULT 299
AR208755/c

LOCUS AR208755 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 54 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208755
VERSION AR208755.1 GI:21509992
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 54 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 GACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCC 912
Db 20 GACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCC 1

RESULT 300
AR208756/c
LOCUS AR208756 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208756
VERSION AR208756.1 GI:21509994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 55 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 894 ACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCCG 913
Db 20 ACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCCG 1

RESULT 301
AR208757/c
LOCUS AR208757 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 56 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208757
VERSION AR208757.1 GI:21509995
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 56 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GAGATCCGCCCACTCCAC 925
Db 20 GAGATCCGCCCACTCCAC 1

RESULT 302
AR208758/c
LOCUS AR208758 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 57 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208758
VERSION AR208758.1 GI:21509996
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 57 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAGGAC 947
Db 20 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAGGAC 1

RESULT 303
AR208759/c
LOCUS AR208759 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 58 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208759
VERSION AR208759.1 GI:21509997
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 58 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 AGATCTTGTCTGTGGACTGT 986
Db 20 AGATCTTGTCTGTGGACTGT 1

RESULT 304
AR208760/c
LOCUS AR208760 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208760
VERSION AR208760.1 GI:21509999
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 59 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1009 CTAAGCTGCGGGGAGCTC 1028
Db 20 CTAAGCTGCGGGGAGCTC 1

RESULT 305
AR208761/c
LOCUS AR208761 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 60 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208761
VERSION AR208761.1 GI:21510000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 60 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1022 GGAGCTCGACGAATCCCTCC 1041
Db 20 GGAGCTCGACGAATCCCTCC 1

RESULT 306
AR208762/c
LOCUS AR208762 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208762
VERSION AR208762.1 GI:21510001
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 61 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1083 AAGTCCTACCAAGTGAAGAT 1102
Db 20 AAGTCCTACCAAGTGAAGAT 1102

Db 20 AAGTCCTACCAAGTGAAGAT 1

RESULT 307
AR208763/c
LOCUS AR208763 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 62 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208763
VERSION AR208763.1 GI:21510002
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 62 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1091 CCAGTGAAGATGCTCAACA 1110
Db 20 CCAGTGAAGATGCTCAACA 1

RESULT 308
AR208764/c
LOCUS AR208764 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 63 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208764
VERSION AR208764.1 GI:21510003
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 63 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1113 TCCTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCT 1132
Db 20 TCCTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCT 1

RESULT 309
AR208765/c
LOCUS AR208765 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 64 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208765
VERSION AR208765.1 GI:21510005
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 64 07-MAY-2002;

FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 GCTGGAGCAGCTGAACGAGC 1140
|||||
Db 20 GCTGGAGCAGCTGAACGAGC 1

RESULT 310
AR208766/c
LOCUS AR208766 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 65 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208766
VERSION AR208766.1 GI:21510006
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 65 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1148 CTGGGTGTCCCGCTGGCAA 1167
|||||
Db 20 CTGGGTGTCCCGCTGGCAA 1

RESULT 311
AR208767/c
LOCUS AR208767 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 66 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208767
VERSION AR208767.1 GI:21510007
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 66 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1182 GAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 1201
|||||
Db 20 GAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 1

RESULT 312
AR208768/c
LOCUS AR208768 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208768
VERSION AR208768.1 GI:21510008
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 67 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1194 TATCTGCGGGTCACCCACGGT 1213
|||||
Db 20 TATCTGCGGGTCACCCACGGT 1

RESULT 313
AR208769/c
LOCUS AR208769 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208769
VERSION AR208769.1 GI:21510010
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 68 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1216 CTCCCCACACTTCTGACTCG 1235
|||||
Db 20 CTCCCCACACTTCTGACTCG 1

RESULT 314
AR208770/c
LOCUS AR208770 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 69 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION AR208770
VERSION AR208770.1 GI:21510011
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 69 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1275	TTTGACTCTGATCCCATCAC	1294						
Db	20	TTTGACTCTGATCCCATCAC	1						
RESULT 315									
AR208771/c									
LOCUS	AR208771	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 70 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208771								
VERSION	AR208771.1 GI:21510012								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 70 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1300	CGGTCCTGTAGAAGTCTCC	1319						
Db	20	CGGTCCTGTAGAAGTCTCC	1						
RESULT 316									
AR208772/c									
LOCUS	AR208772	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 71 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208772								
VERSION	AR208772.1 GI:21510013								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 71 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1332	AAATTATGGAGACCGTGGC	1351						
Db	20	AAATTATGGAGACCGTGGC	1						
RESULT 317									
AR208773/c									
LOCUS	AR208773	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 72 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208773								
VERSION	AR208773.1 GI:21510015								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 72 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1545	GCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1564						
Db	20	GCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 319									
AR208775/c									
LOCUS	AR208775	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 74 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208775								
VERSION	AR208775.1 GI:21510017								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 74 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1600	TGCTCCTGCATGCAACTAAT	1619						
Db	20	TGCTCCTGCATGCAACTAAT	1						
RESULT 320									
AR208776/c									
LOCUS	AR208776	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 75 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208776								
VERSION	AR208776.1 GI:21510016								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 75 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1700	ATGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1719						
Db	20	ATGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 321									
AR208777/c									
LOCUS	AR208777	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 76 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208777								
VERSION	AR208777.1 GI:21510018								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 76 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1800	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1819						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 322									
AR208778/c									
LOCUS	AR208778	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 77 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208778								
VERSION	AR208778.1 GI:21510019								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 77 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1900	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1919						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 323									
AR208779/c									
LOCUS	AR208779	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 78 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208779								
VERSION	AR208779.1 GI:21510020								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 78 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2000	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2019						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 324									
AR208780/c									
LOCUS	AR208780	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 79 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208780								
VERSION	AR208780.1 GI:21510021								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 79 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2100	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2119						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 325									
AR208781/c									
LOCUS	AR208781	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 80 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208781								
VERSION	AR208781.1 GI:21510022								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 80 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2200	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2219						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 326									
AR208782/c									
LOCUS	AR208782	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 81 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208782								
VERSION	AR208782.1 GI:21510023								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 81 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2300	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2319						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 327									
AR208783/c									
LOCUS	AR208783	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 82 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208783								
VERSION	AR208783.1 GI:21510024								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 82 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2400	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2419						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 328									
AR208784/c									
LOCUS	AR208784	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 83 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208784								
VERSION	AR208784.1 GI:21510025								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 83 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2500	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2519						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 329									
AR208785/c									
LOCUS	AR208785	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 84 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208785								
VERSION	AR208785.1 GI:21510026								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 84 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2600	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2619						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 330									
AR208786/c									
LOCUS	AR208786	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 85 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208786								
VERSION	AR208786.1 GI:21510027								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 85 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2700	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2719						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 331									
AR208787/c									
LOCUS	AR208787	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 86 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208787								
VERSION	AR208787.1 GI:21510028								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 86 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2800	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2819						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 332									
AR208788/c									
LOCUS	AR208788	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 87 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208788								
VERSION	AR208788.1 GI:21510029								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 87 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
source	1..20								
/organism="unknown"									
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"									
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;									
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;									
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	2900	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	2919						
Db	20	TTGCTCTGGATCCTGCACCTCTA	1						
RESULT 333									
AR208789/c									
LOCUS	AR208789	20 bp		DNA	linear	PAT 20-JUN-2002			
DEFINITION	Sequence 88 from patent US 6383808.								
ACCESSION	AR208789								
VERSION	AR208789.1 GI:21510030								
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
Unclassified.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)								
AUTHORS	Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.								
TITLE	Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6383808-A 88 07-MAY-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								

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RESULT 320
AR208776/c
LOCUS      AR208776          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION  AR208776
VERSION    AR208776.1  GI:21510018
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE     Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6383808-A 75 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1615 CTAATTCAATAAACTGTCT 1634
Db      20 CTAATTCAATAAACTGTCT 1

RESULT 321
AR208779/c
LOCUS      AR208779          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 78 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION  AR208779
VERSION    AR208779.1  GI:21510022
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE     Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6383808-A 78 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      979 TGGACTGTTCCACCAACAAC 998
Db      20 TGGACTGTTCCACCAACAAC 1

RESULT 322
AR208781/c
LOCUS      AR208781          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 80 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION  AR208781
VERSION    AR208781.1  GI:21510025
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE     Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6383808-A 80 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1383 CACCGGGAGGAGTGAGATGT 1402
Db      20 CACCGGGAGGAGTGAGATGT 1

RESULT 323
AR213738
LOCUS      AR213738          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6406704.
ACCESSION  AR213738
VERSION    AR213738.1  GI:23311025
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Tan,P., Visser,E., Prestidge,R. and Watson,J.D.
TITLE     Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial
            infections
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6406704-A 83 18-JUN-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 324
AR222466
LOCUS      AR222466          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION  AR222466
VERSION    AR222466.1  GI:23329997
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE     Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6429300-A 26 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 325
AR236083/c
LOCUS      AR236083          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6406704.
ACCESSION  AR236083
VERSION    AR236083.1  GI:23311025
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Tan,P., Visser,E., Prestidge,R. and Watson,J.D.
TITLE     Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial
            infections
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6406704-A 83 18-JUN-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 325
AR236083/c
LOCUS      AR236083          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6406704.
ACCESSION  AR236083
VERSION    AR236083.1  GI:23311025
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Tan,P., Visser,E., Prestidge,R. and Watson,J.D.
TITLE     Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of mycobacterial
            infections
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6406704-A 83 18-JUN-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
                1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
            Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6462184.
ACCESSION AR236083
VERSION AR236083.1 GI:27279782
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Maier,M.A.
TITLE Compounds, processes and intermediates for synthesis of mixed backbone oligomeric compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6462184-A 1 08-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 326
AR274394
LOCUS AR274394 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from patent US 6506564.
ACCESSION AR274394
VERSION AR274394.1 GI:29706840
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J., Elghanian,R. and Taton,T.A.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6506564-A 55 14-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 327
AR343047/c
LOCUS AR343047 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 6576752.
ACCESSION AR343047
VERSION AR343047.1 GI:33738375
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Lonnberg,H., Salo,H. and Virta,P.
TITLE Aminoxy functionalized oligomers
JOURNAL Patent: US 6576752-A 10 10-JUN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 328
AR344936
LOCUS AR344936 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from patent US 6582921.
ACCESSION AR344936
VERSION AR344936.1 GI:33741017
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J., Elghanian,R. and Taton,T.A.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6582921-A 55 24-JUN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 329
AR365970
LOCUS AR365970 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6328978.
ACCESSION AR365970
VERSION AR365970.1 GI:34598223
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Watson,J.D., Tan,P.L.J. and Prestidge,R.
TITLE Methods for the treatment of immunologically-mediated skin disorders
JOURNAL Patent: US 6328978-A 83 11-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 330
AR382312
LOCUS AR382312 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003

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Db 1 ||||| 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 340

AR559411 LOCUS AR559411 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 70 from patent US 6750016.

ACCESSION AR559411

VERSION AR559411.1 GI:53968827

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L. and Park,S.-J.

TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6750016-A 70 15-JUN-2004;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 341

AR561993 LOCUS AR561993 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 55 from patent US 6759199.

ACCESSION AR561993

VERSION AR561993.1 GI:53975645

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J., Elghanian,R. and Taton,T.A.

TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6759199-A 55 06-JUL-2004;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 342

AR565165 LOCUS AR565165 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 55 from patent US 6767702.

ACCESSION AR565165

VERSION AR565165.1 GI:53981003

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J., Elghanian,R. and Taton,T.A.

TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6767702-A 55 27-JUL-2004;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 343

AX004876/c LOCUS AX004876 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-AUG-2000

DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO9910527.

ACCESSION AX004876

VERSION AX004876.1 GI:9928276

KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Bayer,E. and Schewitz,J.

TITLE Method for isolating anionic organic substances from aqueous systems using cationic polymer nanoparticles

JOURNAL Patent: WO 9910527-A 5 04-MAR-1999;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

/note="phosphorothioate oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 344

AX045779/c LOCUS AX045779 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000

DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0067023.

ACCESSION AX045779

VERSION AX045779.1 GI:11344146

KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Noll,B.O., Schetter,C. and Krieg,A.M.

TITLE Screening for immunostimulatory dna functional modifiers

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0067023-A 9 09-NOV-2000;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J., Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A., Garimella,V. and Li,Z.

TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6767702-A 55 27-JUL-2004;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 343

AX004876/c LOCUS AX004876 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-AUG-2000

DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO9910527.

ACCESSION AX004876

VERSION AX004876.1 GI:9928276

KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Bayer,E. and Schewitz,J.

TITLE Method for isolating anionic organic substances from aqueous systems using cationic polymer nanoparticles

JOURNAL Patent: WO 9910527-A 5 04-MAR-1999;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

/note="phosphorothioate oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 344

AX045779/c LOCUS AX045779 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000

DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0067023.

ACCESSION AX045779

VERSION AX045779.1 GI:11344146

KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Noll,B.O., Schetter,C. and Krieg,A.M.

TITLE Screening for immunostimulatory dna functional modifiers

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0067023-A 9 09-NOV-2000;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..20

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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misc_feature 1 /note="synthetic oligonucleotide"
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 345
AX045787/c
LOCUS AX045787 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from Patent WO0067023.
ACCESSION AX045787
VERSION AX045787.1 GI:11344154
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Noll,B.O., Schetter,C. and Krieg,A.M.
TITLE Screening for immunostimulatory dna functional modifiers
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0067023-A 17 09-NOV-2000;
CPG Immunopharmaceuticals GmbH (DE) ; UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH
FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="synthetic oligonucleotide"
misc_feature 1. .20
/note="phosphorothioate backbone"
misc_feature 1 /note="modified with digoxigenin"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 346
AX045790/c
LOCUS AX045790 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from Patent WO0067023.
ACCESSION AX045790
VERSION AX045790.1 GI:11344157
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Noll,B.O., Schetter,C. and Krieg,A.M.
TITLE Screening for immunostimulatory dna functional modifiers
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0067023-A 20 09-NOV-2000;
CPG Immunopharmaceuticals GmbH (DE) ; UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH
FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="synthetic oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 347
AX104034/c
LOCUS AX104034 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104034
VERSION AX104034.1 GI:13920231
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 226 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 348
AX104364/c
LOCUS AX104364 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 556 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104364
VERSION AX104364.1 GI:13920561
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 556 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 349
AX104368
LOCUS AX104368 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 347
AX104034/c
LOCUS AX104034 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104034
VERSION AX104034.1 GI:13920231
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 226 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 348
AX104364/c
LOCUS AX104364 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 556 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104364
VERSION AX104364.1 GI:13920561
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 556 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 349
AX104368
LOCUS AX104368 20 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
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DEFINITION Sequence 560 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104368
VERSION AX104368.1 GI:13920565
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 560 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1 .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 350
AX196224
LOCUS AX196224 20 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO0151665.
ACCESSION AX196224
VERSION AX196224.1 GI:15386427
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J.,
Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A. and Li,Z.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses
therefor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0151665-A 55 19-JUL-2001;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1 .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="random synthetic sequence"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 351
AX196239
LOCUS AX196239 20 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent WO0151665.
ACCESSION AX196239
VERSION AX196239.1 GI:15386442
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J.,

Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A. and Li,Z.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses
therefor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0151665-A 70 19-JUL-2001;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1 .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="random synthetic sequence"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 352
AX354974
LOCUS AX354974 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION AX354974
VERSION AX354974.1 GI:18619641
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating
cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 2 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1 .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphodiester backbone"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 353
AX355810/c
LOCUS AX355810 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 838 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION AX355810
VERSION AX355810.1 GI:18620478
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating
cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 838 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1 .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphorothioate backbone"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 354
AX355811/c
LOCUS AX355811 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 839 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION AX355811
VERSION AX355811.1 GI:18620479

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner, G. and Hartmann, G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating cancer

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 839 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphodiester backbone"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
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Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 355
AX440125
LOCUS AX440125 20 bp DNA linear PAT 28-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO0173123.
ACCESSION AX440125
VERSION AX440125.1 GI:21664936

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin, C.A., Letsinger, R.L., Mucic, R.C., Storhoff, J.J., Elghanian, R., Taton, T.A., Park, S.J. and Li, Z.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173123-A 55 04-OCT-2001;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 356
AX440140
LOCUS AX440140 20 bp DNA linear PAT 28-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent WO0173123.
ACCESSION AX440140
VERSION AX440140.1 GI:21664951

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin, C.A., Letsinger, R.L., Mucic, R.C., Storhoff, J.J., Elghanian, R., Taton, T.A., Park, S.J. and Li, Z.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173123-A 70 04-OCT-2001;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 357
AX465311
LOCUS AX465311 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO0218643.
ACCESSION AX465311
VERSION AX465311.1 GI:21899674

KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin, C.A., Letsinger, R.L., Mucic, R.C., Storhoff, J.J., Elghanian, R., Taton, T.A., Garimella, V., Li, Z. and Park, S.J.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses therefor

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218643-A 55 07-MAR-2002;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
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Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 358
AX465326

LOCUS AX465326 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent WO0218643.
ACCESSION AX465326
VERSION AX465326.1 GI:21899689
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J.,
Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A., Garimella,V., Li,Z. and Park,S.J.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses
therefor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218643-A 70 07-MAR-2002;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 359
AX547087/c
LOCUS AX547087 20 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547087
VERSION AX547087.1 GI:25812231
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 226 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 360
AX547417/c
LOCUS AX547417 20 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 556 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547417
VERSION AX547417.1 GI:25812561
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 556 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 361
AX547421
LOCUS AX547421 20 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 560 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547421
VERSION AX547421.1 GI:25812565
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 560 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 362
AX556124
LOCUS AX556124 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO0246472.
ACCESSION AX556124
VERSION AX556124.1 GI:25899506
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storhoff,J.J.,
Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A., Garimella,V., Li,Z. and Park,S.J.
TITLE Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses
therefor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0246472-A 55 13-JUN-2002;
Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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/note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 363
AX556139
LOCUS      AX556139          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent WO0246472.
ACCESSION  AX556139
VERSION     AX556139.1  GI:25899521
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
AUTHORS    Mirkin,C.A., Letsinger,R.L., Mucic,R.C., Storchoff,J.J.,
            Elghanian,R., Taton,T.A., Garimella,V., Li,Z. and Park,S.J.
TITLE      Nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached thereto and uses
            therefor
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0246472-A 70 13-JUN-2002;
            Nanosphere, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   source
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            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="random synthetic sequence"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 364
AX664307
LOCUS      AX664307          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0246398.
ACCESSION  AX664307
VERSION     AX664307.1  GI:29164237
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
AUTHORS    Willson,R.C. and Murphy,J.C.
TITLE      Nucleic acid separation using immobilized metal affinity
            chromatography
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0246398-A 5 13-JUN-2002;
            The University of Houston System (US)
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..20
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Sequence"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 365
AX664308/c
LOCUS      AX664308          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0246398.
ACCESSION  AX664308
VERSION     AX664308.1  GI:29164238
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
AUTHORS    Willson,R.C. and Murphy,J.C.
TITLE      Nucleic acid separation using immobilized metal affinity
            chromatography
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0246398-A 6 13-JUN-2002;
            The University of Houston System (US)
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Sequence"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 366
AX741040/c
LOCUS      AX741040          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 10-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from Patent WO03027328.
ACCESSION  AX741040
VERSION     AX741040.1  GI:30523901
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 other sequences; artificial sequences.
AUTHORS    Kirtsen,N.V., Hyldig-Nielsen,J.J. and Williams,B.F.
TITLE      Methods, kits and compositions pertaining to the suppression of
            detectable probe binding to randomly distributed repeat sequences
            in genomic nucleic acid
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03027328-A 14 03-APR-2003;
            Boston Probes, Inc. (US) ; DakoCytomation Denmark A/S (DK)
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..20
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Description of Combined DNA/RNA Molecule:Synthetic
            Oligomer Sequence-Synthetic Probe Sequence"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 367
AX741052
LOCUS      AX741052          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 10-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO03027328.
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ACCESSION AX741052
VERSION AX741052.1 GI:30523913
KEYWORDS
SOURCE .
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kirtsen,N.V., Hyldig-Nielsen,J.J. and Williams,B.F.
TITLE Methods, kits and compositions pertaining to the suppression of detectable probe binding to randomly distributed repeat sequences in genomic nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03027328-A 26 03-APR-2003;
Boston Probes, Inc. (US) ; DakoCytomation Denmark A/S (DK)
FEATURES
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1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Combined DNA/RNA Molecule:Synthetic Oligomer Sequence-Synthetic Probe Sequence"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 368
BD008523
LOCUS
DEFINITION BD008523 20 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of Mycobacterial infections.
ACCESSION BD008523
VERSION BD008523.1 GI:18636896
KEYWORDS JP 2001503969-A/26.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Tan,P., Hiyyama,J., Visser,E.S., Skinner,M.A., Scott,L.M. and Prestidge,R.L.
TITLE Compounds and methods for treatment and diagnosis of Mycobacterial infections
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001503969-A 26 27-MAR-2001;
GENESIS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CO LTD
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001503969-A/26
PD 27-MAR-2001
PF 28-AUG-1997 JP 1998511516
PR
PI PAUL TAN, JUN HIYAMA, ELIZABETH S VISSER, MARGOT A SKINNER, PI LINDA M SCOTT,
PI ROSS L PRESTIDGE
PC A61K39/04, A61K35/74, C07K14/35, C12N15/63
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
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source
1. .20
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
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Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 369
BD080522/c
LOCUS BD080522 20 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Ribonucleoside-derivative and method for preparing the same.
ACCESSION BD080522
VERSION BD080522.1 GI:22626125
KEYWORDS JP 2001515087-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Pitsch,S., Weiss,P.A. and Jenny,L.
TITLE Ribonucleoside-derivative and method for preparing the same
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001515087-A 1 18-SEP-2001;
STEFAN PITTSCH, PATRICK A WEISS, LUZI JENNY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001515087-A/1
PD 18-SEP-2001
PF 17-AUG-1998 JP 2000509723
PR 18-AUG-1997 CH 1931/97
PI STEFAN PITTSCH, PATRICK A WEISS, LUZI JENNY
PC C07H19/06, C07F7/18, C07H19/16, C07H21/02, C07H23/00 CC
Description of Artificial Sequence:synthetic polynucleotide FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 370
BD107450/c
LOCUS BD107450 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Method of detecting single base polymorphism.
ACCESSION BD107450
VERSION BD107450.1 GI:23202268
KEYWORDS JP 2002034599-A/9.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Segawa,M., Takarada,H., Aono,T. and Yoshiga,S.
TITLE Method of detecting single base polymorphism
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002034599-A 9 05-FEB-2002;
TOYOBO CO LTD
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002034599-A/9
PD 05-FEB-2002
PF 26-JUL-2000 JP 200225354
PI MASAYA SEGAWA, HIROSHI TAKARADA, TOSHIYA AONO, SATOKO YOSHIGA PC
C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 371
ARI53849
LOCUS ARI53849 21 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6238624.
ACCESSION ARI53849
VERSION ARI53849.1 GI:15121902
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Heller,M.J., Tu,E., Evans,G.A. and Sosnowski,R.G.
TITLE Methods for transport in molecular biological analysis and
diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238624-A 2 29-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 372
CQ786121
LOCUS CQ786121 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786121
VERSION CQ786121.1 GI:45721224
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 9 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCT 67
Db 1 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCT 20
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RESULT 373
CQ786639
LOCUS CQ786639 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 28 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786639
VERSION CQ786639.1 GI:45721659
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 28 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCT 67
Db 1 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCT 20

RESULT 374
I36166
LOCUS I36166 21 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5605662.
ACCESSION I36166
VERSION I36166.1 GI:2086679
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Heller,M.J. and Tu,E.
TITLE Active programmable electronic devices for molecular biological
analysis and diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 5605662-A 2 25-FEB-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 375
AX825135/c
LOCUS AX825135 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825135
VERSION AX825135.1 GI:39750864
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
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DEFINITION      Sequence 58 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION       AX825160
VERSION         AX825160.1  GI:39750889
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        synthetic construct
                other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE           Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03072818-A 58 04-SEP-2003;
                Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
                Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
                misc_binding      1
                /bound_moiety="Biotin"
                modified_base     3
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
                modified_base     6
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
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                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
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                modified_base    18
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643  GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
          |||||
Db       20  GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 379
AX825161/c
LOCUS      AX825161
DEFINITION      Sequence 59 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION       AX825161
VERSION         AX825161.1  GI:39750890
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        synthetic construct
                other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE           Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 03072818-A 59 04-SEP-2003;
                Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                1..21
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
                Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
                misc_binding      1
                /bound_moiety="Biotin"

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Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 381
AX825163/c
LOCUS AX825163 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825163
VERSION AX825163.1 GI:39750892
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 61 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"

modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 382
AX825164/c
LOCUS AX825164 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 62 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825164
VERSION AX825164.1 GI:39750893
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 62 04-SEP-2003;

FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"

modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 383
BD087491
LOCUS BD087491 21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.

ACCESSION BD087491
VERSION BD087491.1 GI:22633101
KEYWORDS JP 2001525193-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Sosnowski,R.G., Butler,W.F., Tu,E., Nerenberg,M.I., Heller,M.J. and Edman,C.F.
TITLE Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525193-A 2 11-DEC-2001;
NANOGEN INC

COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001525193-A/2
PD 11-DEC-2001
PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI,WILLIAM F BUTLER,EUGENE TU,MICHAEL I PI NERENBERG,
PI MICHAEL J HELLER,CARL F EDMAN
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthesized with u at 3'
CC terminus to
CC provide ribonucleic acid base for reactivity; Poly A sequence
CC for reduced
CC secondary structure
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1. .21
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source 1. .21
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 384
E13209/c
LOCUS E13209 24 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION DNA probe.
ACCESSION E13209
VERSION E13209.1 GI:3252014
KEYWORDS JP 1997149799-A/1.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Kanbara,H., Okano,K. and Uematsu,K.
TITLE ANALYSIS OR DETECTION OF NUCLEIC ACID AND ANALYSER OR INSPECTION
DEVICE OF NUCLEIC ACID
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997149799-A 1 10-JUN-1997;
HITACHI LTD
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997149799-A/1
PD 10-JUN-1997
PF 30-NOV-1995 JP 1995311949
PI KANBARA HIDEKI, OKANO KAZUNOBU, UEMATSU KAZUMUNE PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/04,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,C12Q1/44,C12Q1/48, PC
G01N27/447,
PC G01N27/447,G01N33/50;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH
FT source 1. .24
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES
source 1. .24
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 385
BD245230
LOCUS BD245230 23 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid.
ACCESSION BD245230
VERSION BD245230.1 GI:33055000
KEYWORDS JP 2002532386-A/16.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Hartwich,G. and Heller,A.
TITLE Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532386-A 16 02-OCT-2002;
FRIZ BIOCHEM GMBH
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532386-A/16
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 19-NOV-1999 JP 2000583928
PR 23-NOV-1998 DE 198 53 957.6,29-APR-1999 DE 199 21 940.0 PI
GERHARD HARTWICH,ADAM HELLER
PC C07H21/00,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N27/12, PC
G01N27/30,
PC
G01N27/416,G01N27/48,G01N33/483,G01N33/50,G01N33/566,C12N15/00, PC
G01N27/46
CC Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid FH Key
FT source 1. .23
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source 1. .23
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|||||
Db 1 GAGCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 23

RESULT 386
AR236281
LOCUS AR236281 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6464975.
ACCESSION AR236281
VERSION AR236281.1 GI:27280109
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Millis,A.J.T.
TITLE Compositions and methods for altering cell migration
JOURNAL Patent: US 6464975-A 13 15-OCT-2002;
FEATURES
source 1. .21
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 271 AAGAAGCCCAAGACGACAAAG 291
|||||
Db 1 AGGAAGCCCAAGACGACAAAG 21

RESULT 387
AR241831/c
LOCUS AR241831 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 119 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241831
VERSION AR241831.1 GI:27287643
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.
TITLE Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6472154-A 119 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 388
AX825104/c
LOCUS AX825104 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825104
VERSION AX825104.1 GI:39750833
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 2 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

misc_binding 1
modified_base 3
modified_base 6
modified_base 9
modified_base 12
modified_base 15
modified_base 18

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 389
AX825109/c
LOCUS AX825109 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825109
VERSION AX825109.1 GI:39750838
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 7 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 390
AX825111/c
LOCUS AX825111 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825111
VERSION AX825111.1 GI:39750840
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 9 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"


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FEATURES             Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
source               Location/Qualifiers
                    1..21
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                    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                    /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
                    Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding         1
                    /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base       3
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base       6
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base       9
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      12
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      15
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      18
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db      21 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 394
AX825127/c
LOCUS             AX825127             21 bp      DNA             linear             PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION       Sequence 25 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION        AX825127
VERSION          AX825127.1   GI:39750856
KEYWORDS         .
SOURCE           synthetic construct
ORGANISM         synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE        1
AUTHORS          Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE            Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL          Patent: WO 03072818-A 25 04-SEP-2003;
                Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES         Location/Qualifiers
source           1..21
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
                Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding     1
                /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base    3
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base    6
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base    9
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   12
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   15
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   18
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
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                    /mod_base=OTHER
                    15
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER
                    18
                    /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                    /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      21 TGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 395
AX825133/c
LOCUS             AX825133             21 bp      DNA             linear             PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION       Sequence 31 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION        AX825133
VERSION          AX825133.1   GI:39750862
KEYWORDS         .
SOURCE           synthetic construct
ORGANISM         synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE        1
AUTHORS          Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE            Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL          Patent: WO 03072818-A 31 04-SEP-2003;
                Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES         Location/Qualifiers
source           1..21
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
                Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding     1
                /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base    3
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base    6
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base    9
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   12
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   15
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base   18
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER
                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
                /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db      21 GACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 396
AX825134/c
LOCUS             AX825134             21 bp      DNA             linear             PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION       Sequence 32 from Patent WO03072818.
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modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 402
AX825150/c
LOCUS AX825150 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825150
VERSION AX825150.1 GI:39750879
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 48 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
6
/mod_base=OTHER
9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
12
/mod_base=OTHER
15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
18
/mod_base=OTHER

misc_binding
modified_base 3
modified_base 6
modified_base 9
modified_base 12
modified_base 15
modified_base 18

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 403
AX825151/c
LOCUS AX825151 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825151
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VERSION AX825151.1 GI:39750880
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 49 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
6
/mod_base=OTHER
9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
12
/mod_base=OTHER
15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
18
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 404
AX825152/c
LOCUS AX825152 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825152
VERSION AX825152.1 GI:39750881
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 50 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
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modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER
6 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
9 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
15 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 405
AX825153/c
LOCUS AX825153 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825153
VERSION AX825153.1 GI:39750882
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 51 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 405
AX825153/c
LOCUS AX825153 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825153
VERSION AX825153.1 GI:39750882
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 51 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
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/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 406
AX825154/c
LOCUS AX825154 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825154
VERSION AX825154.1 GI:39750883
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 52 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
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/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 407
AX825155/c
LOCUS AX825155 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825155
VERSION AX825155.1 GI:39750884
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 53 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
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/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCAGAAAAAA 1

RESULT 408
AX825157/c LOCUS AX825157 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825157
VERSION AX825157.1 GI:39750886
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 55 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source      1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
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/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
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modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GCAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 409
AX825158/c LOCUS AX825158 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 56 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825158
VERSION AX825158.1 GI:39750887
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 56 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source      1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 ACAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 410
BD196419/c LOCUS BD196419 24 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Prostatic cancer gene.
ACCESSION BD196419
VERSION BD196419.1 GI:33006189
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IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 415
AX961629/c
LOCUS AX961629 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961629
VERSION AX961629.1 GI:40881087
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 24 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
source
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 416
AX961630/c
LOCUS AX961630 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961630
VERSION AX961630.1 GI:40881088
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 25 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
source
1. .24
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 417
AX961631/c
LOCUS AX961631 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961631
VERSION AX961631.1 GI:40881089
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 26 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .24
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 418
AX961632/c
LOCUS AX961632 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961632
VERSION AX961632.1 GI:40881090
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 27 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 419
AX961633/c
LOCUS AX961633 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 28 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961633

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 417
AX961631/c
LOCUS AX961631 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961631
VERSION AX961631.1 GI:40881089
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 26 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 418
AX961632/c
LOCUS AX961632 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961632
VERSION AX961632.1 GI:40881090
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lopez,R.A.
TITLE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03101375-A 27 11-DEC-2003;
IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)

FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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/note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAACAAAATGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 419
AX961633/c
LOCUS AX961633 24 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 28 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION AX961633

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VERSION      AX961633.1  GI:40881091
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Lopez,R.A.
TITLE        Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03101375-A 28 11-DEC-2003;
              IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
FEATURES
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    /note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
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  Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 ACAAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 420
AX961678/c
LOCUS      AX961678          24 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION  AX961678
VERSION     AX961678.1  GI:40881136
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Lopez,R.A.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03101375-A 73 11-DEC-2003;
            IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
FEATURES
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    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
  Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 ACAAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 421
AX961678/c
LOCUS      AX961678          24 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-JAN-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO03101375.
ACCESSION  AX961678
VERSION     AX961678.1  GI:40881136
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Lopez,R.A.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03101375-A 73 11-DEC-2003;
            IMMUNOTECH S.A. (AR)
FEATURES
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    /note="Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
  Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      24 AAAAAACAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 422
AX961678/c
LOCUS      A68209          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 06-MAY-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO9747636.
ACCESSION  A68209
VERSION     A68209.1  GI:4759376
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     unidentified
            unclassified.
            unclassified.
            1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Collingwood,S.P., Moser,H.E., Altmann,K. and Douglas,M.E.
TITLE       INTERMEDIATES FOR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE SYNTHESIS
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 9747636-A 4 18-DEC-1997;
            CIBA GEIGY AG (CH)
FEATURES
  Location/Qualifiers
    source
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      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 423
AR111371/c
LOCUS      AR111371          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6127124.
ACCESSION  AR111371
VERSION     AR111371.1  GI:12828219
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leeds,J.M. and Cummins,L.L.
TITLE      Fluorescence based nuclease assay
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6127124-A 1 03-OCT-2000;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 424
AR111946/c
LOCUS      AR111946          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5821354.
ACCESSION  AR048767
VERSION     AR048767.1  GI:5971110
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leclerc,G. and Martel,R.
TITLE      Radiolabeled DNA oligonucleotide and method of preparation
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5821354-A 1 13-OCT-1998;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
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  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 425
AR111371/c
LOCUS      AR111371          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6127124.
ACCESSION  AR111371
VERSION     AR111371.1  GI:12828219
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leeds,J.M. and Cummins,L.L.
TITLE      Fluorescence based nuclease assay
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6127124-A 1 03-OCT-2000;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 426
AR111946/c
LOCUS      AR111946          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5821354.
ACCESSION  AR048767
VERSION     AR048767.1  GI:5971110
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leclerc,G. and Martel,R.
TITLE      Radiolabeled DNA oligonucleotide and method of preparation
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5821354-A 1 13-OCT-1998;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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source      1. .19
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 422
AR048767/c
LOCUS      AR048767          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5821354.
ACCESSION  AR048767
VERSION     AR048767.1  GI:5971110
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leclerc,G. and Martel,R.
TITLE      Radiolabeled DNA oligonucleotide and method of preparation
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5821354-A 1 13-OCT-1998;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 423
AR111371/c
LOCUS      AR111371          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6127124.
ACCESSION  AR111371
VERSION     AR111371.1  GI:12828219
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leeds,J.M. and Cummins,L.L.
TITLE      Fluorescence based nuclease assay
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6127124-A 1 03-OCT-2000;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 424
AR111946/c
LOCUS      AR111946          19 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5821354.
ACCESSION  AR048767
VERSION     AR048767.1  GI:5971110
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
            Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Leclerc,G. and Martel,R.
TITLE      Radiolabeled DNA oligonucleotide and method of preparation
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5821354-A 1 13-OCT-1998;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1. .19
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

  Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;

Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 25 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 430
AR111952/c
LOCUS AR111952 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6127533.
ACCESSION AR111952
VERSION AR111952.1 GI:12828800
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 26 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 431
AR111953/c
LOCUS AR111953 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6127533.
ACCESSION AR111953
VERSION AR111953.1 GI:12828801
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 27 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 432
AR111957/c
LOCUS AR111957 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from patent US 6127533.
ACCESSION AR111957
VERSION AR111957.1 GI:12828805
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 31 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 433
AR111959/c
LOCUS AR111959 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6127533.
ACCESSION AR111959
VERSION AR111959.1 GI:12828807
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 33 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 434
AR111960/c
LOCUS AR111960 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6127533.
ACCESSION AR111960
VERSION AR111960.1 GI:12828808
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook, P. Dan., Manoharan, M. and Kawasaki, A. Mamoru.
TITLE 2'-O-aminooxy-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6127533-A 34 03-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1


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RESULT 445
AR124856/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6172209.
ACCESSION AR124856
VERSION AR124856.1 GI:14110217
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.Dan., Prakash,T.P. and Kawasaki,A.M.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotides and methods for making same
JOURNAL Patent: US 6172209-A 33 09-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 446
AR124857/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6172209.
ACCESSION AR124857
VERSION AR124857.1 GI:14110218
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.Dan., Prakash,T.P. and Kawasaki,A.M.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotides and methods for making same
JOURNAL Patent: US 6172209-A 34 09-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 447
AR124867/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 44 from patent US 6172209.
ACCESSION AR124867
VERSION AR124867.1 GI:14110228
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.Dan., Prakash,T.P. and Kawasaki,A.M.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotides and methods for making same
JOURNAL Patent: US 6172209-A 44 09-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 448
AR135291/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from patent US 6194598.
ACCESSION AR135291
VERSION AR135291.1 GI:14124196
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook,P.Dan., Manoharan,M. and Kawasaki,A.Mamoru.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotide synthetic intermediates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194598-A 20 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 449
AR135292/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6194598.
ACCESSION AR135292
VERSION AR135292.1 GI:14124197
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook,P.Dan., Manoharan,M. and Kawasaki,A.Mamoru.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotide synthetic intermediates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194598-A 21 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 450
AR135293/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6194598.
ACCESSION AR135293
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[illegible]

/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 461
AR153863/c
LOCUS AR153863 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6238624.
ACCESSION AR153863
VERSION AR153863.1 GI:15121916
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unassigned.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Heller,M.J., Tu,E., Evans,G.A. and Sosnowski,R.G.
TITLE Methods for transport in molecular biological analysis and diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238624-A 16 29-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 462
AR164173/c
LOCUS AR164173 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6271358.
ACCESSION AR164173
VERSION AR164173.1 GI:16235162
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unassigned.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Mohan,V. and Boswell,H.
TITLE RNA targeted 2'-modified oligonucleotides that are conformationally preorganized
JOURNAL Patent: US 6271358-A 6 07-AUG-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 463
BD196900/c
LOCUS BD196900 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003

DEFINITION Prostatic cancer gene.
ACCESSION BD196900
VERSION BD196900.1 GI:33006670
KEYWORDS JP 2002516657-A/489.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Blumenfeld,M., Chumakov,I. and Bougueleret,L.
TITLE Prostatic cancer gene
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002516657-A 489 11-JUN-2002;
GENSET
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002516657-A/489
PD 11-JUN-2002
PF 22-DEC-1998 JP 2000525562
PR 22-DEC-1997 US 08/996306,09-SEP-1998 US 60/099658 PI
DANIEL COHEN,MARTA BLUMENFELD,ILYA CHUMAKOV,LYDIE BOUGUELERET PC
C12N15/09,C12N15/09,A01K67/027,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15, PC
C12N1/19,
PC C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N5/10,C12P21/08,C12Q1/68,G01N33/50 PC
,C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC C12N5/00,C12N15/00
CC potential microsequencing oligo for 4-4-187.mis2 FH Key
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind 1..19.
source Location/Qualifiers
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 464
BD274438/c
LOCUS BD274438 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmation geometry.
ACCESSION BD274438
VERSION BD274438.1 GI:33084206
KEYWORDS JP 2002543215-A/15.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmation geometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002543215-A 15 17-DEC-2002;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002543215-A/15
PD 17-DEC-2002
PF 03-MAY-2000 JP 2000615638
PR 03-MAY-1999 US 09/303586
PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN, VENKATRAMAN MOHAN
PC C07H21/02,A61K48/00,A61P35/00,A61P35/02,A61P43/00,C12N15/09,
C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage
FH Key location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature (16)..(17)

FT misc feature (17) . . (18)
FT misc_feature (18) . . (19) .
Location/Qualifiers
1 . . 19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 465
BD274439/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry.
BD274439
BD274439.1 GI:33084207
JP 2002543215-A/16.
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 19)
Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry
Patent: JP 2002543215-A 16 17-DEC-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002543215-A/16
PD 17-DEC-2002
PF 03-MAY-2000 JP 2000615638
PR 03-MAY-1999 US 09/303586
PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN, VENKATRAMAN MOHAN
PC C07H21/02, A61K48/00, A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N15/09,
C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide
CC 2' - O-MOE linkage
CC 2' - O-MOE linkage
CC 2' - O-MOE linkage
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature (16) . . (17)
FT misc_feature (17) . . (18)
FT misc_feature (18) . . (19) .
Location/Qualifiers
1 . . 19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 466
BD274440/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry.
BD274440
BD274440.1 GI:33084208
JP 2002543215-A/17.

SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 19)
Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry
Patent: JP 2002543215-A 17 17-DEC-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002543215-A/17
PD 17-DEC-2002
PF 03-MAY-2000 JP 2000615638
PR 03-MAY-1999 US 09/303586
PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN, VENKATRAMAN MOHAN
PC C07H21/02, A61K48/00, A61P35/00, A61P35/02, A61P43/00, C12N15/09,
C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide
CC sub O linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage; sub O linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage; sub O linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage; sub O linkage
CC 3' - O-MOE linkage
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature (15) . . (16)
FT misc_feature (16) . . (17)
FT misc_feature (17) . . (18)
FT misc_feature (18) . . (19)
FT misc_feature (19) . . (19) .
Location/Qualifiers
1 . . 19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 467
BD274441/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry.
BD274441
BD274441.1 GI:33084209
JP 2002543215-A/18.
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 19)
Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
geometry
Patent: JP 2002543215-A 18 17-DEC-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002543215-A/18
PD 17-DEC-2002
PF 03-MAY-2000 JP 2000615638
PR 03-MAY-1999 US 09/303586
PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN, VENKATRAMAN MOHAN
PC C07H21/02, A61K48/00, A61P35/00, A61P35/02, A61P43/00, C12N15/09,
C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide
CC sub O linkage
CC 2' - O-MOE; sub O linkage
CC 2' - O-MOE; sub O linkage

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CC      2'- O-MOE; sub O linkage
CC      2'- O-MOE
FT      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      misc_feature (15) . . (16)
FT      misc_feature (16) . . (17)
FT      misc_feature (17) . . (18)
FT      misc_feature (18) . . (19)
FT      misc_feature (19) . . (19)
FEATURES
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        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
BD274449
LOCUS      BD274449      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
                  geometry.
ACCESSION      BD274449
VERSION      BD274449.1 GI:33084217
KEYWORDS      JP 2002543215-A/26.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS      Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE      Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form confirmational
            geometry
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002543215-A 26 17-DEC-2002;
COMMENT      ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
            OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2002543215-A/26
            PD 17-DEC-2002
            PF 03-MAY-2000 JP 2000615638
            PR 03-MAY-1999 US 09/303586
            PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN, VENKATRAMAN MOHAN
            PC C07H21/02,A61K48/00,A61P35/00,A61P35/02,A61P43/00,C12N15/09,
            PC C12N15/00
            CC Oligonucleotide
            CC 2'-modified T linkage
            CC 2'-modified T linkage
            CC 2'-modified T linkage
            CC 2'-modified T linkage
            FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
            FT      misc_feature (16) . . (17)
            FT      misc_feature (17) . . (18)
            FT      misc_feature (18) . . (19)
            FT      misc_feature (19) . . (19).
FEATURES
    source
        1. .19
        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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RESULT 469
CQ786179
LOCUS      CQ786179      19 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION      Sequence 67 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION      CQ786179
VERSION      CQ786179.1 GI:45721282
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
ORGANISM      1
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
            Gonos,E.
TITLE      Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 2004018676-A 67 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES
    source
        1. .19
        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="RNAi for human clusterin"
Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
            |||||
Db      1 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 19
            |||||
RESULT 470
CQ786180/c
LOCUS      CQ786180      19 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION      Sequence 68 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION      CQ786180
VERSION      CQ786180.1 GI:45721283
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            other sequences; artificial sequences.
ORGANISM      1
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and
            Gonos,E.
TITLE      Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 2004018676-A 68 04-MAR-2004;
            The University of British Columbia (CA)
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        /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="RNAi for human clusterin"
Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
            |||||
Db      19 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 1
            |||||
RESULT 471
CQ786653
LOCUS      CQ786653      19 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION      Sequence 42 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION      CQ786653
VERSION      CQ786653.1 GI:45721673
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
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KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6369209-A 18 09-APR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 477
AR205809/c
LOCUS AR205809 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6369209.
ACCESSION AR205809
VERSION AR205809.1 GI:21503486
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6369209-A 26 09-APR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 478
AR213490/c
LOCUS AR213490 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213490
VERSION AR213490.1 GI:23310721
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 1 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 479
AR213491/c
LOCUS AR213491 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213491
VERSION AR213491.1 GI:23310722
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 2 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 480
AR213492/c
LOCUS AR213492 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213492
VERSION AR213492.1 GI:23310723
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 3 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 481
AR213493/c
LOCUS AR213493 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213493
VERSION AR213493.1 GI:23310724
KEYWORDS .

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 479
AR213491/c
LOCUS AR213491 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213491
VERSION AR213491.1 GI:23310722
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 2 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 480
AR213492/c
LOCUS AR213492 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213492
VERSION AR213492.1 GI:23310723
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 3 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 481
AR213493/c
LOCUS AR213493 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213493
VERSION AR213493.1 GI:23310724
KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 4 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 482
AR213494/c
LOCUS AR213494 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213494
VERSION AR213494.1 GI:23310725
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 5 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 483
AR213495/c
LOCUS AR213495 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213495
VERSION AR213495.1 GI:23310726
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 6 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 484
AR213496/c
LOCUS AR213496 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213496
VERSION AR213496.1 GI:23310727
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 7 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 485
AR213497/c
LOCUS AR213497 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213497
VERSION AR213497.1 GI:23310728
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 8 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 486
AR213501/c
LOCUS AR213501 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213501
VERSION AR213501.1 GI:23310732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 484
AR213496/c
LOCUS AR213496 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213496
VERSION AR213496.1 GI:23310727
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 7 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 485
AR213497/c
LOCUS AR213497 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213497
VERSION AR213497.1 GI:23310728
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 8 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 486
AR213501/c
LOCUS AR213501 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213501
VERSION AR213501.1 GI:23310732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 12 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 487
AR213502/c
LOCUS AR213502 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213502
VERSION AR213502.1 GI:23310733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 14 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 488
AR213503/c
LOCUS AR213503 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213503
VERSION AR213503.1 GI:23310734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 15 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 489
AR213512/c
LOCUS AR213512 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6403779.
ACCESSION AR213512
VERSION AR213512.1 GI:23310743
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403779-A 25 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 490
AR222465
LOCUS AR222465 19 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION AR222465
VERSION AR222465.1 GI:23329996
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL Patent: US 6429300-A 25 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 491
AR237463/c
LOCUS AR237463 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6465628.
ACCESSION AR237463
VERSION AR237463.1 GI:27282213
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL Patent: US 6429300-A 25 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Ravikumar,V.T., Manoharan,M., Capaldi,D.C., Krotz,A., Cole,D.L. and Guzaev,A.
TITLE Process for the synthesis of oligomeric compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6465628-A 1 15-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 492
AR321589/c
LOCUS AR321589 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 6562960.
ACCESSION AR321589
VERSION AR321589.1 GI:33706818
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Baxter,A.D., Collingwood,S.P., Douglas,M.E. and Taylor,R.J.
TITLE Oligonucleotide analogues
JOURNAL Patent: US 6562960-A 10 13-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 493
AR359804/c
LOCUS AR359804 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 6593466.
ACCESSION AR359804
VERSION AR359804.1 GI:33766602
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Guanidinium functionalized nucleotides and precursors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6593466-A 3 15-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Guanidinium functionalized nucleotides and precursors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6593466-A 4 15-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

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RESULT 494
AR359805/c
LOCUS AR359805 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6593466.
ACCESSION AR359805
VERSION AR359805.1 GI:33766603
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Guanidinium functionalized nucleotides and precursors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6593466-A 4 15-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 495
AR359806/c
LOCUS AR359806 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6593466.
ACCESSION AR359806
VERSION AR359806.1 GI:33766604
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Guanidinium functionalized nucleotides and precursors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6593466-A 5 15-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 496
AR367447/c
LOCUS AR367447 19 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6329519.
ACCESSION AR367447
VERSION AR367447.1 GI:34600659
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Collingwood,S.P., Moser,H.E., Altmann,K.-H. and Douglas,M.E.
TITLE Intermediates for oligonucleotide synthesis
JOURNAL Patent: US 6329519-A 4 11-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 497
AR399177/c
LOCUS AR399177 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6617442.
ACCESSION AR399177
VERSION AR399177.1 GI:40137667
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Crooke,S.T., Lima,W.F., Wu,H. and Monoharan,M.
TITLE Human RNase H1 and oligonucleotide compositions thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617442-A 17 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 498
AR399178/c
LOCUS AR399178 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6617442.
ACCESSION AR399178
VERSION AR399178.1 GI:40137669
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Crooke,S.T., Lima,W.F., Wu,H. and Monoharan,M.
TITLE Human RNase H1 and oligonucleotide compositions thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617442-A 18 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 499
AR403601/c
LOCUS AR403601 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6624294.
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ACCESSION AR403601
VERSION AR403601.1 GI:40151187
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 1 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 500
AR403602/c
LOCUS AR403602 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403602
VERSION AR403602.1 GI:40151188
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 2 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 501
AR403603/c
LOCUS AR403603 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403603
VERSION AR403603.1 GI:40151189
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 3 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 507
AR403612/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
LOCUS AR403612 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403612
VERSION AR403612.1 GI:40151198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 12 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 508
AR403613/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
LOCUS AR403613 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403613
VERSION AR403613.1 GI:40151199
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 14 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 509
AR403614/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
LOCUS AR403614 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403614
VERSION AR403614.1 GI:40151200

KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 15 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 510
AR403623/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
LOCUS AR403623 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6624294.
ACCESSION AR403623
VERSION AR403623.1 GI:40151209
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Kawasaki,A.M., Fraser,A.S., Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and
Prakash,T.P.
TITLE Regioselective synthesis of 2'-O-modified nucleosides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6624294-A 25 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 511
AR412338/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
LOCUS AR412338 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6639061.
ACCESSION AR412338
VERSION AR412338.1 GI:40167448
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cook,P.D., Manoharan,M., Maier,M. and An,H.
TITLE C3'-methylene hydrogen phosphonate oligomers and related compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6639061-A 1 28-OCT-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 512
AR432616/c
LOCUS AR432616 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6653458.
ACCESSION AR432616
VERSION AR432616.1 GI:40195149
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Guinosso,C.J.
TITLE Modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6653458-A 6 25-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 513
AR451262/c
LOCUS AR451262 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6673912.
ACCESSION AR451262
VERSION AR451262.1 GI:42682240
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Cook,P.D.
TITLE 2'-O-aminoethoxyethyl-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6673912-A 5 06-JAN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 514
AR451282/c
LOCUS AR451282 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6673912.
ACCESSION AR451282
VERSION AR451282.1 GI:42682260
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Cook,P.D.
TITLE 2'-O-aminoethoxyethyl-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6673912-A 5 06-JAN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 515
AR541351/c
LOCUS AR541351 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541351
VERSION AR541351.1 GI:53932998
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 16 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 516
AR541351/c
LOCUS AR541351 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541351
VERSION AR541351.1 GI:53932998
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 16 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Cook,P.D.
TITLE 2'-O-aminoethoxyethyl-modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6673912-A 26 06-JAN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 515
AR541350/c
LOCUS AR541350 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541350
VERSION AR541350.1 GI:53932997
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 15 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 516
AR541351/c
LOCUS AR541351 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541351
VERSION AR541351.1 GI:53932998
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 16 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 517
AR541352/c
LOCUS AR541352 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541352
VERSION AR541352.1 GI:53932999
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 17 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 518
AR541353/c
LOCUS AR541353 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541353
VERSION AR541353.1 GI:53933000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.
TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 18 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 519
AR541361/c
LOCUS AR541361 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6737520.
ACCESSION AR541361
VERSION AR541361.1 GI:53933008
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Mohan,V.

TITLE Oligonucleotides having A-DNA form and B-DNA form conformational geometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6737520-A 26 18-MAY-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 520
AX349249/c
LOCUS AX349249 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from Patent WO0202810.
ACCESSION AX349249
VERSION AX349249.1 GI:18615281
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bickel,R., Ehricht,R., Ellinger,T., Ermantraut,E., Kaiser,T., Schulz,T. and Wagner,G.
TITLE Method for qualitative and/or quantitative detecting of molecular interactions on probe arrays
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0202810-A 33 10-JAN-2002;
FEATURES Clondiaag Chip Technologies GmbH (DE)
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonukleotidsonde"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 521
BD087505/c
LOCUS BD087505 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of designating self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.
ACCESSION BD087505
VERSION BD087505.1 GI:22633115
KEYWORDS JP 2001525193-A/16.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Sosnowski,R.G., Butler,W.F., Tu,E., Nerenberg,M.I., Heller,M.J. and Edman,C.F.
TITLE Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of designating self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525193-A 16 11-DEC-2001;
COMMENT NANOGEN INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001525193-A/16
PD 11-DEC-2001

PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
NERENBERG,
PI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Amine
conjugate to provide
CC reactivity
CC with dyes
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .19
FT Location/Qualifiers
1. .19 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 522
AR139962/c
LOCUS AR139962 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6207417.
ACCESSION AR139962
VERSION AR139962.1 GI:14482458
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE DNA encoding stem cell factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207417-A 34 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 523
AR140281/c
LOCUS AR140281 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6207454.
ACCESSION AR140281
VERSION AR140281.1 GI:14482777
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE Method for enhancing the efficiency of gene transfer with stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207454-A 34 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source 1. .20
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 524
AR140559/c
LOCUS AR140559 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6207802.
ACCESSION AR140559
VERSION AR140559.1 GI:14483055
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE Stem cell factor and compositions
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207802-A 34 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source 1. .20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 525
AR562158/c
LOCUS AR562158 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6759215.
ACCESSION AR562158
VERSION AR562158.1 GI:53976021
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE Method of preparing human stem cell factor polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6759215-A 34 06-JUL-2004;
FEATURES
source 1. .20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 526
AR118155/c
LOCUS AR118155 21 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6140489.
ACCESSION AR118155

VERSION AR118155.1 GI:14099061
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Brenner,S.
TITLE Compositions for sorting polynucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6140489-A 23 31-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 527
CQ786122/c
LOCUS CQ786122 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO2004018676.
ACCESSION CQ786122
VERSION CQ786122.1 GI:45721225
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B., Gleave,M.E., Signaevsky,M., Beraldi,E., Trougakos,I. and Gonos,E.
TITLE Rnai probes targeting cancer-related proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018676-A 10 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
|||||
Db 19 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 528
CQ786640/c
LOCUS CQ786640 21 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION CQ786640
VERSION CQ786640.1 GI:45721660
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jansen,B.
TITLE Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004018675-A 29 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
|||||
Db 19 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 529
I84433/c
LOCUS I84433 21 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 5695934.
ACCESSION I84433
VERSION I84433.1 GI:3021953
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Brenner,S.
TITLE Massively parallel sequencing of sorted polynucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 5695934-A 23 09-DEC-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 530
AX825139/c
LOCUS AX825139 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825139
VERSION AX825139.1 GI:39750868
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 37 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"

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modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER
12 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER
15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER
18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 531
AX825141/c
LOCUS AX825141 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 39 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825141
VERSION AX825141.1 GI:39750870
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 39 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 532
AX825141/c
LOCUS AX825141 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 39 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825141
VERSION AX825141.1 GI:39750870
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 39 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 533
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AX825142/c
LOCUS AX825142 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825142
VERSION AX825142.1 GI:39750871
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 40 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 533
AX825145/c
LOCUS AX825145 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825145
VERSION AX825145.1 GI:39750874
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 43 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
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misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 15 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 534
AX825146/c
LOCUS AX825146 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 44 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825146
VERSION AX825146.1 GI:39750875

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 44 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 535
AX825147/c
LOCUS AX825147 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825147
VERSION AX825147.1 GI:39750876

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 45 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 536
AX825156/c
LOCUS AX825156 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 54 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825156
VERSION AX825156.1 GI:39750885

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.

TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 54 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz: Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 537
BD133515/c
LOCUS 23 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Method for testing remedy or preventive for osteoporosis or articular rheumatism.
ACCESSION BD133515
VERSION BD133515.1 GI:23228460
KEYWORDS JP 2002051782-A/6.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Okutsu,J., Kawaida,R., Otsuka,T. and Takahashi,W.
TITLE Method for testing remedy or preventive for osteoporosis or articular rheumatism
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002051782-A 6 19-FEB-2002;
SANKYO CO LTD
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002051782-A/6
PD 19-FEB-2002
PF 09-AUG-2000 JP 2000241413
PI JUNICHI OKUTSU,REMI KAWAIDA,TOSHIAKI OTSUKA,WATARU TAKAHASHI
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12Q1/02,C12Q1/66,C12Q1/68, PC G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50,G01N33/50,G01N33/53//C12P21/08,C12N15/00 CC Description of Artificial Sequence: PCR primer for molecular indexing
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .23
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .23
/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4
RESULT 538
I79497/c
LOCUS I79497 23 bp DNA linear PAT 10-JUN-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5707807.
ACCESSION I79497
VERSION I79497.1 GI:3207787
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS Kato,K.
TITLE Molecular indexing for expressed gene analysis
JOURNAL Patent: US 5707807-A 4 13-JAN-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .23
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4
RESULT 539
AR071119
LOCUS AR071119 22 bp DNA linear PAT 18-FEB-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5910412.
ACCESSION AR071119
VERSION AR071119.1 GI:7222007
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Akamatsu,T. and Suzuki,T.
TITLE Method for identifying the sex of spinach by DNA markers
JOURNAL Patent: US 5910412-A 10 08-JUN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 AATTCATACGAGAGCGGACGA 886
|||||
Db 1 AATTCATACGAGAAAGCTACGA 22
RESULT 540
E15141
LOCUS E15141 22 bp DNA linear PAT 28-JUL-1999
DEFINITION PCR primer for detecting male spinach DNA.
ACCESSION E15141

VERSION E15141.1 GI:5709824
KEYWORDS JP 1998052284-A/10.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Akamatsu,T., Suzuki,T. and Uchimiya,H.
TITLE DETERMINATION OF MALE OR FEMALE OF SPINACH BY USING DNA MARKER
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1998052284-A 10 24-FEB-1998;
SAKATA NO TANE:KK

COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1998052284-A/10
PD 24-FEB-1998
PR 14-MAY-1997 JP 1997124012
PF 14-MAY-1996 JP 96P 119124
PI AKAMATSU TOYOKAZU, SUZUKI TAKAO, UCHIMIYA HIROBUMI PC
C12N15/09,C07H21/04,C12Q1/68;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key
FH
FT source 1..22
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FT Location/Qualifiers

FEATURES
source 1..22
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AATTCATACGAGAGGCGACGA 886
|||||
Db 1 AATTCATACGAGAAAGCTACGA 22

RESULT 541
AX103869/c
LOCUS AX103869 22 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX103869
VERSION AX103869.1 GI:13920066
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 61 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
source 1..22
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 542

AX546922/c
LOCUS AX546922 22 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX546922
VERSION AX546922.1 GI:25812066
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 61 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source 1..22
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 543
BD085544
LOCUS BD085544 22 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA amount.
ACCESSION BD085544
VERSION BD085544.1 GI:22631154
KEYWORDS JP 2001333800-A/1.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Shimada,K.
TITLE Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA amount
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001333800-A 1 04-DEC-2001;
UNITECH CO LTD

COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001333800-A/1
PD 04-DEC-2001
PF 30-MAY-2000 JP 2000160324
PI KAORI SHIMADA
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/50,C12N15/00
CC Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA CC
amount
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..22
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FT Location/Qualifiers

FEATURES
source 1..22
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|
Db 1 GATCAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 544

AR030917/c	AR030917	Sequence 20 from patent US 5861487.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS	AR030917	Sequence 20 from patent US 5861487.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION	AR030917	Sequence 20 from patent US 5861487.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 29-SEP-1999
ACCESSION	AR030917	Sequence 20 from patent US 5861487.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 29-SEP-1999
VERSION	AR030917.1	GI:5944131				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE		Unknown.				
ORGANISM		Unknown.				
REFERENCE		Unclassified.				
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
TITLE		Holton,T.Albert., Cornish,E.Cecily., Kovacic,F., Tanaka,Y. and Lester,D.Ruth.				
JOURNAL		Genetic sequences encoding flavonoid pathway enzymes and uses therefor				
FEATURES		Patent: US 5861487-A 20 19-JAN-1999;				
source		Location/Qualifiers				
		1. .20				
		/organism="unknown"				
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;				
Best Local Similarity		95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;				
Matches		19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1640	GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659				
Db	20	GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 545						
AR139961/c	AR139961	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207417.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
LOCUS	AR139961	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207417.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION	AR139961	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207417.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
ACCESSION	AR139961	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207417.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
VERSION	AR139961.1	GI:14482457				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE		Unknown.				
ORGANISM		Unknown.				
REFERENCE		Unclassified.				
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
TITLE		Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.				
JOURNAL		DNA encoding stem cell factor				
FEATURES		Patent: US 6207417-A 33 27-MAR-2001;				
source		Location/Qualifiers				
		1. .20				
		/organism="unknown"				
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;				
Best Local Similarity		95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;				
Matches		19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1641	CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660				
Db	20	CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 546						
AR140280/c	AR140280	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207454.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
LOCUS	AR140280	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207454.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION	AR140280	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207454.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
ACCESSION	AR140280	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207454.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
VERSION	AR140280.1	GI:14482776				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE		Unknown.				
ORGANISM		Unknown.				
REFERENCE		Unclassified.				
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
TITLE		Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.				
JOURNAL		Method for enhancing the efficiency of gene transfer with stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide				
FEATURES		Patent: US 6207454-A 33 27-MAR-2001;				
source		Location/Qualifiers				
		1. .20				
		/organism="unknown"				
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;				
Best Local Similarity		95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;				
Matches		19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1641	CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660				
Db	20	CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 547						
AR140558/c	AR140558	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207802.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
LOCUS	AR140558	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207802.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION	AR140558	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207802.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
ACCESSION	AR140558	Sequence 33 from patent US 6207802.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUN-2001
VERSION	AR140558.1	GI:14483054				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE		Unknown.				
ORGANISM		Unknown.				
REFERENCE		Unclassified.				
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
TITLE		Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.				
JOURNAL		Stem cell factor and compositions				
FEATURES		Patent: US 6207802-A 33 27-MAR-2001;				
source		Location/Qualifiers				
		1. .20				
		/organism="unknown"				
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;				
Best Local Similarity		95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;				
Matches		19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1641	CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660				
Db	20	CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 548						
I28309/c	I28309	Sequence 20 from patent US 5569832.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
LOCUS	I28309	Sequence 20 from patent US 5569832.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION	I28309	Sequence 20 from patent US 5569832.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
ACCESSION	I28309	Sequence 20 from patent US 5569832.	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
VERSION	I28309.1	GI:1819085				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE		Unknown.				
ORGANISM		Unknown.				
REFERENCE		Unclassified.				
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
TITLE		Holton,T.A., Cornish,E.C., Kovacic,F., Tanaka,Y. and Lester,D.R.				
JOURNAL		Genetic sequences encoding flavonoid pathway enzymes and uses therefor				
FEATURES		Patent: US 5569832-A 20 29-OCT-1996;				
source		Location/Qualifiers				
		1. .20				
		/organism="unknown"				
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;				
Best Local Similarity		95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;				
Matches		19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1640	GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659				
Db	20	GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 549						
I47310/c	I47310	Sequence 20 bp	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS	I47310	Sequence 20 bp	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 07-OCT-1997

DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5639870.
ACCESSION I47310
VERSION I47310.1 GI:2471275
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Holton,T.Albert., Cornish,E.Cecily. and Tanaka,Y.
TITLE Genetic sequences encoding flavonoid pathway enzymes and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5639870-A 11 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
||| |||||||||||||||
Db 20 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 550
AR211367/c
LOCUS AR211367 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6399305.
ACCESSION AR211367
VERSION AR211367.1 GI:21514670
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Makino,Y., Abe,Y., Takagi,M., Takenaka,S., Yamashita,K. and Ogawa,M.
TITLE Protection of partial complementary nucleic acid fragment using a electroconductive chip and intercalator
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399305-A 5 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
||||||| |||||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 551
AR371268
LOCUS AR371268 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6395474.
ACCESSION AR371268
VERSION AR371268.1 GI:34608200
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395474-A 4 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
||||| |||||||||||||||
Db 1 AAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 20

RESULT 552
AR489489
LOCUS AR489489 20 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6710163.
ACCESSION AR489489
VERSION AR489489.1 GI:47256514
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acid synthons
JOURNAL Patent: US 6710163-A 4 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
||||| |||||||||||||||
Db 1 AAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 20

RESULT 553
AR491100
LOCUS AR491100 20 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6713602.
ACCESSION AR491100
VERSION AR491100.1 GI:47258960
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Buchardt,D., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Synthetic procedures for peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6713602-A 4 30-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
||||| |||||||||||||||
Db 1 AAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 20

RESULT 554
AR562157/c
LOCUS AR562157 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6759215.
ACCESSION AR562157
VERSION AR562157.1 GI:53976020

/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 558
AX825106/c
LOCUS AX825106 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825106
VERSION AX825106.1 GI:39750835
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 4 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
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modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 559
AX825107/c
LOCUS AX825107 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825107
VERSION AX825107.1 GI:39750836
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 5 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 5 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 560
AX825108/c
LOCUS AX825108 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825108
VERSION AX825108.1 GI:39750837
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 6 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 6
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 12
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18
/note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

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modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 21 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 24 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 561
AX825110/c
LOCUS AX825110 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825110
VERSION AX825110.1 GI:39750839
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 8 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
misc_binding 3
modified_base 6
modified_base 9
modified_base 12
modified_base 15
modified_base 18

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 562
AX825112/c
LOCUS AX825112 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825112
VERSION AX825112.1 GI:39750841
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 10 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen
Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1
/bound_moiety="Biotin"
misc_binding 3
modified_base 6
modified_base 9
modified_base 12
modified_base 15
modified_base 18

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 563
AX825113/c
LOCUS AX825113 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825113
VERSION AX825113.1 GI:39750842
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 11 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 20 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 572
 AX825130/c
 LOCUS AX825130 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 28 from Patent WO03072818.
 ACCESSION AX825130
 VERSION AX825130.1 GI:39750859
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
 TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 28 04-SEP-2003;
 Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
 source
 1. .21
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
 modified_base 3
 modified_base 6
 modified_base 9
 modified_base 12
 modified_base 15
 modified_base 18

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
 Db 20 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 574
 AX825132/c
 LOCUS AX825132 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO03072818.
 ACCESSION AX825132
 VERSION AX825132.1 GI:39750861
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
 TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 30 04-SEP-2003;
 Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
 source
 1. .21
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
 modified_base 3
 modified_base 6
 modified_base 9
 modified_base 12
 modified_base 15
 modified_base 18

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 20 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 573
 AX825131/c
 LOCUS AX825131 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO03072818.
 ACCESSION AX825131
 VERSION AX825131.1 GI:39750860
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
 TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 29 04-SEP-2003;
 Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .21
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
 modified_base 3
 modified_base 6
 modified_base 9
 modified_base 12
 modified_base 15
 modified_base 18

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
 Db 20 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 574
 AX825132/c
 LOCUS AX825132 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO03072818.
 ACCESSION AX825132
 VERSION AX825132.1 GI:39750861
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
 TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 30 04-SEP-2003;
 Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)

FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .21
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"

misc_binding 1
 modified_base 3
 modified_base 6
 modified_base 9
 modified_base 12
 modified_base 15
 modified_base 18

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modified_base      /mod_base=OTHER
12                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      15
/mod_base=OTHER
15                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER
modified_base      18
/mod_base=OTHER
18                /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
/mod_base=OTHER

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db      20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 575
BD245245/c
LOCUS      BD245245      23 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid.
ACCESSION      BD245245
VERSION      BD245245.1 GI:33055015
KEYWORDS      JP 2002532386-A/31.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS      Hartwich,G. and Heller,A.
TITLE      Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002532386-A 31 02-OCT-2002;
FRIZ BIOCHEM GMBH
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532386-A/31
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 19-NOV-1999 JP 2000583928
PR 23-NOV-1998 DE 198 53 957.6,29-APR-1999 DE 199 21 940.0 PI
GERHARD HARTWICH,ADAM HELLER
PC C07H21/00,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N27/12, PC
G01N27/30,
PC
G01N27/416,G01N27/48,G01N33/483,G01N33/50,G01N33/566,C12N15/00, PC
G01N27/46
CC Method of electrochemically detecting nucleic acid FH Key
FT source      1..23
FT      Location/Qualifiers
          Location/Qualifiers
            1..23
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db      23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATGG 4

RESULT 576
E12391/c
LOCUS      E12391      23 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION      Oligonucleotide primer.
ACCESSION      E12391
VERSION      E12391.1 GI:3251224
KEYWORDS      JP 1996322598-A/1.
SOURCE      unidentified
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ORGANISM      unidentified
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS      Katou,K.
TITLE      INDEXING METHOD OF DNA MOLECULE
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 1996322598-A 1 10-DEC-1996;
RES DEV CORP OF JAPAN
COMMENT      OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1996322598-A/1
PD 10-DEC-1996
PF 12-SEP-1995 JP 1995234122
PR 28-MAR-1995 JP 95P 69695
PI KATOU KIKUYA
PC C12Q1/68,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FH      source      1..23
FT      Location/Qualifiers
          1..23
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db      22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGTA 3

RESULT 577
I03359
LOCUS      I03359      23 bp ss-DNA      linear      PAT 21-MAY-1993
DEFINITION      Sequence 2 from Patent US 4885248.
ACCESSION      I03359
VERSION      I03359.1 GI:270661
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 23)
AUTHORS      Ahlquist,P.G.
TITLE      Transfer vector
JOURNAL      Patent: US 4885248-A 2 05-DEC-1989;
Lubrizol Genetics, Inc.; Wickliffe, OH
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
          source      1..23
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1657 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db      4 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 23

RESULT 578
AR102020/c
LOCUS      AR102020      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION      Sequence 18 from patent US 6083731.
ACCESSION      AR102020
VERSION      AR102020.1 GI:12812818
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
```


ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Croteau,R.Bruce., Lupien,S.Lee. and Karp,F.
TITLE Recombinant materials and methods for the production of limonene hydroxylases
JOURNAL Patent: US 6083731-A 18 04-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 DAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 579
AR134802/c
LOCUS AR134802 19 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6194185.
ACCESSION AR134802
VERSION AR134802.1 GI:14123707
SOURCE .
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Croteau,R.Bruce., Lupien,S.Lee. and Karp,F.
TITLE Recombinant materials and methods for production of limonene hydroxylases
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194185-A 18 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 DAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 580
AR528447/c
LOCUS AR528447 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 85 from patent US 6723897.
ACCESSION AR528447
VERSION AR528447.1 GI:53916512
SOURCE .
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Brown,S.M., Elich,T.D., Heck,G.R., Kishore,G.M., Logusch,E.W., Logusch,S.J., Pillier,K.J., Rao,S., Ream,J.E. and Baerson,S.R.
TITLE Methods for controlling gibberellin levels
JOURNAL Patent: US 6723897-A 85 20-APR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Hideki,K. and Senshu,U.
TITLE Method for analyzing DNA fragment
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999196874-A 9 27-JUL-1999;
COMMENT HITACHI LTD
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999196874-A/9
PD 27-JUL-1999
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998005399
PR
PI HIDEKI KAMIBARA,SENSHU UEMATSU
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N27/447,C12N15/00,G01N27/26 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism='Unidentified'.
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 582
AR034896/c
LOCUS AR034896 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5869643.
ACCESSION AR034896
VERSION AR034896.1 GI:5950501
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Chatelain,F. and Kumarev,V.
TITLE Process for preparing polynucleotides on a solid support in a tightly packed bed
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869643-A 12 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
|||||
RESULT 583
AR034899 AR034899 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS Sequence 18 from patent US 5869643.
DEFINITION AR034899
ACCESSION AR034899
VERSION AR034899.1 GI:5950504
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Chatelain,F. and Kumarev,V.
TITLE Process for preparing polynucleotides on a solid support in a tightly packed bed
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869643-A 18 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
|||||
RESULT 584
AR038688/c AR038688 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS Sequence 22 from patent US 5807678.
DEFINITION AR038688
ACCESSION AR038688
VERSION AR038688.1 GI:5958051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Miller,W.L., Lin,D. and Strauss,J.F. III.
TITLE Identification of gene mutations associated with congenital lipoid adrenal hyperplasia
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807678-A 22 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1475 GAGAGCTCTGCACGTCAC 1492
Db 18 GAGAGCTCTGCACGTCAC 1
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RESULT 585
AR058305 AR058305 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS Sequence 3 from patent US 5837820.
DEFINITION AR058305
ACCESSION AR058305
VERSION AR058305.1 GI:5983882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS De Rose,R., Douce,R., Duval,M., Job,C. and Job,D.
TITLE Seed specific biotinylated protein, SBP65, from leguminous plants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837820-A 3 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
|||||
RESULT 586
AR097579/c AR097579 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 9 from patent US 6071745.
DEFINITION AR097579
ACCESSION AR097579
VERSION AR097579.1 GI:12806309
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Lin,C.-I.Patsy., Wallace,R.Bruce., Cossman,J. and French,C.
TITLE Method and formulation for lyophilizing cultured human cells to preserve RNA and DNA contained in cells for use in molecular biology experiments
JOURNAL Patent: US 6071745-A 9 06-JUN-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
|||||
RESULT 587
AR106506 AR106506 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 30 from patent US 6107060.
DEFINITION AR106506
ACCESSION AR106506
VERSION AR106506.1 GI:12821036
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Keeling,P. and Guan,H.
TITLE Starch encapsulation
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107060-A 30 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
|||||

RESULT 588
BD190553
LOCUS BD190553 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Secretory proteins and polynucleotides encoding the same.
ACCESSION BD190553
VERSION BD190553.1 GI:33000292
KEYWORDS JP 2002515753-A/12.
SOURCE Rattus
ORGANISM Rattus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jacobs,K., Mccoy,J.M., Lavallie,E.R., Racie,L.A., Merberg,D., Tracy,M., Spaulding,V. and Agostino,M.J.
TITLE Secretory proteins and polynucleotides encoding the same
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002515753-A 12 28-MAY-2002;
GENETICS INSTITUTE INC
PN JP 2002515753-A/12
PD 28-MAY-2002
PF 31-OCT-1997 JP 1998521609
PR 01-NOV-1996 US 08/724973
PI KENNETH JACOBS,JOHN M MCCOY,EDWARD R LAVALLIE,LISA A RACIE, PI DAVID MERBERG,
PI MAURICE TREACY,VIKKI SPAULDING,MICHAEL J AGOSTINO PC C12N15/12,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C12Q1/68,A61K38/17 CC Strandedness: Double;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES source
1. .18
/organism="Rattus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10114"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
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Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
RESULT 589
BD222596/c
LOCUS BD222596 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Aminoxy-modified nucleoside compound and oligomer compound produced therefrom.
ACCESSION BD222596
VERSION BD222596.1 GI:33032366
KEYWORDS JP 2002522447-A/14.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Kawasaki,A.M.
TITLE Aminoxy-modified nucleoside compound and oligomer compound produced therefrom
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002522447-A 14 23-JUL-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
PN JP 2002522447-A/14
PD 23-JUL-2002
PF 09-AUG-1999 JP 2000563675
PR 07-AUG-1998 US 09/130973
PI MUTHIAH MANOHARAN,PHILIP DAN COOK,THAZHA P PRAKASH,ANDREW M PI KAWASAKI
PC C07H19/167,C07H19/067,C07H19/10,C07H19/20,C07H21/02,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: antisense sequence FH
Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1. .18
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES source
1. .18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 590
E28535
LOCUS E28535 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Method for labeling oligonucleotide and utilization thereof.
ACCESSION E28535
VERSION E28535.1 GI:13025387
KEYWORDS JP 1999075880-A/2.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kenichi,H., Hiroshi,Y. and Masahide,N.
TITLE Method for labeling oligonucleotide and utilization thereof
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999075880-A 2 23-MAR-1999;
CHEMO SERO THERAPEUT RES INST
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999075880-A/2
PD 23-MAR-1999
PF 10-JUL-1998 JP 1998195719
PR
PI KENICHI HANAKI,HIROSHI YOSHIKURA,MASAHIDE NOZAKI PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/58,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .18
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES source
1. .18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
RESULT 591
E28536/c
LOCUS E28536 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Method for labeling oligonucleotide and utilization thereof.
ACCESSION E28536
VERSION E28536.1 GI:13025388
KEYWORDS JP 1999075880-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kenichi,H., Hiroshi,Y. and Masahide,N.
TITLE Method for labeling oligonucleotide and utilization thereof
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999075880-A 3 23-MAR-1999;

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COMMENT      CHEMO SERO THERAPEUT RES INST
OS      Unidentified
PN      JP 1999075880-A/3
PD      23-MAR-1999
PF      10-JUL-1998 JP 1998195719
PR
PI      KENICHI HANAKI,HIROSHI YOSHIKURA,MASAHIDE NOZAKI PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/58,C12N15/00
CC      Strandedness: Single;
CC      Topology: Linear;
FH      Key
FT      source
FT      Location/Qualifiers
          1..18
          /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
          1..18
          /organism="unidentified"
          /mol_type="genomic DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db      18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 592
I79509/c
LOCUS      I79509      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 10-JUN-1998
DEFINITION      Sequence 16 from patent US 5707807.
ACCESSION      I79509
VERSION      I79509.1 GI:3207799
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Kato,K.
TITLE      Molecular indexing for expressed gene analysis
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5707807-A 16 13-JAN-1998;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db      18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 593
AR208427/c
LOCUS      AR208427      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 7 from patent US 6383754.
ACCESSION      AR208427
VERSION      AR208427.1 GI:21509578
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE      Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6383754-A 7 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..18
          /organism="unknown"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db      18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 594
AR208705
LOCUS      AR208705      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 4 from patent US 6383808.
ACCESSION      AR208705
VERSION      AR208705.1 GI:21509929
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE      Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6383808-A 4 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      746 TCCGTACGAGCCCCCTGAA 763
Db      1 TCCGTACGAGCCCCCTGAA 18

RESULT 595
AR215435/c
LOCUS      AR215435      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 9 from patent US 6410321.
ACCESSION      AR215435
VERSION      AR215435.1 GI:23313691
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Lin,C.-I.P., Wallace,R.B., Cossman,J. and French,C.
TITLE      Method and formulation for lyophilizing cultured human cells to
          preserve RNA and DNA contained in cells for use in molecular
          biology experiments
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6410321-A 9 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db      18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 596
AR222464
LOCUS      AR222464      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 24 from patent US 6429300.
```

ACCESSION AR222464
 VERSION AR222464.1 GI:23329995
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
 TITLE Peptide acceptor ligation methods
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6429300-A 24 06-AUG-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 597
 AR412363/c
 LOCUS AR412363 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6639062.
 ACCESSION AR412363
 VERSION AR412363.1 GI:40167473
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D., Prakash,T.P. and Kawasaki,A.M.
 TITLE Aminoxy-modified nucleosidic compounds and oligomeric compounds prepared therefrom
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6639062-A 14 28-OCT-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 598
 AR473365/c
 LOCUS AR473365 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
 DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6686460.
 ACCESSION AR473365
 VERSION AR473365.1 GI:42708816
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Lin,C.-I.P., Wallace,R.B., Cossman,J. and French,C.
 TITLE Method and formulation for lyophilizing cultured human cells to preserve RNA and DNA contained in cells for use in molecular biology experiments
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6686460-A 9 03-FEB-2004;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 599
 AR487019
 LOCUS AR487019 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2004
 DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6706476.
 ACCESSION AR487019
 VERSION AR487019.1 GI:47251966
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Thirstrup,K., Warthoe,P. and Pettersson,N.B.
 TITLE Process for amplifying and labeling single stranded cDNA by 5' ligated adaptor mediated amplification
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6706476-A 6 16-MAR-2004;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 600
 AR487020/c
 LOCUS AR487020 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2004
 DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6706476.
 ACCESSION AR487020
 VERSION AR487020.1 GI:47251967
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Thirstrup,K., Warthoe,P. and Pettersson,N.B.
 TITLE Process for amplifying and labeling single stranded cDNA by 5' ligated adaptor mediated amplification
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6706476-A 7 16-MAR-2004;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 601
 AX004875/c
 LOCUS AX004875 18 bp DNA linear PAT 24-AUG-2000
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO9910527.
 ACCESSION AX004875

VERSION AX004875.1 GI:9928275
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bayer,E. and Schewitz,J.
TITLE Method for isolating anionic organic substances from aqueous systems using cationic polymer nanoparticles
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9910527-A 4 04-MAR-1999;
SUEDEDEUTSCHE KALKSTICKSTOFF (DE); BAYER ERNST (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="3' palmityl oligonucleotide"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 602
AX004879/c
LOCUS AX004879 18 bp RNA linear PAT 24-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO9910527.
ACCESSION AX004879
VERSION AX004879.1 GI:9928279
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bayer,E. and Schewitz,J.
TITLE Method for isolating anionic organic substances from aqueous systems using cationic polymer nanoparticles
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9910527-A 8 04-MAR-1999;
SUEDEDEUTSCHE KALKSTICKSTOFF (DE); BAYER ERNST (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="2' methyl-modified oligonucleotide"
modified_base 1. .18
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Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 603
AX008117
LOCUS AX008117 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO9967378.
ACCESSION AX008117
VERSION AX008117.1 GI:9995742
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J., Parniak,M.A., Wilds,C., Arion,D., Noronha,A.M. and

Borkow,G.
Antisense oligonucleotide constructs based on beta -arabinofuranose and its analogues
Patent: WO 9967378-A 2 29-DEC-1999;
DAMHA MASSAD JOSE (CA); PARNIAK MICHAEL A (CA); WILDS CHRISTOPHER (CA); UNIV MCGILL (CA); ARION DOMINIQUE (CA); NORONHA ANNE M (CA); BORKOW GADI (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Use as an oligomer"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 604
AX008118/c
LOCUS AX008118 18 bp RNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO9967378.
ACCESSION AX008118
VERSION AX008118.1 GI:9995743
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J., Parniak,M.A., Wilds,C., Arion,D., Noronha,A.M. and Borkow,G.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide constructs based on beta -arabinofuranose and its analogues
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9967378-A 3 29-DEC-1999;
DAMHA MASSAD JOSE (CA); PARNIAK MICHAEL A (CA); WILDS CHRISTOPHER (CA); UNIV MCGILL (CA); ARION DOMINIQUE (CA); NORONHA ANNE M (CA); BORKOW GADI (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Use as an oligomer"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 605
AX008122/c
LOCUS AX008122 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO9967378.
ACCESSION AX008122
VERSION AX008122.1 GI:9995747
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J., Parniak,M.A., Wilds,C., Arion,D., Noronha,A.M. and Borkow,G.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide constructs based on beta -arabinofuranose and its analogues

JOURNAL Patent: WO 9967378-A 7 29-DEC-1999;
DAMHA MASSAD JOSE (CA); PARNIAK MICHAEL A (CA); WILDS CHRISTOPHER
(CA); UNIV MCGILL (CA); ARION DOMINIQUE (CA); NORONHA ANNE M (CA);
BORKOW GADI (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Use as an oligomer"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 606
AX008123
LOCUS AX008123 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO9967378.
ACCESSION AX008123
VERSION AX008123.1 GI:9995748
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J., Parniak,M.A., Wilds,C., Arion,D., Noronha,A.M. and Borkow,G.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide constructs based on beta -arabinofuranose and its analogues
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9967378-A 8 29-DEC-1999;
DAMHA MASSAD JOSE (CA); PARNIAK MICHAEL A (CA); WILDS CHRISTOPHER (CA); UNIV MCGILL (CA); ARION DOMINIQUE (CA); NORONHA ANNE M (CA); BORKOW GADI (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Use as an oligomer"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 607
AX028844/c
LOCUS AX028844 18 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 28 from Patent WO9732023.
ACCESSION AX028844
VERSION AX028844.1 GI:10189947
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brugliera,F., Holton,T.A. and Michael,M.Z.
TITLE Genetic sequences encoding flavonoid pathway enzymes and uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9732023-A 28 04-SEP-1997;
FLORIGENE LIMITED (AU); BRUGLIERA FILIPPA (AU); HOLTON TIMOTHY ALBERT (AU); MICHAEL MICHAEL ZENON (AU)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
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Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 608
AX047271
LOCUS AX047271 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-DEC-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO0068422.
ACCESSION AX047271
VERSION AX047271.1 GI:11876551
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Muehlegger,K., Angerer,B., Seela,F., Ankenbauer,W., Augustin,M., Gumbiowski,K. and Zulauf,M.
TITLE High density labeling of dna with modified or chromophore carrying nucleotides and dna polymerases used
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0068422-A 21 16-NOV-2000;
Roche Diagnostics GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="second fragment of SEQ ID NO: 6"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 609
AX047273/c
LOCUS AX047273 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-DEC-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from Patent WO0068422.
ACCESSION AX047273
VERSION AX047273.1 GI:11876553
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Muehlegger,K., Angerer,B., Seela,F., Ankenbauer,W., Augustin,M., Gumbiowski,K. and Zulauf,M.
TITLE High density labeling of dna with modified or chromophore carrying nucleotides and dna polymerases used
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0068422-A 23 16-NOV-2000;
Roche Diagnostics GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="second fragment of SEQ ID NO: 6"

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 610
AX085253/c
LOCUS AX085253 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0112855.
ACCESSION AX085253
VERSION AX085253.1 GI:13275311
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0112855-A 7 22-FEB-2001;
YALE UNIVERSITY (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1..1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 611
AX104721/c
LOCUS AX104721 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 913 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104721
VERSION AX104721.1 GI:13920918
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 913 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1..1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 612
AX104747/c
LOCUS AX104747 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001

DEFINITION Sequence 939 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION AX104747
VERSION AX104747.1 GI:13920944
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0122972-A 939 05-APR-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1..1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 613
AX105651/c
LOCUS AX105651 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO0123564.
ACCESSION AX105651
VERSION AX105651.1 GI:13921674
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stanton,L.W. and Kapoun,A.M.
TITLE Secreted factors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123564-A 10 05-APR-2001;
Scios Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="synthetic"

Query Match 1..1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 614
AX108642/c
LOCUS AX108642 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO0123419.
ACCESSION AX108642
VERSION AX108642.1 GI:13923875
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stanton,L.W. and Kapoun,A.M.
TITLE Differentially expressed genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123419-A 10 05-APR-2001;

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FEATURES
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    SCIOS INC. (US)
      Location/Qualifiers
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          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="synthetic"

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 615
AX268883/c
LOCUS
  AX268883
  Sequence 84 from Patent WO0174901.
  ACCESSION
  AX268883
  VERSION
  AX268883.1 GI:16541910
  KEYWORDS
  .
  SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS
  Stanton,L.W. and White,R.T.
  TITLE
  Secreted factors
  JOURNAL
  Patent: WO 0174901-A 84 11-OCT-2001;
  Scios Inc. (US)
  FEATURES
    source
      Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
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          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Oligos corresponding to polylinker sequence."

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 616
AX355809/c
LOCUS
  AX355809
  Sequence 837 from Patent WO0197843.
  ACCESSION
  AX355809
  VERSION
  AX355809.1 GI:18620477
  KEYWORDS
  .
  SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS
  Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
  TITLE
  Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating
  cancer
  JOURNAL
  Patent: WO 0197843-A 837 27-DEC-2001;
  UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
  FEATURES
    source
      Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
          /organism="synthetic construct"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphorothioate
          backbone"

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 617
AX547774/c
LOCUS
  AX547774
  Sequence 913 from Patent WO02053141.
  ACCESSION
  AX547774
  VERSION
  AX547774.1 GI:25812918
  KEYWORDS
  .
  SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS
  Bratzler,R.L.
  TITLE
  Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
  JOURNAL
  Patent: WO 02053141-A 913 11-JUL-2002;
  Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
  FEATURES
    source
      Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
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          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 618
AX547800/c
LOCUS
  AX547800
  Sequence 939 from Patent WO02053141.
  ACCESSION
  AX547800
  VERSION
  AX547800.1 GI:25812944
  KEYWORDS
  .
  SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS
  Bratzler,R.L.
  TITLE
  Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
  JOURNAL
  Patent: WO 02053141-A 939 11-JUL-2002;
  Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
  FEATURES
    source
      Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
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          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Synthetic Sequence"

Query Match
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 619
AX814716/c
LOCUS
  AX814716
  linear
  18 bp
  DNA
  PAT 05-DEC-2003
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DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO03064441.
ACCESSION AX814716
VERSION AX814716.1 GI:39103916
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J. and Parniak,M.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotides comprising alternating segments and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064441-A 1 07-AUG-2003;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 620
AX814723/c
LOCUS AX814723 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO03064441.
ACCESSION AX814723
VERSION AX814723.1 GI:39103922
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J. and Parniak,M.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotides comprising alternating segments and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064441-A 8 07-AUG-2003;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"
misc_feature 1..17
/note="Residues 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 are 2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 621
AX814724/c
LOCUS AX814724 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO03064441.
ACCESSION AX814724
VERSION AX814724.1 GI:39103923
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Damha,M.J. and Parniak,M.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotides comprising alternating segments and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064441-A 9 07-AUG-2003;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"
misc_feature 1..15
/note="Residues 1-3, 7-9, and 13-15 are 2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 622
AX814725/c
LOCUS AX814725 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO03064441.
ACCESSION AX814725
VERSION AX814725.1 GI:39103924
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J. and Parniak,M.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotides comprising alternating segments and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064441-A 10 07-AUG-2003;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"
misc_feature 1..18
/note="Residues 1-6 and 13-18 are 2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 623
AX814736
LOCUS AX814736 18 bp RNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03064441.
ACCESSION AX814736
VERSION AX814736.1 GI:39103935
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Damha,M.J. and Parniak,M.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotides comprising alternating segments and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064441-A 21 07-AUG-2003;
MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CA)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18


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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Target RNA oligonucleotide"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 624
BD085545/c
LOCUS BD085545 18 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA amount.
ACCESSION BD085545
VERSION BD085545.1 GI:22631155
KEYWORDS JP 2001333800-A/2.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
Shimada,K.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
TITLE Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA amount
JOURNAL UNITECH CO LTD
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001333800-A/2
PD 04-DEC-2001
PF 30-MAY-2000 JP 2000160324
PI KAORI SHIMADA
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/50,C12N15/00
CC Method of comparison and detection of RNA amount and DNA CC
amount
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 625
AR432617/c
LOCUS AR432617 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6653458.
ACCESSION AR432617
VERSION AR432617.1 GI:40195150
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M., Cook,P.D. and Guinosso,C.J.
TITLE Modified oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6653458-A 7 25-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 626
AR139960/c
LOCUS AR139960 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6207417.
ACCESSION AR139960
VERSION AR139960.1 GI:14482456
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE DNA encoding stem cell factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207417-A 32 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 627
AR140279/c
LOCUS AR140279 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6207454.
ACCESSION AR140279
VERSION AR140279.1 GI:14482775
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE Method for enhancing the efficiency of gene transfer with stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207454-A 32 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 628
AR140557/c
LOCUS AR140557 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6207802.
ACCESSION AR140557
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VERSION AR140557.1 GI:14483053
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE Unclassified.
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 20)
TITLE Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
JOURNAL Stem cell factor and compositions
FEATURES Patent: US 6207802-A 32 27-MAR-2001;
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 629
BD234126
LOCUS BD234126 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Protein skeleton of antibody mimetics and other binding proteins.
ACCESSION BD234126
VERSION BD234126.1 GI:33043896
KEYWORDS JP 2002532072-A/14.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Lipovsek,D.
TITLE Protein skeleton of antibody mimetics and other binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532072-A 14 02-OCT-2002;
COMMENT PHYLOS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532072-A/14
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 09-DEC-1999 JP 2000587187
PR 10-DEC-1998 US 60/111737
PI DASA LIPOVSEK
PC C12N15/09,C07K1/04,C07K14/78,C07K16/46,C07K17/00,C07K19/00,PC
C12P21/02,
PC C12N15/00
CC Puromycin linker oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
RESULT 630
AR562156/c
LOCUS AR562156 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6759215.
ACCESSION AR562156
VERSION AR562156.1 GI:53976019
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE Unclassified.
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 20)
TITLE Zsebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
JOURNAL Method of preparing human stem cell factor polypeptide
FEATURES Patent: US 6759215-A 32 06-JUL-2004;
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 631
AX078001/c
LOCUS AX078001 20 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO0105435.
ACCESSION AX078001
VERSION AX078001.1 GI:13157746
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gleave,M.
TITLE Antisense therapy for hormone-regulated tumors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0105435-A 15 25-JAN-2001;
JOURNAL THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CA) ; Miyake, Hideaki (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .20
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 632
AX825123/c
LOCUS AX825123 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825123
VERSION AX825123.1 GI:39750852
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 21 04-SEP-2003;
JOURNAL Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen

Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
6 /mod_base=OTHER
9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
12 /mod_base=OTHER
15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
18 /mod_base=OTHER
18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 633
AX825124/c
LOCUS AX825124 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825124
VERSION AX825124.1 GI:39750853
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 22 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
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modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 634
AX825125/c
LOCUS AX825125 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825125
VERSION AX825125.1 GI:39750854
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 23 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kuenstlichen Sequenz:Capture-Oligonukleotid"
misc_binding 1 /bound_moiety="Biotin"
modified_base 3 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 6 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 9 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 12 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 15 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER
modified_base 18 /note="LNA-T (Locked Nucleic Acid)"
modified_base 18 /mod_base=OTHER

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 635
AX825126/c
LOCUS AX825126 21 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO03072818.
ACCESSION AX825126
VERSION AX825126.1 GI:39750855
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
other sequences; artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Bockenkamp,D., Dieck,T.H. and Hoppe,H.U.
TITLE Method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072818-A 24 04-SEP-2003;
Degussa Bioactives GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21

misc_binding 1 /organism="synthetic construct"
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
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Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 636
AR164318/c
LOCUS AR164318 22 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6271369.
ACCESSION AR164318
VERSION AR164318.1 GI:16235432
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.H., Maitra,R.K. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Chimeric molecules targeted to viral RNAs
JOURNAL Patent: US 6271369-A 1 07-AUG-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
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Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 637
AR164319/c
LOCUS AR164319 22 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6271369.

ACCESSION AR164319
VERSION AR164319.1 GI:16235434
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.H., Maitra,R.K. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Chimeric molecules targeted to viral RNAs
JOURNAL Patent: US 6271369-A 2 07-AUG-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
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Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
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Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 638
I31810/c
LOCUS I31810 22 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5583032.
ACCESSION I31810
VERSION I31810.1 GI:1822601
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P., Silverman,R., Maitra,R. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Method of cleaving specific strands of RNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 5583032-A 1 10-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 639
I31811/c
LOCUS I31811 22 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5583032.
ACCESSION I31811
VERSION I31811.1 GI:1822602
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Torrence,P., Silverman,R., Maitra,R. and Lesiak,K.
TITLE Method of cleaving specific strands of RNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 5583032-A 2 10-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .22
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Holton,T.A., Cornish,E.C., Kovacic,F., Tanaka,Y. and Lester,D.R.
Genetic sequences encoding flavonoid pathway enzymes and uses
therefor
Patent: EP 0522880-A 16 13-JAN-1993;
INTERNATIONAL FLOWER DEVELOPMENTS Pty. Ltd
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 649
AR104585/c
LOCUS AR104585 17 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 132 from patent US 6093809.
ACCESSION AR104585
VERSION AR104585.1 GI:12817293
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Cech,T.R. and Lingner,J.
TITLE Telomerase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093809-A 132 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 650
AR141074/c
LOCUS AR141074 17 bp DNA PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6207819.
ACCESSION AR141074
VERSION AR141074.1 GI:14483570
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Maier,M.A.
TITLE Compounds, processes and intermediates for synthesis of mixed backbone oligomeric compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207819-A 5 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 651
AR175846/c
LOCUS AR175846 17 bp DNA PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 132 from patent US 6309867.
ACCESSION AR175846
VERSION AR175846.1 GI:17917145
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Cech,T.R. and Nakamura,T.
TITLE Telomerase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309867-A 132 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 652
AR187062/c
LOCUS AR187062 17 bp DNA PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2550 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187062
VERSION AR187062.1 GI:202333027
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2550 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1
RESULT 653
AR187063/c
LOCUS AR187063 17 bp DNA PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2551 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187063
VERSION AR187063.1 GI:202333028
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2551 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 654
LOCUS AR222463 17 bp DNA PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION AR222463
VERSION AR222463.1 GI:23329994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL Patent: US 6429300-A 23 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17
RESULT 655
LOCUS AR236087 17 bp DNA PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6462184.
ACCESSION AR236087
VERSION AR236087.1 GI:27279786
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Manoharan,M. and Maier,M.A.
TITLE Compounds, processes and intermediates for synthesis of mixed backbone oligomeric compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6462184-A 5 08-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 656
LOCUS AR323672/c 17 bp RNA PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1074 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323672
VERSION AR323672.1 GI:33709480
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1074 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1
RESULT 657
LOCUS AR323673/c 17 bp RNA PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1075 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323673
VERSION AR323673.1 GI:33709481
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1075 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 658
LOCUS AX361606/c 17 bp DNA PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO0208461.
ACCESSION AX361606
VERSION AX361606.1 GI:18694225
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct

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other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE
1 Linnarsson,S.G., Ernfors,P.G. and Bauren,G.G.
AUTHORS A method and an algorithm for mrna expression analysis
TITLE Patent: WO 0208461-A 24 31-JAN-2002;
JOURNAL Global Genomics AB (SE)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Double-stranded product DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 659
AX692525/c
LOCUS AX692525 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5257 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692525
VERSION AX692525.1 GI:29415483
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5257 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 660
AX728619
LOCUS AX728619 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 253 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728619
VERSION AX728619.1 GI:30507962
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 253 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1551 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 1567
Db 1 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 17

RESULT 661
AX762710
LOCUS AX762710 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6031 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762710
VERSION AX762710.1 GI:32257326
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 6031 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1551 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 1567
Db 1 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 17

RESULT 662
AX814938/c
LOCUS AX814938 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO03064691.
ACCESSION AX814938
VERSION AX814938.1 GI:39104076
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE
1 Linnarsson,S., Ernfors,P., Bauren,G., Metsis,A., Pihlak,A. and
AUTHORS Montelius,A.
TITLE Methods and means for manipulating nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03064691-A 24 07-AUG-2003;
Global Genomics AB (SE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Double-stranded
product DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
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RESULT 667
AX814932/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
    AX814932
    Sequence 18 from Patent WO03064691.
    AX814932
    AX814932.1 GI:39104070
    synthetic construct
    synthetic construct
    other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Linnarsson,S., Ernfors,P., Bauren,G., Metsis,A., Pihlak,A. and
Montelius,A.
Methods and means for manipulating nucleic acid
Patent: WO 03064691-A 18 07-AUG-2003;
Global Genomics AB (SE)
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..18
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Double-stranded
    product DNA"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 668
BD161924/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
COMMENT
FEATURES
source
    BD161924
    Method for carrying out thermal cycle of PCR using DNA-immobilized
    substrate.
    BD161924
    BD161924.1 GI:27867682
    JP 2002191369-A/1.
    synthetic construct
    synthetic construct
    other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
Tanga,M., Okamura,H. and Takahashi,K.
Method for carrying out thermal cycle of PCR using DNA-immobilized
substrate
Patent: JP 2002191369-A 1 09-JUL-2002;
TOYO KOHAN CO LTD,KOJIRO TAKAHASHI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002191369-A/1
PD 09-JUL-2002
PF 27-DEC-2000 JP 2000399573
PI MICHIFUMI TANGA,HIROSHI OKAMURA,KOJIRO TAKAHASHI PC
C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,C12N15/00 CC Method for
carrying out thermal cycle of PCR using DNA- CC
immobilized
CC substrate
FH Key
FT source
FT Location/Qualifiers
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    /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 669
AR086110/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
    AR086110
    Sequence 4 from patent US 5985556.
    AR086110
    AR086110.1 GI:10012876
    Unknown.
    Unknown.
    Unclassified.
1
Kambara,H. and Okano,K.
DNA sequencing method and DNA sample preparation method
Patent: US 5985556-A 4 16-NOV-1999;
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 20 ACCTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 670
AR093063/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
    AR093063
    Sequence 158 from patent US 5998383.
    AR093063
    AR093063.1 GI:10019815
    Unknown.
    Unknown.
    Unclassified.
1
Wright,J.A. and Young,A.H.
Antitumor antisense sequences directed against ribonucleotide
reductase
Patent: US 5998383-A 158 07-DEC-1999;
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 20 AAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAACGGA 1

RESULT 671
AR167026/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
    AR167026
    Sequence 43 from patent US 6284458.
    AR167026
    AR167026.1 GI:16243448
    Unknown.
    Unknown.
    Unclassified.
```

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Anderson,K.P., Hanecak,R.C., Hoshiko,K., Nozaki,C., Nishihara,T., Nakatake,H., Hamada,F., Eto,T. and Furukawa,S.
TITLE Compositions and methods for treatment of hepatitis C virus-associated diseases
JOURNAL Patent: US 6284458-A 43 04-SEP-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCAACTCC 1529
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Db 20 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCCTCC 1

RESULT 672
E13188/c
LOCUS E13188 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E13188
VERSION E13188.1 GI:3251993
KEYWORDS JP 1997140400-A/2.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Okano,K. and Kanbara,H.
TITLE DETERMINATION OF BASE SEQUENCE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997140400-A 2 03-JUN-1997;
HITACHI LTD
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997140400-A/2
PD 03-JUN-1997
PF 13-SEP-1996 JP 1996242929
PR 18-SEP-1995 JP 95P 238141
PI OKANO KAZUNOBU, KANBARA HIDEKI
PC C12Q1/68,G01N27/447,G01N33/58//C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 20 ACCTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 673
AR210681/c
LOCUS AR210681 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from patent US 6391542.
ACCESSION AR210681
VERSION AR210681.1 GI:21513473
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Anderson,K.P., Hanecak,R.C., Hoshiko,K., Nozaki,C., Nishihara,T., Nakatake,H., Hamada,F., Eto,T., Furukawa,S., Bruice,T.W. and Lima,W.F.
TITLE Compositions and methods for treatment of Hepatitis C virus-associated diseases
JOURNAL Patent: US 6391542-A 43 21-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCAACTCC 1529
|||||
Db 20 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCCTCC 1

RESULT 674
AR359565/c
LOCUS AR359565 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 158 from patent US 6593305.
ACCESSION AR359565
VERSION AR359565.1 GI:33766288
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Wright,J.A.
TITLE Antitumor antisense sequences directed against R1 and R2 components of ribonucleotide reductase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6593305-A 158 15-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAA 1672
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAA 1

RESULT 675
AR371269
LOCUS AR371269 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6395474.
ACCESSION AR371269
VERSION AR371269.1 GI:34608201
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395474-A 5 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db 1 AAGAAGAAAAAAAAAAGG 20

RESULT 676
AR489490
LOCUS AR489490 20 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6710163.
ACCESSION AR489490
VERSION AR489490.1 GI:47256515
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acid synthons
JOURNAL Patent: US 6710163-A 5 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db 1 AAGAAGAAAAAAAAAAGG 20

RESULT 677
AR491101
LOCUS AR491101 20 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6713602.
ACCESSION AR491101
VERSION AR491101.1 GI:47258961
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Buchardt,D., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Synthetic procedures for peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6713602-A 5 30-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db 1 AAGAAGAAAAAAAAAAGG 20

RESULT 678
AX356851/c
LOCUS AX356851 21 bp DNA linear PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0206490.
ACCESSION AX356851
VERSION AX356851.1 GI:18674099
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 other sequences; artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Dudler,R., Schaffrath,U. and Lawton,K.A.
TITLE Lipoxigenase genes, promoters, transit peptides and proteins thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0206490-A 9 24-JAN-2002;
Syngenta Participations AG (CH) ; Universitaet Zuerich (CH)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="oligonucleotide"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAGCATT 1

RESULT 679
A14689
LOCUS A14689 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-MAR-1994
DEFINITION Nucleotide sequence 9 from patent number WO8303623.
ACCESSION A14689
VERSION A14689.1 GI:513760
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
TITLE CODING DNA FRAGMENTS FOR POLYPEPTIDES CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE ANTIGENIC DETERMINANT OF THE PAPILLOMAVIRUS PARTICULARLY OF THE 1a HPV TYPE AND CORRESPONDING POLYPEPTIDES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 8303623-A 9 27-OCT-1983;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 680
AR208425/c
LOCUS AR208425 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6383754.
ACCESSION AR208425
VERSION AR208425.1 GI:21509576
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383754-A 5 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
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Db 18 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 681
AR208426/c
LOCUS AR208426 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6383754.
ACCESSION AR208426
VERSION AR208426.1 GI:21509577
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383754-A 6 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
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Db 18 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 682
AX085251/c
LOCUS AX085251 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0112855.
ACCESSION AX085251
VERSION AX085251.1 GI:13275309
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0112855-A 5 22-FEB-2001;
YALE UNIVERSITY (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 683
AX085252/c
LOCUS AX085252 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0112855.
ACCESSION AX085252
VERSION AX085252.1 GI:13275310
KEYWORDS

SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kaufman,J.C., Roth,M.E., Lizardi,P.M., Feng,L. and Latimer,D.R.
TITLE Binary encoded sequence tags
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0112855-A 6 22-FEB-2001;
YALE UNIVERSITY (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 ACNAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 684
AR086109/c
LOCUS AR086109 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5985556.
ACCESSION AR086109
VERSION AR086109.1 GI:10012875
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Kambara,H. and Okano,K.
TITLE DNA sequencing method and DNA sample preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: US 5985556-A 3 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 CTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 685
E13187/c
LOCUS E13187 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E13187
VERSION E13187.1 GI:3251992
KEYWORDS JP 1997140400-A/1.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Okano,K. and Kanbara,H.
TITLE DETERMINATION OF BASE SEQUENCE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997140400-A 1 03-JUN-1997;
HITACHI LTD
COMMENT
OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997140400-A/1
PD 03-JUN-1997
PF 13-SEP-1996 JP 1996242929
PR 18-SEP-1995 JP 95P 238141

PI OKANO KAZUNOBU, KANBARA HIDEKI
PC C12Q1/68,G01N27/447,G01N33/58//C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FT
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 18 CTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 686
E59328
LOCUS E59328 20 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Method for purifying oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E59328
VERSION E59328.1 GI:18622505
KEYWORDS JP 2000342265-A/9.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Hirose,K. and Yoshida,T.
TITLE Method for purifying oligonucleotide
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000342265-A 9 12-DEC-2000;
TOAGOSEI CHEM IND CO LTD
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000342265-A/9
PD 12-DEC-2000
PF 02-JUN-1999 JP 1999154974
PR
PI KUNIHICO HIROSE,TADAO YOSHIDA
PC C12N15/09,B01D15/08,C12N15/00
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAA 19
RESULT 687
AR231312/c
LOCUS AR231312 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from patent US 6451968.
ACCESSION AR231312
VERSION AR231312.1 GI:27272243
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Egholm,M., Nielsen,P., Buchardt,O., Dueholm,K.L., Christensen,L.,
Coull,J.M., Kiely,J. and Griffith,M.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6451968-A 49 17-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAG 1
RESULT 688
AX048437/c
LOCUS AX048437 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JAN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO0071747.
ACCESSION AX048437
VERSION AX048437.1 GI:12225601
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Hoppe,H.U. and Burgstaller,P.
TITLE Detection system for separating constituents of a sample and
production and use of the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0071747-A 36 30-NOV-2000;
Aventis Research & Technologies GmbH & Co. KG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Beschreibung der kunstlichen
Sequenz:Erkennungssystem"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 18 AGCTTAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 689
AR491869
LOCUS AR491869 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6716585.
ACCESSION AR491869
VERSION AR491869.1 GI:47260090
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 19)
Al-Mahmood,S.
TITLE Method for identifying novel genes involved in the regulation of
angiogenesis, study of said genes and use thereof for therapeutic
purposes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6716585-A 4 06-APR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 2 VAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 690
A39125/c

LOCUS A39125 linear PAT 05-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from Patent WO9412670.
ACCESSION A39125
VERSION A39125.1 GI:2295500
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Maertens,G., Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Van,H.H.
TITLE PROCESS FOR TYPING OF HCV ISOLATES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9412670-A 97 09-JUN-1994;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
COMMENT Other publication AU 5628294 940622
Other publication CA 2128528 940609
Other publication JP 7503143T 950406.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 691
AR027678/c

LOCUS AR027678 linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 5856435.
ACCESSION AR027678
VERSION AR027678.1 GI:5938498
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Bazile,D., Emile,C., Helene,C. and Spenlehauer,G.
TITLE Nucleic acid-containing composition, its preparation and use
JOURNAL Patent: US 5856435-A 15 05-JAN-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 692
AR037355/c

LOCUS AR037355 linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5801155.
ACCESSION AR037355
VERSION AR037355.1 GI:5955211
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutuyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 5801155-A 2 01-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 693
AR063448/c

LOCUS AR063448 linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from patent US 5846704.
ACCESSION AR063448
VERSION AR063448.1 GI:5992756
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Maertens,G., Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Van Heuverswyn,H.
TITLE Process for typing of HCV isolates
JOURNAL Patent: US 5846704-A 97 08-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 694
AR104584

LOCUS AR104584 linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 131 from patent US 6093809.
ACCESSION AR104584
VERSION AR104584.1 GI:12817292
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Cech,T.R. and Lingner,J.
TITLE Telomerase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093809-A 131 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 695
AR123639/c LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from patent US 6171784.
ACCESSION AR123639
VERSION AR123639.1 GI:14109000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Maertens,G., Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Van Heuverswyn,H.
TITLE Process for typing of HCV isolates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6171784-A 97 09-JAN-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 696
AR175845 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 131 from patent US 6309867.
ACCESSION AR175845
VERSION AR175845.1 GI:17917144
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Cech,T.R. and Nakamura,T.
TITLE Telomerase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309867-A 131 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 697
BD167413 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing biological substance using the same.
ACCESSION BD167413
VERSION BD167413.1 GI:27873225
KEYWORDS JP 2002211954-A/1.

SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Okamura,H., Tanga,M., Oba,M., Yamakawa,K. and Takagi,K.
TITLE Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing biological substance using the same
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002211954-A 1 31-JUL-2002;
TOYO KOHAN CO LTD
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002211954-A/1
PD 31-JUL-2002
PF 30-OCT-2001 JP 2001332778
PI HIROSHI OKAMURA,MICHIFUMI TANGA,MITSUYOSHI OBA,KAORU YAMAKAWA,
PI KENICHI TAKAGI
PC C03C15/00,C03C17/245,C12M1/00,C12N11/14,C12N15/09,C12N15/09,
PC C12Q1/68,
PC G01N33/53,G01N33/53,G01N37/00,C12N15/00,C12N15/00 CC
Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing CC
biological substance
CC using the same
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..16
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 698
BD167414 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing biological substance using the same.
ACCESSION BD167414
VERSION BD167414.1 GI:27873226
KEYWORDS JP 2002211954-A/2.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Okamura,H., Tanga,M., Oba,M., Yamakawa,K. and Takagi,K.
TITLE Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing biological substance using the same
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002211954-A 2 31-JUL-2002;
TOYO KOHAN CO LTD
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002211954-A/2
PD 31-JUL-2002
PF 30-OCT-2001 JP 2001332778
PI HIROSHI OKAMURA,MICHIFUMI TANGA,MITSUYOSHI OBA,KAORU YAMAKAWA,
PI KENICHI TAKAGI
PC C03C15/00,C03C17/245,C12M1/00,C12N11/14,C12N15/09,C12N15/09,
PC C12Q1/68,
PC G01N33/53,G01N33/53,G01N37/00,C12N15/00,C12N15/00 CC
Surface-roughened slide glass and method of analyzing CC
biological substance
CC using the same
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..16
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Cook,P.D. and Sanghvi,Y.S.
Nuclease resistant, pyrimidine modified oligonucleotides that
detect and modulate gene expression
Patent: US 5614617-A 60 25-MAR-1997;
Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 704
AR221692/c
LOCUS AR221692 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221692
VERSION AR221692.1 GI:23328764
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
Patent: US 6426408-A 2 30-JUL-2002;
Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 705
AR222462
LOCUS AR222462 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION AR222462
VERSION AR222462.1 GI:23329993
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
Peptide acceptor ligation methods
Patent: US 6429300-A 22 06-AUG-2002;
Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 706
AR257437/c
LOCUS AR257437 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6486308.
ACCESSION AR257437
VERSION AR257437.1 GI:27307448
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
Patent: US 6486308-A 2 26-NOV-2002;
Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 707
AR267380/c
LOCUS AR267380 16 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from patent US 6495670.
ACCESSION AR267380
VERSION AR267380.1 GI:29697398
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Maertens,G., Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Van Heuverswyn,H.
Process for typing of HCV isolates
Patent: US 6495670-A 97 17-DEC-2002;
Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
|||||
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 708
AR305790/c
LOCUS AR305790 16 bp mRNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from patent US 6548244.
ACCESSION AR305790
VERSION AR305790.1 GI:31695399
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 16)
Maertens,G., Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Van Heuverswyn,H.
Process for typing HCV isolates
Patent: US 6548244-A 97 15-APR-2003;

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mrna"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 709
AR561628
LOCUS AR561628 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6756492.
ACCESSION AR561628
VERSION AR561628.1 GI:53974736
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Beier,M. and Honeisel,J.
TITLE Nucleoside derivatives with photo-unstable protective groups
JOURNAL Patent: US 6756492-A 1 29-JUN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 710
AR561693/c
LOCUS AR561693 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6759039.
ACCESSION AR561693
VERSION AR561693.1 GI:53974843
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Tsang,W.-G., Zheng,T. and Huang,C.J.
TITLE Culturing pancreatic stem cells having a specified, intermediate stage of development
JOURNAL Patent: US 6759039-A 9 06-JUL-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 711
AX023187/c

LOCUS AX023187 16 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from Patent EP0905258.
ACCESSION AX023187
VERSION AX023187.1 GI:10046644
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS
TITLE Method for detecting nucleic acid sequences based on the use of solid phase immobilised nucleotide probes (line probe assay)
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0905258-A 97 31-MAR-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 712
AX039049
LOCUS AX039049 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO0061594.
ACCESSION AX039049
VERSION AX039049.1 GI:11228345
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beier,M. and Hoheisel,J.
TITLE Nucleoside derivatives with photo-unstable protective groups
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0061594-A 2 19-OCT-2000;
DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCH (DE) ; BEIER MARKUS (DE) ; HOHEISEL JOERG (DE)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotid"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 713
AX235176/c
LOCUS AX235176 16 bp DNA linear PAT 11-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0163282.
ACCESSION AX235176
VERSION AX235176.1 GI:15593767
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Cuzin,M., Peltie,P., Fontecave,M., Decout,J.L. and Dueymes,C.

TITLE Analysis of biological targets using a biochip comprising a fluorescent marker
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0163282-A 9 30-AUG-2001;
COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="sequence synthetic"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 714
AX417393/c
LOCUS AX417393 16 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 97 from Patent EP1197568.
ACCESSION AX417393
VERSION AX417393.1 GI:21522686
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis C virus
Viruses; ssRNA positive-strand viruses, no DNA stage; Flaviviridae;
Hepacivirus.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Maertens,G., Rossau,R., Stuyver,L. and van Heuverswyn,H.
TITLE Detection and typing of hcv using 5'utr and ns5 nucleic acid sequences
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1197568-A 97 17-APR-2002;
Innogenetics N.V. (BE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="Hepatitis C virus"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:11103"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1

RESULT 715
AR029848
LOCUS AR029848 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029848
VERSION AR029848.1 GI:5943062
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 37 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 295
Db 1 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 16

RESULT 716
AR172076/c
LOCUS AR172076 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6297425.
ACCESSION AR172076
VERSION AR172076.1 GI:17911026
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Scelonge,C.J. and Bidney,D.L.
TITLE Gene encoding oxalate decarboxylase from aspergillus phoenices
JOURNAL Patent: US 6297425-A 30 02-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 717
AR173367/c
LOCUS AR173367 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6303846.
ACCESSION AR173367
VERSION AR173367.1 GI:17912858
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Scelonge,C.J. and Bidney,D.L.
TITLE Gene encoding oxalate decarboxylase from aspergillus phoenices
JOURNAL Patent: US 6303846-A 30 16-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 718
BD142809/c
LOCUS BD142809 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD142809
VERSION BD142809.1 GI:23237754
KEYWORDS WO 0224903-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Fujishima,T., Nagasu,T.,
Tsujimoto,G. and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224903-A 3 28-MAR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU
OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, TAKESHI NAGASU, GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI
TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0224903-A/3
PD 28-MAR-2002
PF 21-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008246
PR 25-SEP-2000 JP 00P 291318
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12P21/02,C12Q1/02, PC
C12Q1/68,
PC A01K67/027,A61K31/713,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P17/00,A61P37/08,
PC G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50//C12P21/08,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91)
PC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized
CC
CC
CC sequence primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
FEATURES
source
1..17
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 719
BD143835/c
LOCUS BD143835 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD143835
VERSION BD143835.1 GI:27849593
KEYWORDS JP 2002095500-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T. and
Tsujimoto,K.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002095500-A 3 02-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC,THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002095500-A/3
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 25-SEP-2000 JP 2000291316
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI KOZO TSUJIMOTO
PC
C12Q1/68,A01K67/027,A61K31/7088,A61K31/711,A61K45/00,A61P37/08, PC
C07K14/47,
PC C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N5/10 PC
,C12N15/09,C12P21/02,
PC C12Q1/02,G01N33/15,G01N33/50//C12P21/08,C12N5/00,C12N5/00, PC

C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized
CC
CC sequence primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..17
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 720
BD167836/c
LOCUS BD167836 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method for examination of allergosis.
ACCESSION BD167836
VERSION BD167836.1 GI:27873648
KEYWORDS WO 0233122-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T., Saito,H.
and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method for examination of allergosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0233122-A 3 25-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, RINAKO NAKAGAWA YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI
HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, TAKESHI NAGASU, HIROHISA
SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0233122-A/3
PD 25-APR-2002
PF 11-OCT-2001 WO 2001JP008937
PR 13-OCT-2000 JP 00P 314093
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI HIROHISA SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/53,G01N33/50,C12Q1/02,A61K48/00, PC
A61K39/395,
PC A01K67/027//C07K16/18,C12N5/10
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized
CC
CC primer sequence anchor.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
FEATURES
source
1..17
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

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RESULT 721
BD167908/c
LOCUS          BD167908          17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION     Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION      BD167908
VERSION        BD167908.1 GI:27873720
KEYWORDS       WO 0226962-A/7.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Fujishima,T., Nagasu,T. and
               Saito,H.
TITLE          Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0226962-A 7 04-APR-2002;
               GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
               NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAKAZU ADACHI,KAZUO MIYANAGA YUJI
               SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, TAKESHI
               NAGASU, HIROHISA SAITO
COMMENT        OS Artificial Sequence
               PN WO 0226962-A/7
               PD 04-APR-2002
               PF 21-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008247
               PR 26-SEP-2000 JP 00P 293021
               PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, PI
               TAKESHI NAGASU,
               PI HIROHISA SAITO
               PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12P21/02,C12Q1/02, PC
               C12Q1/68,
               PC A01K67/027,A61K31/713,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P17/00,A61P37/08,
               PC G01N33/15,
               PC G01N33/50//C12P21/08,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91)
               CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC             sequence          primer
FH             key               Location/Qualifiers
FT             source            1..17
FT                                     /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Query Match          1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
        |||||
Db       17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 722
BD168112/c
LOCUS          BD168112          17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION     Method for examination for allergosis.
ACCESSION      BD168112
VERSION        BD168112.1 GI:27873924
KEYWORDS       WO 0233069-A/19.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T. and
               Saito,H.
TITLE          Method for examination for allergosis
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0233069-A 19 25-APR-2002;
               GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
               NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, TOMOYUKI FUKASAWA,CHUHEI NOJIRI,NOBUO
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COMMENT        MATSUHASHI,KOJI NISHIZAWA, YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU
               OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, TAKESHI NAGASU, HIROHISA SAITO
               OS Artificial Sequence
               PN WO 0233069-A/19
               PD 25-APR-2002
               PF 28-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008574
               PR 13-OCT-2000 JP 00P 314093
               PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI
               TAKESHI NAGASU,
               PI HIROHISA SAITO
               PC C12N15/09,C12N15/63,C12Q1/68,C12Q1/02,G01N33/53,C12N5/10, PC
               A61K39/395,
               PC C07K14/47,C07K16/18//C12P21/02,C12P21/08
               CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC             anchor
CC             primer sequence
FH             key               Location/Qualifiers
FT             source            1..17
FT                                     /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Query Match          1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
        |||||
Db       17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 723
BD171178/c
LOCUS          BD171178          17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION     Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION      BD171178
VERSION        BD171178.1 GI:27876990
KEYWORDS       WO 0250269-A/3.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Matsumoto,Y., Imai,Y., Oshida,T., Sugita,Y., Nagasu,T. and
               Tsujimoto,G.
TITLE          Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0250269-A 3 27-JUN-2002;
               GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
               NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAMICHI TAKAGI,AKINORI OTA YOSHIKO
               MATSUMOTO,YUKIHO IMAI,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,YUJI SUGITA, TAKESHI NAGASU,
               GOZO TSUJIMOTO
               OS Artificial Sequence
               PN WO 0250269-A/3
               PD 27-JUN-2002
               PF 21-DEC-2001 WO 2001JP011286
               PR 21-DEC-2000 JP 00P 389476
               PI YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO,YUKIHO IMAI,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,YUJI SUGITA, PI
               TAKESHI NAGASU,
               PI GOZO TSUJIMOTO
               PC C12N15/11,C07K16/18,A61K67/027,A61K31/711,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,
               PC A61P37/08,
               PC C12Q1/68,G01N33/50
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               synthesized
               CC primer sequence
               FH             key               Location/Qualifiers
               FT             source            1..17
               FT                                     /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Query Match          1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
        |||||
Db       17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 723
BD171178/c
LOCUS          BD171178          17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION     Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION      BD171178
VERSION        BD171178.1 GI:27876990
KEYWORDS       WO 0250269-A/3.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Matsumoto,Y., Imai,Y., Oshida,T., Sugita,Y., Nagasu,T. and
               Tsujimoto,G.
TITLE          Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0250269-A 3 27-JUN-2002;
               GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
               NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAMICHI TAKAGI,AKINORI OTA YOSHIKO
               MATSUMOTO,YUKIHO IMAI,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,YUJI SUGITA, TAKESHI NAGASU,
               GOZO TSUJIMOTO
               OS Artificial Sequence
               PN WO 0250269-A/3
               PD 27-JUN-2002
               PF 21-DEC-2001 WO 2001JP011286
               PR 21-DEC-2000 JP 00P 389476
               PI YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO,YUKIHO IMAI,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,YUJI SUGITA, PI
               TAKESHI NAGASU,
               PI GOZO TSUJIMOTO
               PC C12N15/11,C07K16/18,A61K67/027,A61K31/711,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,
               PC A61P37/08,
               PC C12Q1/68,G01N33/50
               CC Description of Artificial Sequence:'G15C', an artificially
               synthesized
               CC primer sequence
               FH             key               Location/Qualifiers
               FT             source            1..17
               FT                                     /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Query Match          1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
        |||||
Db       17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
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FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 724

E34259/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M.,

Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., No.N. and Ogawa,K.

Pollinosis-associated gene

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: JP 2000106879-A 3 18-APR-2000;

GENOX RESEARCH INC

OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2000106879-A/3

PD 18-APR-2000

PF 06-OCT-1998 JP 1998284610

PR

PI TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,

PI MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,

PI NING NO,

PI KAORU OGAWA

PC C12N15/09,A61K31/00,A61K39/36,A61K45/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00 CC

FH Key

FT source

FT

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 725

AR187061/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.

Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6346398-A 2549 12-FEB-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 726

AR187064/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.

Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6346398-A 2552 12-FEB-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1670

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 727

AR241830/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.

Polymorphic repeats in human genes

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6472154-A 118 29-OCT-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 728

AR323671/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.

Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6346398-A 2549 12-FEB-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1670

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 726

AR187064/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.

Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6346398-A 2552 12-FEB-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 727

AR241830/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.

Polymorphic repeats in human genes

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6472154-A 118 29-OCT-2002;

FEATURES source

Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 728

AR323671/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Unknown.

Unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS

Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.

Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

TITLE

JOURNAL

Patent: US 6346398-A 2549 12-FEB-2002;

LOCUS AR323671 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1073 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323671
VERSION AR323671.1 GI:33709479
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1073 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 729
LOCUS AR323674/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1076 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323674
VERSION AR323674.1 GI:33709482
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1076 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 730
AX692524/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5256 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692524
VERSION AX692524.1 GI:29415482
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5256 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unassigned RNA"

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 731
AX692526/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5258 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692526
VERSION AX692526.1 GI:29415484
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5258 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 732
BD011731/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION 795, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.
ACCESSION BD011731
VERSION BD011731.1 GI:22091920
KEYWORDS WO 0065050-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M., Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., Yoshida,N., Ogawa,K., Matsui,K., Takahashi,E. and Yokoi,A.
TITLE 795, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0065050-A 3 02-NOV-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0065050-A/3
PD 02-NOV-2000
PF 26-APR-2000 WO 2000JP002734
PR 27-APR-1999 JP 99P 120494
PI TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,

PI MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,
PI NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI PC
C12N15/12, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12Q1/68, G01N33/50//A61K31/00, PC
A61P37/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC
Primer Sequence

FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 733
BD091743/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL

BD091743 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
441, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.
BD091743
WO 0073435-A/3.
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Nagasu, T., Sugita, Y., Kashiwabara, T., Oshida, T., Obayashi, M.,
Gunji, S., Obayashi, I., Imai, Y., Yoshida, N., Ogawa, K. and Matsui, K.
441, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
Patent: WO 0073435-A 3 07-DEC-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,
TADAHIRO OSHIDA, MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI,
YUKIHO IMAI, NEI YOSHIDA, KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0073435-A/3
PD 07-DEC-2000
PF 18-MAY-2000 WO 2000JP003190
PR 27-MAY-1999 JP 99P 148783
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA,
PI MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,
PI NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI
PC C12N15/10, C12Q1/68, G01N33/15, G01N33/50
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC
Primer Sequence

FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 734
BD091751/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION

BD091751 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
465, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.

ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL

BD091751
BD091751.1 GI:22637362
WO 0073439-A/3.
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Nagasu, T., Sugita, Y., Kashiwabara, T., Oshida, T., Obayashi, M.,
Gunji, S., Obayashi, I., Imai, Y., Yoshida, N., Ogawa, K., Matsui, K.,
Takahashi, E. and Yokoi, A.
465, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
Patent: WO 0073439-A 3 07-DEC-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,
TADAHIRO OSHIDA, MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI,
YUKIHO IMAI, NEI YOSHIDA, KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI
TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0073439-A/3
PD 07-DEC-2000
PF 18-MAY-2000 WO 2000JP003191
PR 27-MAY-1999 JP 99P 148784
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA,
PI MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,
PI NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI PC
C12N15/12, C12Q1/68, A61P37/08, A61K39/36, A61K45/00 CC Description
of Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC Primer
Sequence

FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 735
BD091774/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL

BD091774
787, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.
BD091774
BD091774.1 GI:22637385
WO 0073440-A/3.
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Nagasu, T., Sugita, Y., Kashiwabara, T., Oshida, T., Obayashi, M.,
Gunji, S., Obayashi, I., Imai, Y., Yoshida, N., Ogawa, K., Matsui, K.,
Takahashi, E. and Yokoi, A.
787, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
Patent: WO 0073440-A 3 07-DEC-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,
TADAHIRO OSHIDA, MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI,
YUKIHO IMAI, NEI YOSHIDA, KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI
TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0073440-A/3
PD 07-DEC-2000
PF 18-MAY-2000 WO 2000JP003192
PR 27-MAY-1999 JP 99P 148785
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA,
PI MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,
PI NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI PC

C12N15/12,C12Q1/68,C12N5/08,C12N5/06,C07K14/415 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Artificially Synthesized CC Primer Sequence

FEATURES source

 FH Key Location/Qualifiers

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 /organism="synthetic construct"

 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 736

BD097335/c

LOCUS BD097335 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION Method for examination for allergosis.

ACCESSION BD097335

VERSION BD097335.1 GI:22642909

KEYWORDS WO 0165259-A/6.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,I., Matsui,K. and Sait,H.

TITLE Method for examination for allergosis

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0165259-A 6 07-SEP-2001;

GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HIROMITSU NAKAUCHI,YUTAKA FUJIKI,KAZUO FUKAWA,OSAMU KUDO TAKESHI NAGASU,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,IZUMI OBAYASHI,KEIKO MATSUI, HIROHISA SAITO

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence

PN WO 0165259-A/6

PD 07-SEP-2001

PF 23-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001372

PR 02-MAR-2000 JP 00P 61832

PI TAKESHI NAGASU,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,IZUMI OBAYASHI,KEIKO MATSUI, PI HIROHISA SAITO

PC G01N33/53,C12Q1/68,C12N15/12,G01N33/15,A01K67/027,A61K39/395,A61P37/08

CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Artificially Synthesized CC

Primer Sequence

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1..17

FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES source

 1..17

 /organism="synthetic construct"

 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 737

E32452/c

LOCUS E32452 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001

DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.

ACCESSION E32452

VERSION E32452.1 GI:13018688

KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/12.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Jun,N., Yusuke,N. and Toshihiro,T.

TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 12 08-FEB-2000;

JAPAN TOBACCO INC

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2000037190-A/12

PD 08-FEB-2000

PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228

PR

PI JUN NISHIU,YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA

PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10, PC C12N15/02,

PC C12P21/02,C12P21/08//(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/08,C12R1:91),

PC C12N15/00,

PC C12N5/00,C12N15/00,(C12N5/00,C12R1:91)

CC

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT primer_bind (1)..(18).

FEATURES source

 1..18

 Location/Qualifiers

 /organism="synthetic construct"

 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 738

E32455/c

LOCUS E32455 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001

DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.

ACCESSION E32455

VERSION E32455.1 GI:13018691

KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/15.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Jun,N., Yusuke,N. and Toshihiro,T.

TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 15 08-FEB-2000;

JAPAN TOBACCO INC

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2000037190-A/15

PD 08-FEB-2000

PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228

PR

PI JUN NISHIU,YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA

PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10, PC C12N15/02,

PC C12P21/02,C12P21/08//(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/08,C12R1:91),

PC C12N15/00,

PC C12N5/00,C12N15/00,(C12N5/00,C12R1:91)

CC

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT primer_bind (1)..(18).

FEATURES source

 1..18

 Location/Qualifiers

 /organism="synthetic construct"

 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 739
E32461/c
LOCUS E32461 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.
ACCESSION E32461
VERSION E32461.1 GI:13018697
KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/21.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jun,N., Yusuke,N. and Toshihiro,T.
TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 21 08-FEB-2000;
JAPAN TOBACCO INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000037190-A/21
PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
PR
PI JUN NISHIU,YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10, PC
C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02,C12P21/08//(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/08,C12R1:91),
PC C12N15/00,
PC C12N5/00,C12N15/00,(C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind (1)..(18).
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 740
CQ759632
LOCUS CQ759632 19 bp DNA linear PAT 01-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 62 from Patent WO2003106672.
ACCESSION CQ759632
VERSION CQ759632.1 GI:44849582
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Hayashizaki,Y., Carninci,P. and Harbers,M.T.
TITLE Method of utilizing the 5' end of transcribed nucleic acid regions
for cloning and analysis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2003106672-A 62 24-DEC-2003;
Riken (JP) ; Kabushiki Kaisha Dnaform (JP)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="tag3"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 741
CQ881900/c
LOCUS CQ881900 19 bp RNA linear PAT 11-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO2004083446.
ACCESSION CQ881900
VERSION CQ881900.1 GI:54034672
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS van Ommeren,G.J., van Deutekom,J.C., den Dunnen,J.T. and
Aartsma-Rus,A.
TITLE Modulation of exon recognition in pre-mrna by interfering with the
secondary rna structure
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004083446-A 15 30-SEP-2004;
Academisch Ziekenhuis Leiden (NL)
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: h41AON1"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 295
|||||
Db 17 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 2

RESULT 742
AR086111/c
LOCUS AR086111 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5985556.
ACCESSION AR086111
VERSION AR086111.1 GI:10012877
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Kambara,H. and Okano,K.
TITLE DNA sequencing method and DNA sample preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: US 5985556-A 5 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 743
BD143136/c

LOCUS BD143136 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Novel testis-specific gene.
ACCESSION BD143136
VERSION BD143136.1 GI:27848894
KEYWORDS JP 2002112777-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Aizawa,A., Kawakami,A. and Kondo,T.
TITLE Novel testis-specific gene
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002112777-A 3 16-APR-2002;
COMMENT KACHIKU KAIRYO JIGYODAN, PRESIDENT OF GUNMA UNIVERSITY
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002112777-A/3
PD 16-APR-2002
PF 03-OCT-2000 JP 2000303994
PI AKIRA AIZAWA,AKIKO KAWAKAMI,TOSHIHIKO KONDO
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C12N15/00
CC Novel testis-specific gene
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5
RESULT 744
E13189/c
LOCUS E13189 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E13189
VERSION E13189.1 GI:3251994
KEYWORDS JP 1997140400-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Okano,K. and Kanbara,H.
TITLE DETERMINATION OF BASE SEQUENCE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997140400-A 3 03-JUN-1997;
COMMENT HITACHI LTD
OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997140400-A/3
PD 03-JUN-1997
PF 13-SEP-1996 JP 1996242929
PR 18-SEP-1995 JP 95P 238141
PI OKANO KAZUNOBU, KANBARA HIDEKI
PC C12Q1/68,G01N27/447,G01N33/58//C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 745
AR309844/c
LOCUS AR309844 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6555670.
ACCESSION AR309844
VERSION AR309844.1 GI:31701953
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Aizawa,A., Kawakami,A. and Kondo,T.
TITLE Testis-specific gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6555670-A 4 29-APR-2003;
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source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5
RESULT 746
AX394603
LOCUS AX394603 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent EP186673.
ACCESSION AX394603
VERSION AX394603.1 GI:21065716
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Wobler,P.K. and Delenstarr,G.C.
TITLE Calibration of molecular array data
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1186673-A 1 13-MAR-2002;
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="probes to target sequences"
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16
RESULT 747
AX404077/c
LOCUS AX404077 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent EP1195382.
ACCESSION AX404077


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Best Local Similarity 89.5%;   Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1614 ACTAATTCAATAAAACTGT 1632
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RESULT 750
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LOCUS              19 bp      DNA
DEFINITION         Sequence 24 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION          CQ786635
VERSION            CQ786635.1  GI:45721655
KEYWORDS            synthetic construct
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Jansen,B.
TITLE              Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL            Patent: WO 2004018675-A 24 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1616 TAATTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1634
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RESULT 751
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LOCUS              19 bp      DNA
DEFINITION         Sequence 26 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION          CQ786637
VERSION            CQ786637.1  GI:45721657
KEYWORDS            synthetic construct
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Jansen,B.
TITLE              Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL            Patent: WO 2004018675-A 26 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1616 TAATTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1634
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Db 1  TAATTCAACAAACTGTTT 19

RESULT 751
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LOCUS              19 bp      DNA
DEFINITION         Sequence 26 from Patent WO2004018675.
ACCESSION          CQ786637
VERSION            CQ786637.1  GI:45721657
KEYWORDS            synthetic construct
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Jansen,B.
TITLE              Treatment of melanoma by reduction in clusterin levels
JOURNAL            Patent: WO 2004018675-A 26 04-MAR-2004;
The University of British Columbia (CA); Gleave, Martin E. (CA)
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/note="RNAi for human clusterin"

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Best Local Similarity 89.5%;   Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 GAAGCCCAAGAGAGAA 289
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Db 1 GAAGCCCAAGAGAGAA 17
RESULT 756
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LOCUS I37522 17 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 535 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION I37522
VERSION I37522.1 GI:2085482
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 535 18-MAR-1997;
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1589 AAGAACAGAAATGCTCC 1605
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Db 17 AAGAACAGAAATTTCTCC 1
RESULT 757
I94372/c
LOCUS I94372 17 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 535 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I94372
VERSION I94372.1 GI:3938842
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 535 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
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|||||
Db 17 AAGAACAGAAATTTCTCC 1

RESULT 758
AR187060/c
LOCUS AR187060 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2548 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187060
VERSION AR187060.1 GI:20233025
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2548 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1656 AAAAAAAGGA 1672
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Db 17 AAAAAAAGTA 1
RESULT 759
AR187065/c
LOCUS AR187065 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2553 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187065
VERSION AR187065.1 GI:20233030
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2553 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1658
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Db 17 TGAAGAAAAA 1
RESULT 760
AR323670/c
LOCUS AR323670 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1072 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323670
VERSION AR323670.1 GI:33709478
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1451 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAG 944
Db 17 GCTGCCTGCGGCTGAAG 1
RESULT 766
AX692522/c
LOCUS AX692522 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5254 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692522
VERSION AX692522.1 GI:29415480
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5254 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAAT 1
RESULT 767
AX692523/c
LOCUS AX692523 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5255 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692523
VERSION AX692523.1 GI:29415481
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5255 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAA 1
RESULT 768
AX692527/c
LOCUS AX692527 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5259 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692527
VERSION AX692527.1 GI:29415485
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5259 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 TCAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 769
AX692528/c
LOCUS AX692528 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5260 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692528
VERSION AX692528.1 GI:29415486
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5260 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
PR
PI JUN NISHIU, YUSUKE NAKAMURA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10, PC
C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02, C12P21/08// (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
PC C12N15/00,
PC C12N5/00, C12N15/00, (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
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Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 774
E32456/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.
ACCESSION E32456
VERSION E32456.1 GI:13018692
KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/16.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jun, N., Yusuke, N. and Toshihiro, T.
TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 16 08-FEB-2000;
JAPAN TOBACCO INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000037190-A/16
PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
PR
PI JUN NISHIU, YUSUKE NAKAMURA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10, PC
C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02, C12P21/08// (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
PC C12N15/00,
PC C12N5/00, C12N15/00, (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind (1)..(18).
Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 18 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 775
E32457/c

LOCUS
DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.
ACCESSION E32457
VERSION E32457.1 GI:13018693
KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/17.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jun, N., Yusuke, N. and Toshihiro, T.
TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 17 08-FEB-2000;
JAPAN TOBACCO INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000037190-A/17
PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
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PI JUN NISHIU, YUSUKE NAKAMURA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10, PC
C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02, C12P21/08// (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
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PC C12N5/00, C12N15/00, (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind (1)..(18).
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 18 TCAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 776
E32459/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.
ACCESSION E32459
VERSION E32459.1 GI:13018695
KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/19.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jun, N., Yusuke, N. and Toshihiro, T.
TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 19 08-FEB-2000;
JAPAN TOBACCO INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000037190-A/19
PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
PR
PI JUN NISHIU, YUSUKE NAKAMURA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10, PC
C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02, C12P21/08// (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
PC C12N15/00,
PC C12N5/00, C12N15/00, (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind (1)..(18).
Location/Qualifiers
1..18

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/organism="synthetic construct"
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Query Match      0.9%;  Score 15.4;  DB 1;  Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%;  Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 1;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY  1643  GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db    18  GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 777
E32460/c
LOCUS      E32460              18 bp  DNA      linear  PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein.
ACCESSION  E32460
VERSION    E32460.1  GI:13018696
KEYWORDS  JP 2000037190-A/20.
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Jun, N., Yusukey, N. and Toshihiro, T.
TITLE     Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2000037190-A 20 08-FEB-2000;
          JAPAN TOBACCO INC
COMMENT   OS  Artificial Sequence
          PN  JP 2000037190-A/20
          PD  08-FEB-2000
          PF  23-JUL-1998  JP 1998225228
          PR
          PI  JUN NISHIU, YUSUKE NAKAMURA, TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
          PC  C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10, PC
          C12N15/02,
          PC  C12P21/02, C12P21/08// (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
          PC  C12N15/00,
          PC  C12N5/00, C12N15/00, (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
          CC
          FH  Key      Location/Qualifiers
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          FT  Location/Qualifiers
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             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      0.9%;  Score 15.4;  DB 1;  Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%;  Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
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QY  1643  GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db    18  GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 778
E52143/c
LOCUS      E52143              16 bp  DNA      linear  PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION TSA7005 gene.
ACCESSION  E52143
VERSION    E52143.1  GI:18629626
KEYWORDS  JP 2001025389-A/3.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unidentified
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Ogawara, T., Suzuki, M. and Ozaki, K.
TITLE     TSA7005 gene
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2001025389-A 3 30-JAN-2001;
          OTSUKA PHARMACEUT CO LTD
          OS  Unknown
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PN  JP 2001025389-A/3
PD  30-JAN-2001
PF  15-JUL-1999  JP 1999201279
PR
PI  TSUYOSHI OGAWARA, MIKIO SUZUKI, KOICHI OZAKI
PC  C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C12N1/15, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, PC
C12N5/10//A61K31/00,
PC  A61K38/00, A61K48/00, C12P21/02, C12N15/00, C12N5/00, A61K37/02 CC

FH  Key      Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.9%;  Score 15.2;  DB 1;  Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%;  Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15;  Conservative 1;  Mismatches 0;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY  1642  TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db    16  TDAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 779
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LOCUS      E53842              16 bp  DNA      linear  PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION LUNX gene and method for detecting micrometastasis of cancer.
ACCESSION  E53842
VERSION    E53842.1  GI:18633612
KEYWORDS  JP 2001078772-A/3.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Kadota, M., Fujiwara, Y., Watanabe, R. and Ozaki, K.
TITLE     LUNX gene and method for detecting micrometastasis of cancer
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2001078772-A 3 27-MAR-2001;
          OTSUKA PHARMACEUT CO LTD
          OS  Unidentified
          PN  JP 2001078772-A/3
          PD  27-MAR-2001
          PF  07-SEP-1999  JP 1999253186
          PR
          PI  MORITO KADOTA, YOSHIYUKI FUJIWARA, RYUJI WATANABE, KOICHI OZAKI
          PC  C12N15/09, C07K14/82, C07K16/32, C12N1/15, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, PC
          C12N5/10, C12Q1/68,
          PC  G01N33/15, G01N33/50, G01N33/566, G01N33/574//A61K31/713, PC
          A61K35/12, A61K35/76,
          PC  A61K39/395, A61K39/395, A61K48/00, A61P35/00, A61P35/04, C12P21/08,
          PC  C12N15/00,
          PC  C12N5/00
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Query Match      0.9%;  Score 15.2;  DB 1;  Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%;  Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
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RESULT 780
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LOCUS AR183909 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6342376.
ACCESSION AR183909
VERSION AR183909.1 GI:20227878
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Kozian,D. and Reuner,B.
TITLE Two-color differential display as a method for detecting regulated genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6342376-A 2 29-JAN-2002;
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Db 16 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 781
AR429726/c
LOCUS AR429726 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6645741.
ACCESSION AR429726
VERSION AR429726.1 GI:40190064
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Kozian,D. and Reuner,B.
TITLE Two-color differential display as a method for detecting regulated genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6645741-A 2 11-NOV-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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:|||||
Db 16 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 782
AR029402/c
LOCUS AR029402 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5859233.
ACCESSION AR029402
VERSION AR029402.1 GI:5941375
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Hirschbein,B.L., Fearon,K.L., Gryaznov,S.M., McCurdy,S.N.,
TITLE Nelson,J.S. and Schultz,R.G.
Synthons for synthesis of oligonucleotide N3-P5 phosphoramidates

JOURNAL Patent: US 5859233-A 3 12-JAN-1999;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 783
AR029403
LOCUS AR029403 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5859233.
ACCESSION AR029403
VERSION AR029403.1 GI:5941376
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Hirschbein,B.L., Fearon,K.L., Gryaznov,S.M., McCurdy,S.N.,
TITLE Nelson,J.S. and Schultz,R.G.
Synthons for synthesis of oligonucleotide N3-P5 phosphoramidates
JOURNAL Patent: US 5859233-A 4 12-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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RESULT 784
AR034895/c
LOCUS AR034895 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5869643.
ACCESSION AR034895
VERSION AR034895.1 GI:5950500
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Chatelain,F. and Kumarev,V.
TITLE Process for preparing polynucleotides on a solid support in a tightly packed bed
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869643-A 10 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

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RESULT 785
AR034898
LOCUS AR034898 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 5869643.
ACCESSION AR034898
VERSION AR034898.1 GI:5950503
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 786
AR048768
LOCUS AR048768 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5821354.
ACCESSION AR048768
VERSION AR048768.1 GI:5971111
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 787
AR049970/c
LOCUS AR049970 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5824793.
ACCESSION AR049970
VERSION AR049970.1 GI:5971962
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 788
AR056157/c
LOCUS AR056157 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 361 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056157
VERSION AR056157.1 GI:5981734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
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AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 789
AR056157/c
LOCUS AR056157 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 361 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056157
VERSION AR056157.1 GI:5981734
KEYWORDS
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 790
AR056158/c
LOCUS AR056158 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5824793.
ACCESSION AR056158
VERSION AR056158.1 GI:5971962
KEYWORDS
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 788
AR049971
LOCUS AR049971 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5824793.
ACCESSION AR049971
VERSION AR049971.1 GI:5971963
KEYWORDS
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 789
AR056157/c
LOCUS AR056157 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 361 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056157
VERSION AR056157.1 GI:5981734
KEYWORDS
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 790
AR056158/c
LOCUS AR056158 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5824793.
ACCESSION AR056158
VERSION AR056158.1 GI:5971962
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 790
AR056158/c
LOCUS AR056158 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5824793.
ACCESSION AR056158
VERSION AR056158.1 GI:5971962
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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LOCUS AR056158 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 362 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056158
VERSION AR056158.1 GI:5981735
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 362 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 791
AR056159/c
LOCUS AR056159 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 363 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056159
VERSION AR056159.1 GI:5981736
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 363 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Db 15 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 792
AR056160/c
LOCUS AR056160 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056160
VERSION AR056160.1 GI:5981737
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 364 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 15 TGAIAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 793
AR056161/c
LOCUS AR056161 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 365 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056161
VERSION AR056161.1 GI:5981738
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 365 17-NOV-1998;
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Db 15 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 794
AR080676/c
LOCUS AR080676 15 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5968822.
ACCESSION AR080676
VERSION AR080676.1 GI:10007406
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Pecker,I., Vlodavsky,I. and Feinstein,E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having heparanase activity and expression of same in transduced cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 5968822-A 5 19-OCT-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 795
AR084516
LOCUS AR084516 15 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000


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DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084516
VERSION AR084516.1 GI:10011287
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 5 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 796
AR084520/c
LOCUS AR084520 15 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084520
VERSION AR084520.1 GI:10011291
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 9 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 797
AR105981/c
LOCUS AR105981 15 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6103474.
ACCESSION AR105981
VERSION AR105981.1 GI:12820046
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Dellinger,D.J., Dahm,S.C., Ilsley,D.D., Ach,R.A. and Troll,M.A.
TITLE Hybridization assay signal enhancement
JOURNAL Patent: US 6103474-A 4 15-AUG-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 798
AR113915/c
LOCUS AR113915 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 361 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113915
VERSION AR113915.1 GI:14094237
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 361 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 799
AR113916/c
LOCUS AR113916 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 362 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113916
VERSION AR113916.1 GI:14094238
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 362 17-OCT-2000;
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 800
AR113917/c
LOCUS AR113917 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 363 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113917

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VERSION AR113917.1 GI:14094239
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 363 17-OCT-2000;
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 15 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 801
AR113918/c
LOCUS AR113918 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113918
VERSION AR113918.1 GI:14094240
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 364 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 15 TAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 802
AR113919/c
LOCUS AR113919 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 365 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113919
VERSION AR113919.1 GI:14094241
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 365 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15

/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 15 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 803
AR170375
LOCUS AR170375 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6291438.
ACCESSION AR170375
VERSION AR170375.1 GI:17908334
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Wang,J.H.
TITLE Antiviral anticancer poly-substituted phenyl derivatized oligoribonucleotides and methods for their use
JOURNAL Patent: US 6291438-A 1 18-SEP-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
RESULT 804
BD184668/c
LOCUS BD184668 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Method and detector for identifying subtypes of human papiloma viruses.
ACCESSION BD184668
VERSION BD184668.1 GI:31876868
KEYWORDS JP 2002360271-A/647.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Ling,C., Lin,R., Yoo,Z., Huang,X., Lee,B., Lee,S., Lin,Y., Huang,C., Hsu,H., Shi,C., Yeh,C., Cao,Y. and Pan,C.
TITLE Method and detector for identifying subtypes of human papiloma
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002360271-A 647 17-DEC-2002;
COMMENT KING CAR FOOD INDUSTRIAL CO LTD
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002360271-A/647
PD 17-DEC-2002
PF 28-NOV-2001 JP 2001362595
PR 04-MAY-2001 TW 90110785
PI CHING-YEE LING,RUEY-WEN LIN,ZHOU-MENG YOO,XIN-HSUAN HUANG,BOW-PI HAENG LEE,
PI SHENG-HSIUNG LEE,YI-JU LIN,CI-CHUNG HUANG,HAN-CHANG HSU,CHA-PI WEN SHI,
PI CHIH-XIN YEH,YI-FENG CAO,CHIH-LONG PAN
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/34,C12Q1/04,C12Q1/42,C12Q1/68 PC
C12Q1/70,G01N21/64,
PC G01N33/53,G01N33/574,G01N33/58,G01N37/00// (C12M1/34,C12R1:93),
PC C12Q1/70,C12R1:93),C12N15/00,C12N15/00
CC Added sequence for 3' end labeling of oligonucleic acid. FH

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Key source Location/Qualifiers
FT 1. .15
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'

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  1. .15
  /organism="synthetic construct"
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  /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 805
BD206432/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION
  BD206432
VERSION
  BD206432.1 GI:33016202
KEYWORDS
  JP 2002512791-A/22.
SOURCE
  unidentified
  ORGANISM
  unclassified.
  1 (bases 1 to 15)
  Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
  Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to hepatitis C virus infection
  Patent: JP 2002512791-A 22 08-MAY-2002;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
  OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
  PN JP 2002512791-A/22
  PD 08-MAY-2002
  PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
  PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
  25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
  LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
  PAVCO,
  PI DENNIS MACEJAK
  PC C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
  PC A61K37/66,
  PC C12N15/00
  CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
  related to
  CC hepatitis C virus infection.
  FH Key Location/Qualifiers
  FT source 1. .15
  FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C FT
  virus)',
  FT Location/Qualifiers
  1. .15
  FT /organism="unidentified"
  FT /mol_type="genomic RNA"
  FT /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 806
BD209488/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to hepatitis C virus infection.
  15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
  Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to hepatitis C virus infection
  Patent: WO 2004058794-A 13 15-JUL-2004;
  Prologo LLC (US)
  Location/Qualifiers
  1. .15
  /organism="synthetic construct"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
  /db_xref="taxon:32630"
  /note="Synthetic Nucleic Acid Ligand"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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to hepatitis C virus infection.
BD209488
BD209488.1 GI:33019258
KEYWORDS
  JP 2002512791-A/3078.
SOURCE
  unidentified
  ORGANISM
  unclassified.
  1 (bases 1 to 15)
  Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
  Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to hepatitis C virus infection
  Patent: JP 2002512791-A 3078 08-MAY-2002;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
  OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
  PN JP 2002512791-A/3078
  PD 08-MAY-2002
  PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
  PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
  25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
  LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
  PAVCO,
  PI DENNIS MACEJAK
  PC C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
  PC A61K37/66,
  PC C12N15/00
  CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
  related to
  CC hepatitis C virus infection.
  FH Key Location/Qualifiers
  FT source 1. .15
  FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C FT
  virus)',
  FT Location/Qualifiers
  1. .15
  FT /organism="unidentified"
  FT /mol_type="genomic RNA"
  FT /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 807
CQ832330/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 13 from Patent WO2004058794.
ACCESSION
  CQ832330
VERSION
  CQ832330.1 GI:50831954
KEYWORDS
  .
  SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  synthetic construct
  other sequences; artificial sequences.
  1
  REFERENCE
  1 Arar,K.
  AUTHORS
  Methods and compositions for the tandem synthesis of two or more
  oligonucleotides on the same solid support
  Patent: WO 2004058794-A 13 15-JUL-2004;
  Prologo LLC (US)
  Location/Qualifiers
  1. .15
  /organism="synthetic construct"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
  /db_xref="taxon:32630"
  /note="Synthetic Nucleic Acid Ligand"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 808
CQ840762/c

LOCUS CQ840762 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-JUL-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent EP1439193.
ACCESSION CQ840762
VERSION CQ840762.1 GI:50838367
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Pecker,I., Vlodavsky,I. and Feinstein,E.
TITLE Antibody directed to polypeptide having heparanase activity
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1439193-A 5 21-JUL-2004;
Insight Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. (IL); HADASIT MEDICAL RESEARCH SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT LTD. (IL)

FEATURES
source
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 809
CQ840854/c

LOCUS CQ840854 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-JUL-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent EP1439226.
ACCESSION CQ840854
VERSION CQ840854.1 GI:50838429
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Pecker,I., Vlodavsky,I. and Feinstein,E.
TITLE A nucleic acid antisense sequence to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide having heparanase activity
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1439226-A 5 21-JUL-2004;
Insight Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. (IL); HADASIT MEDICAL RESEARCH SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT LTD. (IL)

FEATURES
source
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Single strand DNA oligonucleotide"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 810
E08522/c

LOCUS E08522 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997

DEFINITION PCR primer.
ACCESSION E08522
VERSION E08522.1 GI:2176637
KEYWORDS JP 1994335389-A/7.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 15)
Tei,I., Nakada,K., Ito,T., Horiuchi,H., Ota,A., Takagi,M.,
Tsubura,H., Tanaka,H. and Ishiguro,Y.
S-RIBONUCLEASE SPECIFIC TO STYLE AND DNA SEQUENCE CODING THEREFOR
Patent: JP 1994335389-A 7 06-DEC-1994;
KAGOME CO LTD

OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1994335389-A/7
PD 06-DEC-1994
PF 27-MAY-1993 JP 1993126286
PI TEI ITSUIRU, NAKADA KENGO, ITO TORU, HORIUCHI HIROYUKI, PI
OTA AKINORI,
PI TAKAGI MASAMICHI, TSUBURA HIROKAZU, TANAKA HIROSHI, PI
ISHIGURO YUKIO
PC C12N9/22,C12N15/52;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH
FT source 1. .15
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 811
E12591/c

LOCUS E12591 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION PRIMER.
ACCESSION E12591
VERSION E12591.1 GI:3251423
KEYWORDS JP 1997028381-A/8.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 15)
Tei,I., Minami,K. and Takagi,M.
S- RIBONUCLEASE GENE AND PROMOTER SEQUENCE
Patent: JP 1997028381-A 8 04-FEB-1997;
TEI ITSUKIYON, MINAMI KOUKICHI, TAKAGI MASAMICHI

OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997028381-A/8
PD 04-FEB-1997
PF 24-JUL-1995 JP 1995187557
PI TEI ITSUKIYON, MINAMI KOUKICHI, TAKAGI MASAMICHI PC
C12N15/09,C07H21/04,C12N1/21//A01H1/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/22, PC
(C12N1/21,
PC C12R1:19);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH

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FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
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      /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 812
I29068
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5576427.
ACCESSION I29068
VERSION I29068.1 GI:1819859
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Cook,P.D., Delecki,D.J. and Guinosso,C.
TITLE Acyclic nucleoside analogs and oligonucleotide sequences containing them
JOURNAL Patent: US 5576427-A 6 19-NOV-1996;
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..15
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 813
I38641/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5614617.
ACCESSION I38641
VERSION I38641.1 GI:2084695
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Cook,P.D. and Sanghvi,V.S.
TITLE Nuclease resistant, pyrimidine modified oligonucleotides that detect and modulate gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5614617-A 1 25-MAR-1997;
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..15
      /organism="unknown"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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RESULT 814
AR200476/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6357163.
ACCESSION AR200476
VERSION AR200476.1 GI:20251364
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Use of nucleic acid analogues in diagnostics and analytical procedures
JOURNAL Patent: US 6357163-A 19 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..15
      /organism="unknown"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 815
AR200477
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from patent US 6357163.
ACCESSION AR200477
VERSION AR200477.1 GI:20251365
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Use of nucleic acid analogues in diagnostics and analytical procedures
JOURNAL Patent: US 6357163-A 20 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
      1..15
      /organism="unknown"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 816
AR222461
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION AR222461
VERSION AR222461.1 GI:23329992
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE Peptide acceptor ligation methods
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 822
AR439678/c
LOCUS AR439678 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6664388.
ACCESSION AR439678
VERSION AR439678.1 GI:42665611
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Nelson,J.S.
TITLE Reagents for oligonucleotide cleavage and deprotection
JOURNAL Patent: US 6664388-A 2 16-DEC-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 823
AR452072/c
LOCUS AR452072 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6677137.
ACCESSION AR452072
VERSION AR452072.1 GI:42683499
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Goldshmidt,O., Pecker,I., Vlodavsky,I., Michal,I. and Zcharia,E.
TITLE Avian and reptile derived polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6677137-A 5 13-JAN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 824
AR489501/c
LOCUS AR489501 15 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6710163.
ACCESSION AR489501
VERSION AR489501.1 GI:47256526

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acid synthons
JOURNAL Patent: US 6710163-A 17 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 825
AR489502
LOCUS AR489502 15 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6710163.
ACCESSION AR489502
VERSION AR489502.1 GI:47256527
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acid synthons
JOURNAL Patent: US 6710163-A 18 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 826
AR491112/c
LOCUS AR491112 15 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6713602.
ACCESSION AR491112
VERSION AR491112.1 GI:47258972
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Buchardt,D., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Synthetic procedures for peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6713602-A 17 30-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 827
AR491113
LOCUS AR491113 linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6713602.
ACCESSION AR491113
VERSION AR491113.1 GI:47258973
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE Unknown.
UNCLASSIFIED.
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Buchardt,D., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Synthetic procedures for peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6713602-A 18 30-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 828
AX004877/c
LOCUS AX004877 linear PAT 24-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO9910527.
ACCESSION AX004877
VERSION AX004877.1 GI:9928277
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bayer,E. and Schwitz,J.
TITLE Method for isolating anionic organic substances from aqueous systems using cationic polymer nanoparticles
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9910527-A 6 04-MAR-1999;
SUEDEUTSCHE KALKSTICKSTOFF (DE); BAYER ERNST (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="3' palmityl modified oligonucleotide"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 829
AX026066/c
LOCUS AX026066 linear PAT 16-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO028046.
ACCESSION AX026066
VERSION AX026066.1 GI:10187502
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Marraccini,P. and Rogers,J.
TITLE Coffea arabica mannanase
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0028046-A 4 18-MAY-2000;
NESTLE SA (CH); MARRACCINI PIERRE (FR); ROGERS JOHN (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="OLIGONUCLEOTIDE DE SYNTHÈSE"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 830
AX048407/c
LOCUS AX048407 linear PAT 12-JAN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0071747.
ACCESSION AX048407
VERSION AX048407.1 GI:12225571
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Boekenkamp,D., Hoppe,H.U. and Burgstaller,P.
TITLE Detection system for separating constituents of a sample and production and use of the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0071747-A 6 30-NOV-2000;
Aventis Research & Technologies GmbH & Co. KG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Region A"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 831
AX106973
LOCUS AX106973 linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO0125442.
ACCESSION AX106973
VERSION AX106973.1 GI:13922522
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blanco,D.L., bernad Miana,A., dominguez Lopez,O. and garcia Diaz,M.
TITLE Dna polymerase lambda and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0125442-A 26 12-APR-2001;
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (ES)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"

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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="oligo da"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 832
AX127272/c
LOCUS AX127272 15 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent EP1111068.
ACCESSION AX127272
VERSION AX127272.1 GI:14133346
SOURCE .
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Schmidt,W., Hiller,R., Huber,M. and Mueller,M.
TITLE Branched compound for use in nucleic acid detection and analysis
reactions
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1111068-A 3 27-JUN-2001;
LION Bioscience AG (DE) ; VBC Genomics GmbH (AT)
FEATURES
source 1..15
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="(NH2-C6-ttt)2-branch-"
misc_structure 1
misc_feature 15
/note="NH2
kunstliche"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 833
AX127273/c
LOCUS AX127273 15 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent EP1111068.
ACCESSION AX127273
VERSION AX127273.1 GI:14133347
SOURCE .
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Schmidt,W., Hiller,R., Huber,M. and Mueller,M.
TITLE Branched compound for use in nucleic acid detection and analysis
reactions
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1111068-A 4 27-JUN-2001;
LION Bioscience AG (DE) ; VBC Genomics GmbH (AT)
FEATURES
source 1..15
/morganism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="(dt-COOH)2-branch-"
misc_structure 1
misc_feature 15
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/note="NH2
kunstliche"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 834
AX180140/c
LOCUS AX180140 15 bp DNA linear PAT 06-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0146464.
ACCESSION AX180140
VERSION AX180140.1 GI:15132181
SOURCE .
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Huber,M., Schmidt,W., Mueller,M. and Hiller,R.
TITLE Branched compound for use in nucleic acid detection and analysis
reactions
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0146464-A 3 28-JUN-2001;
LION Bioscience AG (DE)
FEATURES
source 1..15
/morganism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="stem of branched oligonucleotide - base 1
modified-Modification is (NH2-C6-TTT)2-branch-"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 835
AX180141/c
LOCUS AX180141 15 bp DNA linear PAT 06-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0146464.
ACCESSION AX180141
VERSION AX180141.1 GI:15132182
SOURCE .
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Huber,M., Schmidt,W., Mueller,M. and Hiller,R.
TITLE Branched compound for use in nucleic acid detection and analysis
reactions
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0146464-A 4 28-JUN-2001;
LION Bioscience AG (DE)
FEATURES
source 1..15
/morganism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="stem of branched oligonucleotide - base 1
modified-Modification is (dT-COOH)2-branch-"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 836
AX429224/c
LOCUS AX429224 linear PAT 21-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent EP1201765.
ACCESSION AX429224
VERSION AX429224.1 GI:21540537
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Schubart,D., Habenberger,P., Stein-Gerlach,M. and Bevec,D.
TITLE Cellular kinases involved in cytomegalovirus infection and their inhibition
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1201765-A 1 02-MAY-2002;
Axxima Pharmaceuticals Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="N/A"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 837
AX525141
LOCUS AX525141 linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO02066675.
ACCESSION AX525141
VERSION AX525141.1 GI:25170126
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kahmann,S. and Mueller,O.
TITLE Methods for detecting mutations
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02066675-A 1 29-AUG-2002;
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="lys-Biotin"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 838
AX525143
LOCUS AX525143 linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO02066675.
ACCESSION AX525143

VERSION AX525143.1 GI:25170128
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kahmann,S. and Mueller,O.
TITLE Methods for detecting mutations
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02066675-A 3 29-AUG-2002;
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (DE)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="lys-Digoxigenin"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 839
AX633197/c
LOCUS AX633197 RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 336 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633197
VERSION AX633197.1 GI:28468811
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 336 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 840
AX633199/c
LOCUS AX633199 RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 338 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633199
VERSION AX633199.1 GI:28468813
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,

Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
Patent: EP 1260586-A 338 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 841
AX633201/c
LOCUS AX633201 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 340 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633201
VERSION AX633201.1 GI:28468815
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unidentified
unclassified.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
Patent: EP 1260586-A 340 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 15 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 842
AX633203/c
LOCUS AX633203 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 342 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633203
VERSION AX633203.1 GI:28468817
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unidentified
unclassified.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
Patent: EP 1260586-A 342 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Woolf,T.
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
Patent: EP 1260586-A 342 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 15 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 843
AX633205/c
LOCUS AX633205 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 344 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633205
VERSION AX633205.1 GI:28468819
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unidentified
unclassified.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
Patent: EP 1260586-A 344 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 15 CTGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 844
AX696087/c
LOCUS AX696087 15 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO03008643.
ACCESSION AX696087
VERSION AX696087.1 GI:29419249
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Hammonds,T.R.
TITLE Method and polynukleotides for assaying the activity of a dna modifying enzyme
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03008643-A 6 30-JAN-2003;
Cancer Research Technology Limited (GB)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
source

/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Polynucleotide 6"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 845
AX711176
LOCUS AX711176 15 bp RNA linear PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 476 from Patent EP1288296.
ACCESSION AX711176
VERSION AX711176.1 GI:29787557
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Mcswiggen,J.A., Holecek,J.J., Dudycz,L.W., Macejak,D.G. and Mamone,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting HBV viral replication
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1288296-A 476 05-MAR-2003;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Polyadenylation region"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 846
BD074424/c
LOCUS BD074424 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide having heparanase activity and expression of the polypeptide in induced cell.
ACCESSION BD074424
VERSION BD074424.1 GI:22620027
KEYWORDS JP 2001514855-A/5.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Pecker,I., Vlodaysky,I. and Elena,F.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide having heparanase activity and expression of the polypeptide in induced cell
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001514855-A 5 18-SEP-2001;
INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD, HADASIT MEDICAL RESEARCH SERVICES & DEVELOPMENT LTD
COMMENT OS Nucleic acid
PN JP 2001514855-A/5
PD 18-SEP-2001
PF 31-AUG-1998 JP 2000508806
PR 02-SEP-1997 US 08/922170,02-JUL-1998 US 09/109386 PI
IRIS PECKER,ISRAEL VLodaySKY,FEINSTEIN ELENA
PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P9/10,A61P17/00,A61P29/00,A61P35/00, PC A61P37/00,
PC A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/24,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50// PC

A61K39/395,
PC A61K39/395,C12N15/00,A61K37/02,C12N5/00
CC Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide having heparanase activity
CC and
CC expression of the polypeptide in induced cell FH Key
CC Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .15
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Nucleic acid'.
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 847
BD084687/c
LOCUS BD084687 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Releasable nonvolatile mass-label molecules.
ACCESSION BD084687
VERSION BD084687.1 GI:22630297
KEYWORDS JP 2001524808-A/5.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Montforte,J.A., Becker,C.H., Pollart,D.J. and Shaler,T.A.
TITLE Releasable nonvolatile mass-label molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001524808-A 5 04-DEC-2001;
GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001524808-A/5
PD 04-DEC-2001
PF 10-DEC-1997 JP 1998526924
PR 10-DEC-1996 US 60/033037,16-MAY-1997 US 60/046719 PI
JOSEPH A MONTFORTE,CHRISTOPHER H BECKER,DANIEL J POLLART, PI THOMAS A SHALER
PC C12Q1/68,G01N15/06,G01N33/53,G01N33/542,C12P19/34,C12M1/00, PC B01D59/44,
PC H01J49/00,C07H21/04,C07K15/26,C07K15/28
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: oligo dt15 primer FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .15
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 848
AR002257/c
LOCUS AR002257 16 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5741643.
ACCESSION AR002257

VERSION KEYWORDS SOURCE ORGANISM REFERENCE AUTHORS TITLE JOURNAL FEATURES source	AR002257.1 GI:3963811 Unknown. Unknown. Unclassified. 1 (bases 1 to 16) Gryaznov,S.M. and Lloyd,D.H. Oligonucleotide clamps Patent: US 5741643-A 6 21-APR-1998; Location/Qualifiers 1. .16 /organism="unknown" /mol_type="unassigned DNA"	0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670 	
Db	16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2	
RESULT 849 AR045207/c		
LOCUS	AR045207 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999	
DEFINITION	Sequence 6 from patent US 5817795.	
ACCESSION	AR045207	
VERSION	AR045207.1 GI:5966672	
KEYWORDS	.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 16)	
TITLE	Gryaznov,S.M. and Lloyd,D.H. Oligonucleotide clamps having diagnostic and therapeutic applications	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5817795-A 6 06-OCT-1998;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers 1. .16 /organism="unknown" /mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
source		
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670 	
Db	16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2	
RESULT 850 AR051238/c		
LOCUS	AR051238 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999	
DEFINITION	Sequence 6 from patent US 5830658.	
ACCESSION	AR051238	
VERSION	AR051238.1 GI:5974602	
KEYWORDS	.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 16)	
TITLE	Gryaznov,S.M. Convergent synthesis of branched and multiply connected macromolecular structures	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5830658-A 6 03-NOV-1998;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers 1. .16 /organism="unknown" /mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
source		
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670 	
Db	16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2	
RESULT 851 I16032/c		
LOCUS	I16032 16 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1996	
DEFINITION	Sequence 6 from patent US 5473060.	
ACCESSION	I16032	
VERSION	I16032.1 GI:1250940	
KEYWORDS	.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 16)	
TITLE	Gryaznov,S.M. and Lloyd,D.H. Oligonucleotide clamps having diagnostic applications	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5473060-A 6 05-DEC-1995;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers 1. .16 /organism="unknown" /mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
source		
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670 	
Db	16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2	
RESULT 852 I28367/c		
LOCUS	I28367 16 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997	
DEFINITION	Sequence 6 from patent US 5571677.	
ACCESSION	I28367	
VERSION	I28367.1 GI:1819143	
KEYWORDS	.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 16)	
TITLE	Gryaznov,S.M. Convergent synthesis of branched and multiply connected macromolecular structures	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5571677-A 6 05-NOV-1996;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers 1. .16 /organism="unknown" /mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
source		
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670 	
Db	16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2	
RESULT 853 AR221693/c		
LOCUS	AR221693 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002	
DEFINITION	Sequence 3 from patent US 6426408.	
ACCESSION	AR221693	
VERSION	AR221693.1 GI:23328765	
KEYWORDS	.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	

ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 3 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 854
AR221694/c
LOCUS AR221694 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221694
VERSION AR221694.1 GI:23328766
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 4 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 855
AR221695/c
LOCUS AR221695 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221695
VERSION AR221695.1 GI:23328767
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 5 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 856
AR221696/c
LOCUS AR221696 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221696
VERSION AR221696.1 GI:23328768
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 6 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 857
AR221697/c
LOCUS AR221697 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221697
VERSION AR221697.1 GI:23328769
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 7 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 858
AR221698/c
LOCUS AR221698 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221698
VERSION AR221698.1 GI:23328770
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 8 30-JUL-2002;

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 856
AR221696/c
LOCUS AR221696 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221696
VERSION AR221696.1 GI:23328768
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 6 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 857
AR221697/c
LOCUS AR221697 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221697
VERSION AR221697.1 GI:23328769
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 7 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 858
AR221698/c
LOCUS AR221698 16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6426408.
ACCESSION AR221698
VERSION AR221698.1 GI:23328770
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426408-A 8 30-JUL-2002;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 864
AR257443/c

LOCUS AR257443 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6486308.
ACCESSION AR257443
VERSION AR257443.1 GI:27307454
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Kutyavin,I.V., Lukhtanov,E.A., Gamper,H.B. and Meyer,R.B. Jr.
TITLE Covalently linked oligonucleotide minor groove binder conjugates
JOURNAL Patent: US 6486308-A 8 26-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 865
AX359760

LOCUS AX359760 16 bp DNA linear PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 64 from Patent WO200691.
ACCESSION AX359760
VERSION AX359760.1 GI:18675467
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Vernet,C.A., Tchernev,V., Putturajan,M., Malyankar,U.M., Gusev,V., Herrmann,J.L., Macdougall,J.R., Rastelli,L., Zhong,H., Spytek,K.A., Shenoy,S., Gerlach,V.L., Gangolli,E.A., Stone,D.J. and Smithson,G.
TITLE Novel polynucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0200691-A 64 03-JAN-2002;
Curagen Corporation (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 15

RESULT 866
BD142808/c

LOCUS BD142808 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.

ACCESSION BD142808
VERSION BD142808.1 GI:23237753
KEYWORDS WO 0224903-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Fujishima,T., Nagasu,T., Tsujimoto,G. and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224903-A 2 28-MAR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, TAKESHI NAGASU, GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0224903-A/2
PD 28-MAR-2002
PF 21-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008246
PR 25-SEP-2000 JP 00P 291318
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, PI TAKESHI NAGASU.
PI GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12P21/02,C12Q1/02, PC C12Q1/68,
PC A01K67/027,A61K31/713,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P17/00,A61P37/08, PC G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50//C12P21/08,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91)
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC primer
CC sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .17
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source 1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 867
BD142810/c

LOCUS BD142810 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD142810
VERSION BD142810.1 GI:23237755
KEYWORDS WO 0224903-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Fujishima,T., Nagasu,T., Tsujimoto,G. and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224903-A 4 28-MAR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, TAKESHI NAGASU, GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0224903-A/4
PD 28-MAR-2002
PF 21-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008246

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PR 25-SEP-2000 JP 00P 291318
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI GOZO TSUJIMOTO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12P21/02,C12Q1/02, PC
C12Q1/68,
PC A01K67/027,A61K31/713,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P17/00,A61P37/08,
PC G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50//C12P21/08,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91)
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC sequence primer
CC sequence Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1. .17
FT source /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
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1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 868
BD143834/c
LOCUS BD143834 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD143834
VERSION BD143834.1 GI:27849592
KEYWORDS JP 2002095500-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T. and
Tsujimoto,K.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002095500-A 2 02-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC,THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002095500-A/2
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 25-SEP-2000 JP 2000291316
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI KOZO TSUJIMOTO
PC C12Q1/68,A01K67/027,A61K31/7088,A61K31/711,A61K45/00,A61P37/08, PC
C07K14/47,
PC C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N5/10 PC
,C12N15/09,C12P21/02,
PC C12Q1/02,G01N33/15,G01N33/50//C12P21/08,C12N5/00,C12N5/00, PC
C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC sequence primer
CC sequence Location/Qualifiers
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 869
BD143836/c
LOCUS BD143836 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD143836
VERSION BD143836.1 GI:27849594
KEYWORDS JP 2002095500-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T. and
Tsujimoto,K.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002095500-A 4 02-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC,THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002095500-A/4
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 25-SEP-2000 JP 2000291316
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI
TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI KOZO TSUJIMOTO
PC C12Q1/68,A01K67/027,A61K31/7088,A61K31/711,A61K45/00,A61P37/08, PC
C07K14/47,
PC C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N5/10 PC
,C12N15/09,C12P21/02,
PC C12Q1/02,G01N33/15,G01N33/50//C12P21/08,C12N5/00,C12N5/00, PC
C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC sequence primer
CC sequence Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1. .17
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 870
BD167835/c
LOCUS BD167835 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method for examination of allergosis.
ACCESSION BD167835
VERSION BD167835.1 GI:27873647
KEYWORDS WO 0233122-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
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AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T., Saito,H. and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method for examination of allergosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0233122-A 2 25-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, RINAKO NAKAGAWA YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, TAKESHI NAGASU, HIROHISA SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0233122-A/2
PD 25-APR-2002
PF 11-OCT-2001 WO 2001JP008937
PR 13-OCT-2000 JP 00P 314093
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI HIROHISA SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/53,G01N33/50,C12Q1/02,A61K48/00, PC A61K39/395,
PC A01K67/027//C07K16/18,C12N5/10
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC anchor
CC primer sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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source
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 871
BD167837/c
LOCUS Method for examination of allergosis. 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION
ACCESSION BD167837
VERSION BD167837.1 GI:27873649
KEYWORDS WO 0233122-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Obayashi,M., Nagasu,T., Saito,H. and Takahashi,E.
TITLE Method for examination of allergosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0233122-A 4 25-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, RINAKO NAKAGAWA YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, TAKESHI NAGASU, HIROHISA SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0233122-A/4
PD 25-APR-2002
PF 11-OCT-2001 WO 2001JP008937
PR 13-OCT-2000 JP 00P 314093
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,MASAYA OBAYASHI, PI TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI HIROHISA SAITO,EIKI TAKAHASHI
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/53,G01N33/50,C12Q1/02,A61K48/00, PC A61K39/395,
PC A01K67/027//C07K16/18,C12N5/10
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC anchor
CC primer sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

FEATURES
source
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 872
BD167907/c
LOCUS Method of examining allergic disease. 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION
ACCESSION BD167907
VERSION BD167907.1 GI:27873719
KEYWORDS WO 0226962-A/6.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sugita,Y., Hashida,R., Ogawa,K., Fujishima,T., Nagasu,T. and Saito,H.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226962-A 6 04-APR-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAKAZU ADACHI,KAZUO MIYANAGA YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, TAKESHI NAGASU, HIROHISA SAITO
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0226962-A/6
PD 04-APR-2002
PF 21-SEP-2001 WO 2001JP008247
PR 26-SEP-2000 JP 00P 293021
PI YUJI SUGITA,RYOICHI HASHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,TOMOKO FUJISHIMA, PI TAKESHI NAGASU,
PI HIROHISA SAITO
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/10,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12P21/02,C12Q1/02, PC C12Q1/68,
PC A01K67/027,A61K31/713,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P17/00,A61P37/08, PC G01N33/15,
PC G01N33/50//C12P21/08,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91)
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

CC primer
CC sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 876
BD171177/c

LOCUS BD171177 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD171177
VERSION BD171177.1 GI:27876989
KEYWORDS WO 0250269-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Matsumoto,Y., Imai,Y., Oshida,T., Sugita,Y., Nagasu,T. and Tsujimoto,G.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0250269-A 2 27-JUN-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAMICHI TAKAGI, AKINORI OTA YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO, YUKIHO IMAI, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, YUJI SUGITA, TAKESHI NAGASU, GOZO TSUJIMOTO

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0250269-A/2
PD 27-JUN-2002
PF 21-DEC-2001 WO 2001JP011286
PR 21-DEC-2000 JP 00P 389476
PI YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO, YUKIHO IMAI, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, YUJI SUGITA, PI TAKESHI NAGASU,
GOZO TSUJIMOTO
PC C12N15/11, C07K16/18, A61K67/027, A61K31/711, A61K45/00, A61K48/00, A61P37/08,
PC C12Q1/68, G01N33/50
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: 'GT15A', an artificially synthesized
CC primer sequence
CC primer sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 877
BD171179/c

LOCUS BD171179 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Method of examining allergic disease.
ACCESSION BD171179
VERSION BD171179.1 GI:27876991
KEYWORDS WO 0250269-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Matsumoto,Y., Imai,Y., Oshida,T., Sugita,Y., Nagasu,T. and Tsujimoto,G.
TITLE Method of examining allergic disease
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0250269-A 4 27-JUN-2002;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, MASAMICHI TAKAGI, AKINORI OTA YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO, YUKIHO IMAI, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, YUJI SUGITA, TAKESHI NAGASU, GOZO TSUJIMOTO

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0250269-A/4
PD 27-JUN-2002
PF 21-DEC-2001 WO 2001JP011286
PR 21-DEC-2000 JP 00P 389476
PI YOSHIKO MATSUMOTO, YUKIHO IMAI, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, YUJI SUGITA, PI TAKESHI NAGASU,
GOZO TSUJIMOTO
PC C12N15/11, C07K16/18, A61K67/027, A61K31/711, A61K45/00, A61K48/00, A61P37/08,
PC C12Q1/68, G01N33/50
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: 'GT15G', an artificially synthesized
CC primer sequence
CC primer sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 878
E34258/c

LOCUS E34258 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Pollinosis-associated gene.
ACCESSION E34258
VERSION E34258.1 GI:18624263
KEYWORDS JP 2000106879-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M., Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., No,N. and Ogawa,K.
TITLE Pollinosis-associated gene
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000106879-A 2 18-APR-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000106879-A/2
PD 18-APR-2000
PF 06-OCT-1998 JP 1998284610
PR TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI, NING NO,
PI KAORU OGAWA
PC C12N15/09, A61K31/00, A61K39/36, A61K45/00, C12Q1/68, C12N15/00 CC

FEATURES
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS McClelland,M., Welsh,J. and Trenkle,T.
TITLE Reduced complexity nucleic acid targets and methods of using same
JOURNAL Patent: US 6495319-A 63 17-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
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Db |||||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 883
AR266626/c
LOCUS AR266626 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 64 from patent US 6495319.
ACCESSION AR266626
VERSION AR266626.1 GI:29695690
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS McClelland,M., Welsh,J. and Trenkle,T.
TITLE Reduced complexity nucleic acid targets and methods of using same
JOURNAL Patent: US 6495319-A 64 17-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 /organism="unknown"
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 884
AX676082/c
LOCUS AX676082 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from Patent WO2059381.
ACCESSION AX676082
VERSION AX676082.1 GI:29333766
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Mus sp.
ORGANISM Mus sp.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Slaughenhaupt,S. and Gusella,J.F.
TITLE Gene for identifying individuals with familial dysautonomia
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059381-A 35 01-AUG-2002;
The General Hospital Corporation (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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15 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 885
AX723850/c
LOCUS AX723850 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1537 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723850
VERSION AX723850.1 GI:30503193
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnher,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1537 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db |||||||||||||||
17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 886
BD011730/c
LOCUS BD011730 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION 795, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.
ACCESSION BD011730
VERSION BD011730.1 GI:22091919
KEYWORDS WO 0065050-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M.,
Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., Yoshida,N., Ogawa,K., Matsui,K.,
Takahashi,E. and Yokoi,A.
TITLE 795, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0065050-A 2 02-NOV-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,
TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,
YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI
TAKAHASHI,AKIRA YOKOI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0065050-A/2
PD 02-NOV-2000
PF 26-APR-2000 WO 2000JP002734
PR 27-APR-1999 JP 99P 120494
PI TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,
MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,
NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI TAKAHASHI,AKIRA YOKOI PC
C12N15/12,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12Q1/68,G01N33/50//A61K31/00, PC
A61P37/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Artificially Synthesized CC
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Db	16	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2					
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JOURNAL							
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PATENT: WO 0065050-A 4 02-NOV-2000;							
GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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OS Artificial Sequence							
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PATENT: WO 0065050-A 4 02-NOV-2000;							
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GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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PATENT: WO 0065050-A 4 02-NOV-2000;							
GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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OS Artificial Sequence							
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GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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PN WO 0065050-A/4							
PD 02-NOV-2000							
PF 26-APR-2000 WO 2000JP002734							
PR 27-APR-1999 JP 99P 120494							
PI TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
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PI TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
PATENT: WO 0065050-A 4 02-NOV-2000;							
GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI							
TAKAHASHI,AKIRA YOKOI							
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Query Match		0.9%;	Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity		100.0%;	Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches		15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658	
	16	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2	
Db			
RESULT 890			
BD091750/c			
LOCUS		BD091750	17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION		465, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.	
ACCESSION		BD091750	
VERSION		BD091750.1	GI:22637361
KEYWORDS		WO 0073439-A/2.	
SOURCE		synthetic construct	
ORGANISM		synthetic construct	
REFERENCE		other sequences; artificial sequences.	
AUTHORS		1 (bases 1 to 17)	
		Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M.,	
		Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., Yoshida,N., Ogawa,K., Matsui,K.,	
		Takahashi,E. and Yokoi,A.	
TITLE		465, a novel gene related to pollen allergy	
JOURNAL		Patent: WO 0073439-A 2 07-DEC-2000;	
		GENOX RESEARCH INC,TAKESHI NAGASU,YUJI SUGITA,TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,	
		TADAHIRO OSHIDA,MASAYA OBAYASHI,SHIGEMICHI GUNJI,IZUMI OBAYASHI,	
		YUKIHO IMAI,NEI YOSHIDA,KAORU OGAWA,KEIKO MATSUI,EIKI	
		TAKAHASHI,AKIRA YOKOI	
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 893
BD091775/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION 787, a novel gene related to pollen allergy.
ACCESSION BD091775
VERSION BD091775.1 GI:22637386
KEYWORDS WO 0073440-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Sugita,Y., Kashiwabara,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,M.,,
Gunji,S., Obayashi,I., Imai,Y., Yoshida,N., Ogawa,K., Matsui,K.,,
Takahashi,E. and Yokoi,A.
TITLE 787, a novel gene related to pollen allergy
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0073440-A 4 07-DEC-2000;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA,
TADAHIRO OSHIDA, MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI,
YUKIHO IMAI, NEI YOSHIDA, KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI
TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0073440-A/4
PD 07-DEC-2000
PF 18-MAY-2000 WO 2000JP003192
PR 27-MAY-1999 JP 99P 148785
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, YUJI SUGITA, TOMOKO KASHIWABARA, TADAHIRO OSHIDA,
PI MASAYA OBAYASHI, SHIGEMICHI GUNJI, IZUMI OBAYASHI, YUKIHO IMAI,
PI NEI YOSHIDA,
PI KAORU OGAWA, KEIKO MATSUI, EIKI TAKAHASHI, AKIRA YOKOI PC
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Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC Primer Sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 894
BD097334/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for examination for allergosis.
ACCESSION BD097334
VERSION BD097334.1 GI:22642908
KEYWORDS WO 0165259-A/5.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,I., Matsui,K. and Sait,H.
TITLE Method for examination for allergosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0165259-A 5 07-SEP-2001;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HIROMITSU NAKAUCHI, YUTAKA
FUJIKI, KAZUO FUKAWA, OSAMU KUDO TAKESHI NAGASU, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, IZUMI
OBAYASHI, KEIKO MATSUI, HIROHISA SAITO

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0165259-A/5
PD 07-SEP-2001
PF 23-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001372
PR 02-MAR-2000 JP 00P 61832
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, IZUMI OBAYASHI, KEIKO MATSUI, PI
HIROHISA SAITO
PC G01N33/53, C12Q1/68, C12N15/12, G01N33/15, A01K67/027, A61K39/395,
PC A61P37/08
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC
Primer Sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 895
BD097336/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for examination for allergosis.
ACCESSION BD097336
VERSION BD097336.1 GI:22642910
KEYWORDS WO 0165259-A/7.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Nagasu,T., Oshida,T., Obayashi,I., Matsui,K. and Sait,H.
TITLE Method for examination for allergosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0165259-A 7 07-SEP-2001;
GENOX RESEARCH INC, JAPAN AS REPRESENTED BY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HIROMITSU NAKAUCHI, YUTAKA
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OBAYASHI, KEIKO MATSUI, HIROHISA SAITO

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
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PD 07-SEP-2001
PF 23-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001372
PR 02-MAR-2000 JP 00P 61832
PI TAKESHI NAGASU, TADAHIRO OSHIDA, IZUMI OBAYASHI, KEIKO MATSUI, PI
HIROHISA SAITO
PC G01N33/53, C12Q1/68, C12N15/12, G01N33/15, A01K67/027, A61K39/395,
PC A61P37/08
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Artificially Synthesized CC
Primer Sequence
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1.17
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||

Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 896
E32451/c
LOCUS Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein. 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION E32451
ACCESSION E32451
VERSION E32451.1 GI:13018687
KEYWORDS JP 2000037190-A/11.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jun,N., Yusuke,N. and Toshihiro,T.
TITLE Mammal-derived tissue specific physiologically active protein
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000037190-A 11 08-FEB-2000;
JAPAN TOBACCO INC

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000037190-A/11
PD 08-FEB-2000
PF 23-JUL-1998 JP 1998225228
PR

PI JUN NISHIU,YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10, PC C12N15/02,
PC C12P21/02,C12P21/08//(C12N5/10,C12R1:91), (C12P21/08,C12R1:91),
PC C12N15/00,
PC C12N5/00,C12N15/00,(C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT primer_bind (1)..(18).
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 897
AR011407/c
LOCUS AR011407 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 280 from patent US 5762938.
ACCESSION AR011407
VERSION AR011407.1 GI:3969397
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Perkus,M.E., Taylor,J., Tartaglia,J., Norton,E.K., Riviere,M., de Taisne,C., Limbach,K.J., Johnson,G.P., Pincus,S.E., Cox,W.I., Audonnet,J.-C.Francis. and Gettig,R.Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 280 09-JUN-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAAAC 239

Db 18 CTAATAGAAAAAACCAAC 1

RESULT 898
AR040105/c
LOCUS AR040105 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 953 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR040105
VERSION AR040105.1 GI:5959468
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 953 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 GCTGGAGCAGCTGAACGA 1138
Db 18 GCAGGAGCAGCTGAAGGA 1

RESULT 899
I18045/c
LOCUS I18045 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 280 from patent US 5494807.
ACCESSION I18045
VERSION I18045.1 GI:1598400
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Perkus,M.E., Taylor,J., Tartaglia,J., Norton,E.K., Riviere,M., de Taisne,C., Limbach,K.J., Johnson,G.P., Pincus,S.E., Cox,W.I., Audonnet,J.-C.F. and Gettig,R.R.
TITLE NYVAC vaccinia virus recombinants comprising heterologous inserts
JOURNAL Patent: US 5494807-A 280 27-FEB-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAAAC 239
Db 18 CTAATAGAAAAAACCAAC 1

RESULT 900
AR231295/c
LOCUS AR231295 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6451968.
ACCESSION AR231295
VERSION AR231295.1 GI:27272226
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Egholm,M., Nielsen,P., Buchardt,O., Dueholm,K.L., Christensen,L., Coull,J.M., Kiely,J. and Griffith,M.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6451968-A 32 17-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAGAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 901
AR231296/c
LOCUS AR231296 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6451968.
ACCESSION AR231296
VERSION AR231296.1 GI:27272227
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Egholm,M., Nielsen,P., Buchardt,O., Dueholm,K.L., Christensen,L., Coull,J.M., Kiely,J. and Griffith,M.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6451968-A 33 17-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAGAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 902
AX115178
LOCUS AX115178 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 301 from Patent WO0129262.
ACCESSION AX115178
VERSION AX115178.1 GI:14032120
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Picoult-Newburg,L. and Pohl,M.
TITLE Genotyping reagents, kits and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0129262-A 301 26-APR-2001;
Orchid Biosciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1492 CCAAGTAACCAAGGCCCA 1509
Db 1 CCAGGTGACCAGGCCCA 18

RESULT 903
AX776586
LOCUS AX776586 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO03047611.
ACCESSION AX776586
VERSION AX776586.1 GI:32694120
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Meise,M., Eulenberg,K., Fritsch,R., Haeder,T., Broenner,G. and Steuernagel,A.
TITLE Ptp10d, tec protein tyrosine kinase and edtp homologous proteins involved in the regulation of energy homeostasis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03047611-A 11 12-JUN-2003;
DeveloGen Aktiengesellschaft fuer entwicklungsbiologische Forschung (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="mouse PTPRB reverse primer"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 764 CTTCCACGCCCATGTTCCA 781
Db 1 CTCCACGCCCATCTTCCA 18

RESULT 904
CQ828631
LOCUS CQ828631 16 bp DNA linear PAT 05-JUL-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 349 from Patent WO2004053120.
ACCESSION CQ828631
VERSION CQ828631.1 GI:49732114
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Rattus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weihe,E., Bieller,A. and Schaefer,M.K.
TITLE Regulatory elements in the 5' region of the vrl gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004053120-A 349 24-JUN-2004;
Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="Rattus norvegicus"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10116"
/note="V\$FREAC7 01"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAATAAAAGGAA 16

RESULT 905

AR173373
LOCUS AR173373 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6303847.
ACCESSION AR173373
VERSION AR173373.1 GI:17912864
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Kawaoka,A. and Ebinuma,H.
TITLE DNA encoding a transcription factor controlling phenylpropanoid biosynthesis pathway
JOURNAL Patent: US 6303847-A 7 16-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1104 CTCAACACCTCCTCCT 1119
Db 2 CTCAACAACCTCCTCCT 17
RESULT 906
CQ623612/c
LOCUS CQ623612 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8352 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623612
VERSION CQ623612.1 GI:41673830
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8352 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
Db 17 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 2
RESULT 907
CQ623613/c
LOCUS CQ623613 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8353 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623613
VERSION CQ623613.1 GI:41673831
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and

Shannon,M.E.
Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
Patent: WO 0192524-A 8353 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
Db 16 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1
RESULT 908
CQ623925
LOCUS CQ623925 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8665 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623925
VERSION CQ623925.1 GI:41674143
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8665 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 GAAGCCAAGAGAAGA 288
Db 2 GAAGCCAAGAGGAGA 17
RESULT 909
CQ623927
LOCUS CQ623927 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8667 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623927
VERSION CQ623927.1 GI:41674145
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8667 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 AAGCCAAGAAGAGAA 289
Db 1 AAGCCAAGAAGAGAA 16

RESULT 910
LOCUS CQ625297/c
DEFINITION Sequence 10037 from Patent W00192524.
ACCESSION CQ625297
VERSION CQ625297.1 GI:41675515
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS Gu, Y., Ji, Y., Penn, S.G., Hanzel, D.K., Rank, D.R., Chen, W. and Shannon, M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 10037 06-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 17 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 2

RESULT 911
LOCUS CQ625298/c
DEFINITION Sequence 10038 from Patent W00192524.
ACCESSION CQ625298
VERSION CQ625298.1 GI:41675516
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS Gu, Y., Ji, Y., Penn, S.G., Hanzel, D.K., Rank, D.R., Chen, W. and Shannon, M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 10038 06-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 16 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 1

RESULT 912
LOCUS I37523/c
DEFINITION Sequence 536 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION I37523
VERSION I37523.1 GI:2085483
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and Stinchcomb, D.T.
TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 536 18-MAR-1997;
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTC 1604
Db 16 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTC 1

RESULT 913
LOCUS I94373/c
DEFINITION Sequence 536 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I94373
VERSION I94373.1 GI:3938843
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and Stinchcomb, D.T.
TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 536 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTC 1604
Db 16 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTC 1

RESULT 914
LOCUS AR187059/c
DEFINITION Sequence 2547 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187059
VERSION AR187059.1 GI:20233024
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2547 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGTA 2

RESULT 915
AR187066/c
LOCUS AR187066 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2554 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187066
VERSION AR187066.1 GI:20233031
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2554 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||
Db 16 TGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 916
AR323669/c
LOCUS AR323669 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1071 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323669
VERSION AR323669.1 GI:33709477
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1071 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGTA 2

RESULT 917
AR323676/c
LOCUS AR323676 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1078 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323676
VERSION AR323676.1 GI:33709484
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1078 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||
Db 16 TGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 918
AR464675/c
LOCUS AR464675 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8352 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR464675
VERSION AR464675.1 GI:42699732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 8352 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
|||
Db 17 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 2

RESULT 919
AR464676/c
LOCUS AR464676 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8353 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR464676
VERSION AR464676.1 GI:42699733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed

JOURNAL predominantly in heart and muscle
Patent: US 6686188-A 8353 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
Db 16 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1
RESULT 920
AR464988
LOCUS AR464988 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8665 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR464988
VERSION AR464988.1 GI:42700045
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 8665 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 GAAGCCCAAGAAGA 288
Db 2 GAAGCCCAAGAAGGAGA 17
RESULT 921
AR464990
LOCUS AR464990 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8667 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR464990
VERSION AR464990.1 GI:42700047
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 8667 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 274 AAGCCCAAGAAGAAGAA 289
Db 1 AAGCCCAAGAAGGAGAA 16

Db 1 AAGCCCAAGAAGGAGAA 16
RESULT 922
AR466360/c
LOCUS AR466360 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 10037 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR466360
VERSION AR466360.1 GI:42701417
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 10037 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGACG 730
Db 17 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 2
RESULT 923
AR466361/c
LOCUS AR466361 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 10038 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR466361
VERSION AR466361.1 GI:42701418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 10038 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGACG 730
Db 16 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 1
RESULT 924
AX214729/c
LOCUS AX214729 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 171 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX214729
VERSION AX214729.1 GI:15524772
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 171 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1619 TTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1634
|||||
Db 16 TTCATTAAAACTGTCT 1

RESULT 925
AX688718/c
LOCUS AX688718 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1450 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688718
VERSION AX688718.1 GI:29411422
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1450 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CTGCCTGCGGATGAAG 944
|||||
Db 17 CTGCCTGCGGCTGAAG 2

RESULT 926
AX688720/c
LOCUS AX688720 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1452 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688720
VERSION AX688720.1 GI:29411424
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1452 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAA 943
|||||
Db 16 GCTGCCTGCGGCTGAA 1

RESULT 927
AX692521/c
LOCUS AX692521 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5253 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692521
VERSION AX692521.1 GI:29415479
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5253 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 AAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAGGAAT 2

RESULT 928
AX692529/c
LOCUS AX692529 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5261 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX692529
VERSION AX692529.1 GI:29415487
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 5261 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 16 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 929
AX708159

LOCUS AX708159 17 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO02072886.
ACCESSION AX708159
VERSION AX708159.1 GI:29564092
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Estibeiro,P.
TITLE Complex element micro-array and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02072886-A 2 19-SEP-2002;
Expresson Biosystems Limited (GB)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAACGGAA 16

RESULT 930
AX732888/c

LOCUS AX732888 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4522 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732888
VERSION AX732888.1 GI:30512231
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4522 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AAAGCTGAAGGAGCTC 341
Db 16 AAAGCTGAAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 931
AX760623

LOCUS AX760623 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3944 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760623

VERSION AX760623.1 GI:32255239
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3944 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 154 ATCAGGGAAGTAAGTA 169
Db 2 ATCAGGGAAGTAAGTA 17

RESULT 932
AR067404/c

LOCUS AR067404 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 797 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067404
VERSION AR067404.1 GI:5998626
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 797 22-DEC-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1520 CCCCAACTCGCCCGAG 1535
Db 18 CCCTAACTCGCCCGAG 3

RESULT 933
AX078832

LOCUS AX078832 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0105963.
ACCESSION AX078832
VERSION AX078832.1 GI:13158449
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fundytus,M.E., Coderre,T.J., Cohen,S.R., Henry,J.L. and Vainio,A.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides for metabotropic glutamate receptor type
1 (mglur1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0105963-A 6 25-JAN-2001;
McGill University (CA)

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 2 AAAAAAAAACAAAAGGA 17

RESULT 934
AX837978
LOCUS AX837978 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5102 from Patent EP1347046.
ACCESSION AX837978
VERSION AX837978.1 GI:39921670
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 unclassified.
AUTHORS Isogai,T., Sugiyama,T., Otsuki,T., Wakamatsu,A., Sato,H., Ishii,S., Yamamoto,J.I., Isono,Y., Hio,Y., Otsuka,K., Nagai,K., Irie,R., Tamechika,I., Seki,N., Yoshikawa,T., Otsuka,M., Nagahari,K. and Masuho,Y.
TITLE Full-length cDNA sequences
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1347046-A 5102 24-SEP-2003;
Research Association for Biotechnology (JP)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: an artificially synthesized primer se q"

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 GTGGAAGATGCTCAAC 1109
Db 1 GTGGAAGATGCTCGAC 16

RESULT 935
AR029886
LOCUS AR029886 14 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029886
VERSION AR029886.1 GI:5943100
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 75 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 936
AR029887/c
LOCUS AR029887 14 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 76 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029887
VERSION AR029887.1 GI:5943101
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 76 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 937
AR174031/c
LOCUS AR174031 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6306624.
ACCESSION AR174031
VERSION AR174031.1 GI:17914351
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Petkovich,P.Martin., White,J.A., Beckett,B.R. and Jones,G.
TITLE Retinoid metabolizing protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6306624-A 21 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 14 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 938
BD132850/c
LOCUS BD132850 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Methods of nucleic acid detection.
ACCESSION BD132850
VERSION BD132850.1 GI:23227795
KEYWORDS JP 2002509443-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Weisburg,W.G., Stull,P.D. and Reshatoff,M.R.

TITLE Methods of nucleic acid detection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509443-A 1 26-MAR-2002;
GEN PROBE INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002509443-A/1
PD 26-MAR-2002
PF 30-OCT-1998 JP 1999526687
PR 31-OCT-1997 US 60/063969
PI WILLIAM G WEISBURG, PAUL D STULL, MICHAEL R RESHATOFF PC
C12Q1/68
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source
1. .14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 939
BD176795
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176795
VERSION WO 02074951-A/42.
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 42 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD, MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/42
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO, KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source
1. .14
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1. .14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14
RESULT 940
BD176797

LOCUS BD176797 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176797
VERSION BD176797.1 GI:29122509
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/44.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 44 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD, MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/44
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO, KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source
1. .14
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1. .14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 14
RESULT 941
BD176802/c
LOCUS BD176802 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176802
VERSION BD176802.1 GI:29122514
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/49.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 49 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD, MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/49
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO, NAOKI YAMAMOTO, KUNITAKA HIROSE, JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source
1. .14
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1. .14


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SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS     Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE       Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6429300-A 20 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..14
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 946
AR241806/c
LOCUS     AR241806              14 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 94 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241806
VERSION   AR241806.1  GI:27287618
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS   Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.
TITLE     Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6472154-A 94 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..14
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 947
AR364948/c
LOCUS     AR364948              14 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 03-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5453496.
ACCESSION AR364948
VERSION   AR364948.1  GI:34428168
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS   Caruthers,M.H., Marshall,W.S., Brill,W. and Nielsen,J.
TITLE     Polynucleotide phosphorodithioate
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5453496-A 4 26-SEP-1995;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..14
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 948
AR364949
LOCUS     AR364949              14 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 03-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5453496.
ACCESSION AR364949
VERSION   AR364949.1  GI:34428169
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS   Caruthers,M.H., Marshall,W.S., Brill,W. and Nielsen,J.
TITLE     Polynucleotide phosphorodithioate
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5453496-A 5 26-SEP-1995;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..14
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 949
AX048406/c
LOCUS     AX048406              14 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JAN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0071747.
ACCESSION AX048406
VERSION   AX048406.1  GI:12225570
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Boekenkamp,D., Hoppe,H.U. and Burgstaller,P.
TITLE     Detection system for separating constituents of a sample and
          production and use of the same
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 0071747-A 5 30-NOV-2000;
          Aventis Research & Technologies GmbH & Co. KG (DE)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..14
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Region A"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 950
AX827014
LOCUS     AX827014              14 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 12-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent EP1344835.
ACCESSION AX827014
VERSION   AX827014.1  GI:39837221
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  synthetic construct
```

other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Rabbani,E., Stavrianopoulos,J.G., Donegan,J.J., Coleman,J. and Liu,D.
TITLE Real-time nucleic acid detection processes and compositions
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1344835-A 11 17-SEP-2003;
Enzo Life Sciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 951
AX839906
LOCUS AX839906 14 bp RNA linear PAT 16-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent EP1348713.
ACCESSION AX839906
VERSION AX839906.1 GI:39978437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stavrianopoulos,J.G. and Rabbani,E.
TITLE Labeling reagents and labeled labeled targets, target labeling processes and other processes for using same in nucleic acid determinations and analyses
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1348713-A 11 01-OCT-2003;
Enzo Life Sciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 952
BD073882/C
LOCUS BD073882 14 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Isolation of novel aging factor gene P23.
ACCESSION BD073882
VERSION BD073882.1 GI:22619485
KEYWORDS JP 2001512698-A/7.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Suishelm,K., Hosier,S. and Kubbies,M.
TITLE Isolation of novel aging factor gene P23
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001512698-A 7 28-AUG-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001512698-A/7

PD 28-AUG-2001
PF 05-AUG-1998 JP 2000506375
PR 08-AUG-1997 US 08/908873
PI KAREN SUISHELM,SUZANNE HOSIER,MANFRED KUBBIES PC
C12Q1/68,C07K14/435,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N15/09, PC
C12P21/02,
PC C12P21/08,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: linear;
CC Isolation of novel aging factor gene P23
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
/organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 14 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 953
BD084126/C
LOCUS BD084126 14 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human hemochromatosis gene.
ACCESSION BD084126
VERSION BD084126.1 GI:22629736
KEYWORDS JP 2001525663-A/14.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Feder,J.N., Kronmal,G.S., Lauer,P.M., Ruddy,D.A., Thomas,W.J., Tsuchihashi,Z. and Wolff,R.K.
TITLE Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human hemochromatosis gene
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525663-A 14 11-DEC-2001;
PROGENTIOR INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001525663-A/14
PD 11-DEC-2001
PF 30-SEP-1997 JP 1998516815
PR 01-OCT-1996 US 08/724394,07-MAY-1997 US 08/852495 PI
JOHN N FEDER,GREGORY S KRONMAL,PETER M LAUER,DAVID A RUDDY, PI
WINSTON J THOMAS,ZENTA TSUCHIHASHI,ROGER K WOLFF PC
C07H21/04,C12Q1/68,C12N15/63,C12N15/85,C12P21/02 CC Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human CC hemochromatosis gene
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
/organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1670
|||||
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 954
BD0841127
LOCUS
DEFINITION Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human hemochromatosis gene.
ACCESSION BD0841127
VERSION BD0841127.1 GI:22629737
KEYWORDS JP 2001525663-A/15.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
Feder,J.N., Kronmal,G.S., Lauer,P.M., Ruddy,D.A., Thomas,W.J., Tsuchihashi,Z. and Wolff,R.K.
Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human hemochromatosis gene
Patent: JP 2001525663-A 15 11-DEC-2001;
PROGENTIOR INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001525663-A/15
PD 11-DEC-2001
PF 30-SEP-1997 JP 1998516815
PR 01-OCT-1996 US 08/724394,07-MAY-1997 US 08/852495 PI
JOHN N FEDER,GREGORY S KRONMAL,PETER M LAUER,DAVID A RUDDY, PI
WINSTON J THOMAS,ZENTA TSUCHIHASHI,ROGER K WOLFF PC
C07H21/04,C12Q1/68,C12N15/63,C12N15/85,C12P21/02 CC Polymorphisms and new genes in the region of the human CC hemochromatosis gene
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14
BD096963
LOCUS
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide for SNP detection.
ACCESSION BD096963
VERSION BD096963.1 GI:22642551
KEYWORDS JP 2001346579-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
Komiyama,M. and Asanuma,H.
Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
Patent: JP 2001346579-A 2 18-DEC-2001;
MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001346579-A/2
PD 18-DEC-2001
PF 02-JUN-2000 JP 2000165441
PI MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1.
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14
BD096963/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide for SNP detection.
ACCESSION BD096963
VERSION BD096963.1 GI:22642551
KEYWORDS JP 2001346579-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
Komiyama,M. and Asanuma,H.
Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
Patent: JP 2001346579-A 2 18-DEC-2001;
MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001346579-A/2
PD 18-DEC-2001
PF 02-JUN-2000 JP 2000165441
PI MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1.

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 956
BD096965/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide for SNP detection.
ACCESSION BD096965
VERSION BD096965.1 GI:22642553
KEYWORDS JP 2001346579-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM other sequences; artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
Komiyama,M. and Asanuma,H.
Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
Patent: JP 2001346579-A 4 18-DEC-2001;
MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001346579-A/4
PD 18-DEC-2001
PF 02-JUN-2000 JP 2000165441
PI MAKOTO KOMIYAMA,HIROYUKI ASANUMA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Oligonucleotide for SNP detection
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 957
AR002256/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5741643.
ACCESSION AR002256
VERSION AR002256.1 GI:3963810
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 15)
Gryaznov,S.M. and Lloyd,D.H.
Oligonucleotide clamps
Patent: US 5741643-A 5 21-APR-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 958
AR045206/c

LOCUS AR045206 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5817795.
ACCESSION AR045206
VERSION AR045206.1 GI:5966671
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Gryaznov,S.M. and Lloyd,D.H.
TITLE Oligonucleotide clamps having diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817795-A 5 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 959
AR051237/c

LOCUS AR051237 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5830658.
ACCESSION AR051237
VERSION AR051237.1 GI:5974601
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Gryaznov,S.M.
TITLE Convergent synthesis of branched and multiply connected macromolecular structures
JOURNAL Patent: US 5830658-A 5 03-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 960
AR056156/c

LOCUS AR056156 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 360 from patent US 5837542.

ACCESSION AR056156
VERSION AR056156.1 GI:5981733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 360 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 961
AR056162/c

LOCUS AR056162 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 366 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056162
VERSION AR056162.1 GI:5981739
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 366 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
|||||
Db 14 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 962
AR113914/c

LOCUS AR113914 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 360 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113914
VERSION AR113914.1 GI:14094236
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 360 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAANA 15

RESULT 968
I29066
LOCUS I29066 15 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5576427.
ACCESSION I29066
VERSION I29066.1 GI:1819857
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Cook,P.D., Delecki,D.J. and Guinosso,C.
TITLE Acyclic nucleoside analogs and oligonucleotide sequences containing them
JOURNAL Patent: US 5576427-A 4 19-NOV-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAANA 15

RESULT 969
AR241870/c
LOCUS AR241870 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 158 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241870
VERSION AR241870.1 GI:27287682
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.
TITLE Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6472154-A 158 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAANA 1

RESULT 970
AX633195/c
LOCUS AX633195 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 334 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633195
VERSION AX633195.1 GI:28468809
KEYWORDS .

SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 334 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAANA 2

RESULT 971
AX633207/c
LOCUS AX633207 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 346 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633207
VERSION AX633207.1 GI:28468821
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 346 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 14 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 972
AX324817/c
LOCUS AX324817 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 955 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION AX324817
VERSION AX324817.1 GI:18095570
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Eucalyptus camaldulensis (Murray red gum)
ORGANISM Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 955 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Eucalyptus camaldulensis"
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCACGGTGG 1215
LOCUS AX324818 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 956 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION AX324818
VERSION AX324818.1 GI:18095571
KEYWORDS Eucalyptus camaldulensis (Murray red gum)
SOURCE Eucalyptus camaldulensis
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; Myrtales; Myrtaceae; Eucalyptus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 956 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="Eucalyptus camaldulensis"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCACGGTGG 1215
LOCUS AX738493 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4083 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738493
VERSION AX738493.1 GI:30517781
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4083 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source 1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
LOCUS AX757892 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1213 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757892
VERSION AX757892.1 GI:32252508
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 1213 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
LOCUS AR039619 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 467 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039619
VERSION AR039619.1 GI:5958982
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 467 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 693 CCTCACTTCTTCTTCC 709

Db 1 C C T C C C T T C C T C T T C C 17
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RESULT 977
AR081753 LOCUS AR081753 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5972621.
ACCESSION AR081753
VERSION AR081753.1 GI:10008479
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
TITLE Methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight using the OB receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5972621-A 25 26-OCT-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
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QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 978
AR081755 LOCUS AR081755 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 5972621.
ACCESSION AR081755
VERSION AR081755.1 GI:10008481
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
TITLE Methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight using the OB receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5972621-A 27 26-OCT-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 979
AR094983/c LOCUS AR094983 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6001990.
ACCESSION AR094983
VERSION AR094983.1 GI:10022419
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Wands,J.R., Wakita,T. and Moradpour,D.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of hepatitis C virus
JOURNAL Patent: US 6001990-A 21 14-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAACAAA 238
Db 17 CTCAAAGAAAAACCAAA 1
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RESULT 980
AR167985 LOCUS AR167985 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6287782.
ACCESSION AR167985
VERSION AR167985.1 GI:17903799
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Methods of using the Ob receptor to identify therapeutic compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6287782-A 25 11-SEP-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 981
AR167987 LOCUS AR167987 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6287782.
ACCESSION AR167987
VERSION AR167987.1 GI:17903801
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Methods of using the Ob receptor to identify therapeutic compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6287782-A 27 11-SEP-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 982
AR167987 LOCUS AR167987 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6287782.
ACCESSION AR167987
VERSION AR167987.1 GI:17903801
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Methods of using the Ob receptor to identify therapeutic compounds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6287782-A 27 11-SEP-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 982
BD202798/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  BD202798
  Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
  molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
  BD202798
VERSION
  BD202798.1 GI:33012568
KEYWORDS
  JP 2002509721-A/5824.
SOURCE
  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Homo sapiens
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 17)
  Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
  Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
  molecule participating in vasculogenic response
  Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5824 02-APR-2002;
JOURNAL
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
  OS Homo sapiens (human)
  PN JP 2002509721-A/5824
  PD 02-APR-2002
  PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
  PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
  PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
  PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
  PC
  C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
  A61P29/00,
  PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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  concerning molecule
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
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Db 17 AAGAAAGAAAAAAGGAA 1

RESULT 983
BD202799/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  BD202799
  Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
  molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
  BD202799
VERSION
  BD202799.1 GI:33012569
KEYWORDS
  JP 2002509721-A/5825.
SOURCE
  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Homo sapiens
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 17)
  Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
  Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
  molecule participating in vasculogenic response
  Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5825 02-APR-2002;
JOURNAL
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
  OS Homo sapiens (human)
  PN JP 2002509721-A/5825
  PD 02-APR-2002
  PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
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PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
  C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
  A61P29/00,
  PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
  C12N5/00
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  concerning molecule
  CC participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
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Db 17 AAAGAAAGAAAAAAGGA 1

RESULT 984
BD254586
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  BD254586
  Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION
  BD254586
VERSION
  BD254586.1 GI:33064356
KEYWORDS
  JP 2002541795-A/2379.
SOURCE
  unidentified
  ORGANISM
  unidentified
  unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 17)
  Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
  Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
  Patent: JP 2002541795-A 2379 10-DEC-2002;
JOURNAL
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
  OS Eukaryote
  PN JP 2002541795-A/2379
  PD 10-DEC-2002
  PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
  PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
  PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
  C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
  C12P21/02,
  PC
  C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
  C12R1:91),
  PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
  PC A61K37/02,
  PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
  CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
  Key Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
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Db 1 AAGAAATATAAAAAAG 17

RESULT 985

BD254845

LOCUS BD254845 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003

DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.

ACCESSION BD254845

VERSION BD254845.1 GI:33064615

KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/2638.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.

TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 2638 10-DEC-2002;

COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC

OS Eukaryote

PN JP 2002541795-A/2638

PD 10-DEC-2002

PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654

PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390

PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC

C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC

C12P21/02,

PC C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC

C12R1:91),

PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,

PC A61K37/02,

PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)

CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1..17

FT /organism='Eukaryote'.

FEATURES

source

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/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 116 CCAGACGGTCTCAGACA 132

Db 1 CCAGACGTTCTCAGTCA 17

RESULT 986

CQ617155/c

LOCUS CQ617155 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 1895 from Patent WO0192524.

ACCESSION CQ617155

VERSION CQ617155.1 GI:41667373

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.

TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 1895 06-DEC-2001;

Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

source

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Db 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 286

1 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 17

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 93 GAGAGTGGCAGGTCCT 109

Db 17 GAGAGAGGCCAGGTCCT 1

RESULT 987

CQ617903/c

LOCUS CQ617903 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 2643 from Patent WO0192524.

ACCESSION CQ617903

VERSION CQ617903.1 GI:41668121

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.

TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 2643 06-DEC-2001;

Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

source

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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 845 CTTCCAGCACCCGCCAA 861

Db 17 CTGCCAGGACCCGCCAA 1

RESULT 988

CQ622615

LOCUS CQ622615 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004

DEFINITION Sequence 7355 from Patent WO0192524.

ACCESSION CQ622615

VERSION CQ622615.1 GI:41672833

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.

TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 7355 06-DEC-2001;

Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

source

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 286

Db 1 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 17

RESULT 989
CQ622745/c
LOCUS CQ622745 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 7485 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ622745
VERSION CQ622745.1 GI:41672963
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 7485 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GTCCAGCCTCTCCTCG 1

RESULT 990
CQ623828
LOCUS CQ623828 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8568 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623828
VERSION CQ623828.1 GI:41674046
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8568 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 AGGATGCCCTAAATGAG 308
Db 1 AGGATGACCTGAATGAG 17

RESULT 991
CQ623920
LOCUS CQ623920 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8660 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623920
VERSION CQ623920.1 GI:41674138
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8660 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 CTAGAAGAAGCCCAAGAA 283
Db 1 CTGGAGGAAGCCCAAGAA 17

RESULT 992
CQ623921
LOCUS CQ623921 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8661 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623921
VERSION CQ623921.1 GI:41674139
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8661 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 TAGAAGAAGCCCAAGAG 284
Db 1 TGGAGGAAGCCCAAGAG 17

RESULT 993
CQ623923
LOCUS CQ623923 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8663 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623923
VERSION CQ623923.1 GI:41674141
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8663 06-DEC-2001;

FEATURES
source
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 286
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Db 1 GAGGAAGCCCAAGAGGA 17

RESULT 994
CQ623924
LOCUS CQ623924 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8664 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ623924
VERSION CQ623924.1 GI:41674142
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 8664 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source
 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 AAGAAGCCCAAGAGAG 287
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||
Db 1 AGGAAGCCCAAGAGGAG 17

RESULT 995
CQ624947/c
LOCUS CQ624947 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9687 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ624947
VERSION CQ624947.1 GI:41675165
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 9687 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source
 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 93 GAGAGTGGGCAGGTCCT 109
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Db 17 GAGAGTGGGCAGGTCCT 1

RESULT 996
CQ624948/c
LOCUS CQ624948 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9688 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ624948
VERSION CQ624948.1 GI:41675166
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 9688 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source
 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 92 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 108
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Db 17 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 1

RESULT 997
CQ624949/c
LOCUS CQ624949 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9689 from Patent WO0192524.
ACCESSION CQ624949
VERSION CQ624949.1 GI:41675167
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Myosin-like gene expressed in human heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192524-A 9689 06-DEC-2001;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source
 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107
 ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 1

RESULT 998
E65210/c

LOCUS E65210 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Method for analyzing oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E65210
VERSION E65210.1 GI:13025986
KEYWORDS JP 1999046800-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Leroy,E.H., Michael,W.H., Lloyd,M.S. and Tim,J.H.
TITLE Method for analyzing oligonucleotide
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999046800-A 4 23-FEB-1999;
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 1999046800-A/4
PD 23-FEB-1999
PF 12-FEB-1998 JP 1998030272
PR 16-JAN-1984 US 570973
PI LEROY E HOOD,MICHAEL W HANKAPILA,LLOYD M SMITH,TIM J HANKAPILA
PC C12Q1/68,G01N21/76,G01N27/447,G01N33/50,G01N33/58//C12N15/09
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 AAGCGCTGCAGGAATAC 1373
Db 17 ATGCTCTGCAGGAATAC 1
RESULT 999
AR192271
LOCUS AR192271 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7759 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192271
VERSION AR192271.1 GI:20238236
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7759 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1112 CTCCTCCTTGTGGAGC 1128
Db 1 CTCCCCCTTGTGAAGC 17
RESULT 1000
AR192330/c
LOCUS AR192330 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7818 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192330

VERSION AR192330.1 GI:20238295
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7818 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAACAAACAAACAAAAA 1
RESULT 1001
AR192331/c
LOCUS AR192331 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7819 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192331
VERSION AR192331.1 GI:20238296
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7819 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAACAAACAAACAAAAA 1
RESULT 1002
AR196222/c
LOCUS AR196222 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 687 from patent US 6350934.
ACCESSION AR196222
VERSION AR196222.1 GI:20245659
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P. Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 687 26-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1213 TGGCTTCCACACTTCT 1229
Db 17 TGGCTGCCAACACTTCT 1

RESULT 1003
AR213316
LOCUS AR213316 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6403552.
ACCESSION AR213316
VERSION AR213316.1 GI:23310499
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Ob receptor and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of body weight disorders
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403552-A 25 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1004
AR213318
LOCUS AR213318 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6403552.
ACCESSION AR213318
VERSION AR213318.1 GI:23310501
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Ob receptor and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of body weight disorders
JOURNAL Patent: US 6403552-A 27 11-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1005
AR256153
LOCUS AR256153 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6482927.
ACCESSION AR256153
VERSION AR256153.1 GI:27305555

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Chimeric proteins comprising the extracellular domain of murine Ob receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6482927-A 25 19-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1006
AR256155
LOCUS AR256155 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6482927.
ACCESSION AR256155
VERSION AR256155.1 GI:27305557
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Chimeric proteins comprising the extracellular domain of murine Ob receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6482927-A 27 19-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1007
AR275110
LOCUS AR275110 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6506877.
ACCESSION AR275110
VERSION AR275110.1 GI:29708051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
TITLE Ob receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6506877-A 25 14-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
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Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1008
AR275112 AR275112 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6506877.
ACCESSION AR275112
VERSION AR275112.1 GI:29708053
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
TITLE Ob receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6506877-A 27 14-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
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Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1009
AR286186/c AR286186 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 558 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286186
VERSION AR286186.1 GI:29723782
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Beigelman,L.; Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 558 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
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Db 17 AACACAAACAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1010
AR306243 AR306243 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6548269.
ACCESSION AR306243
VERSION AR306243.1 GI:31695966
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
Ob receptor and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of body
weight disorders, including obesity and cachexia
Patent: US 6548269-A 25 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
||||| |||||||||
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1011
AR306245 AR306245 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6548269.
ACCESSION AR306245
VERSION AR306245.1 GI:31695968
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I. and Culpepper,J.A.
Ob receptor and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of body
weight disorders, including obesity and cachexia
Patent: US 6548269-A 27 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
||||| |||||||||
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1012
AR326141 AR326141 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 3543 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR326141
VERSION AR326141.1 GI:33711949
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
Patent: US 6566127-A 3543 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 CTCCTCCTTGCTGGAGC 1128
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Db 1 CTCCTCCTTGCTGAAGC 17

RESULT 1013
AR326200/c 17 bp RNA PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS AR326200 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 3602 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR326200
VERSION AR326200.1 GI:33712008
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 3602 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 AAACAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 1

RESULT 1014
AR326201/c 17 bp RNA PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS AR326201 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 3603 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR326201
VERSION AR326201.1 GI:33712009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 3603 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 AAAACAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 1

RESULT 1015
AR326780 17 bp RNA PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS AR326780 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 4182 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR326780
VERSION AR326780.1 GI:33712588
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 4182 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGC 1131
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CTCCTGGCTGGAGCCGC 17

RESULT 1016
AR371631 17 bp DNA PAT 12-SEP-2003
LOCUS AR371631 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6395498.
ACCESSION AR371631
VERSION AR371631.1 GI:34608616
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight using the OB receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395498-A 25 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1017
AR371633 17 bp DNA PAT 12-SEP-2003
LOCUS AR371633 linear
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6395498.
ACCESSION AR371633
VERSION AR371633.1 GI:34608618
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Tartaglia,L.A., Tepper,R.I., Culpepper,J.A. and White,D.W.
TITLE Methods of identifying compounds that modulate body weight using the OB receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395498-A 27 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676

Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17
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RESULT 1018
AR398176/c
LOCUS AR398176 linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 557 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398176
VERSION AR398176.1 GI:40135774
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L.; Burgin,A.B.; Beaudry,A.; Karpeisky,A.;
Matulic-Adamic,J.; Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617438-A 557 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
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Db 17 AAACAAACAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1019
AR434060
LOCUS AR434060 linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 483 from patent US 6656700.
ACCESSION AR434060
VERSION AR434060.1 GI:40196903
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Isoforms of human pregnancy-associated protein-E
JOURNAL Patent: US 6656700-A 483 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
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Db 17 AAACAAACAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1020
AR434061
LOCUS AR434061 linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 484 from patent US 6656700.
ACCESSION AR434061
VERSION AR434061.1 GI:40196904
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y. and Shannon,M.E.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
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Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAA 17

RESULT 1022
AR458218/c
LOCUS AR458218 linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 1895 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR458218
VERSION AR458218.1 GI:42693275
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and
Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed
predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 1895 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
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QY 93 GAGAGTGGGCAGGTCCT 109
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Db 17 GAGAGAGGCCAGGTCCT 1

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 92 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 108
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Db 17 GGAGAGTGGGCCAGTCC 1

RESULT 1033
AR466012/c
LOCUS AR466012 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 9689 from patent US 6686188.
ACCESSION AR466012
VERSION AR466012.1 GI:42701069
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y., Ji,Y., Penn,S.G., Hanzel,D.K., Rank,D.R., Chen,W. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Polynucleotide encoding a human myosin-like polypeptide expressed predominantly in heart and muscle
JOURNAL Patent: US 6686188-A 9689 03-FEB-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107
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Db 17 GGGAGAGTGGGCCAGTC 1

RESULT 1034
AX215611/c
LOCUS AX215611 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1053 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215611
VERSION AX215611.1 GI:15525654
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1053 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ; McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1622 AATAAAACTGCTCTGTG 1638
|
Db 17 ATTAAACTGCTCTTTG 1

RESULT 1035

AX216443/c
LOCUS AX216443 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1885 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216443
VERSION AX216443.1 GI:15526504
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1885 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ; McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1621 CAATAAACTGCTTGT 1637
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Db 17 CATTAAACTGCTTTT 1

RESULT 1036
AX272871/c
LOCUS AX272871 17 bp RNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 440 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION AX272871
VERSION AX272871.1 GI:16545608
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 440 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1539 CTCCCCGCTCTGGATCC 1555
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Db 17 CTCCCCGCTGTGAACC 1

RESULT 1037
AX422540
LOCUS AX422540 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 876 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422540
VERSION AX422540.1 GI:21525922
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Mclaughlin,F.G. and
              Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
source       Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1504 GCCCCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1520
Db      1 GCCCCAGCCTCCAGCCC 17

RESULT 1038
AX423446
LOCUS      AX423446              17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1782 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX423446
VERSION     AX423446.1 GI:21526828
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Mclaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1782 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      218 GACTCTCATAGAAAAA 234
Db      1 GACTCACAGAGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1039
AX475287
LOCUS      AX475287              17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 508 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475287
VERSION     AX475287.1 GI:22214572
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 508 28-MAR-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Mclaughlin,F.G. and
              Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1504 GCCCCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1520
Db      1 GCCCCAGCCTCCAGCCC 17

RESULT 1038
AX423446
LOCUS      AX423446              17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1782 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX423446
VERSION     AX423446.1 GI:21526828
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Mclaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1782 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      218 GACTCTCATAGAAAAA 234
Db      1 GACTCACAGAGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1039
AX475287
LOCUS      AX475287              17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 508 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475287
VERSION     AX475287.1 GI:22214572
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 508 28-MAR-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Mclaughlin,F.G. and
              Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
source       Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      520 GCATCGACTCCCTGCTG 536
Db      1 GCATCTACTCCCAGCTG 17

RESULT 1040
AX475288
LOCUS      AX475288              17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 509 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475288
VERSION     AX475288.1 GI:22214573
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 509 28-MAR-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      521 CATCGACTCCCTGCTGG 537
Db      1 CATCTACTCCCAGCTGG 17

RESULT 1041
AX475289
LOCUS      AX475289              17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 510 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475289
VERSION     AX475289.1 GI:22214574
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang,J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 510 28-MAR-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      522 ATCGACTCCCTGCTGGA 538
Db      1 ATCTACTCCCAGCTGGA 17
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RESULT 1042
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LOCUS AX475290 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 511 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475290
VERSION AX475290.1 GI:22214575
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 511 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 523 TCGACTCCCTGCTGGAG 539
Db 1 TCTACTCCCGCTGGAG 17
RESULT 1043
AX475291
LOCUS AX475291 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 512 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475291
VERSION AX475291.1 GI:22214576
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 512 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 524 CGACTCCCTGCTGGAGA 540
Db 1 CTACTCCCGCTGGAGA 17
RESULT 1044
AX475293
LOCUS AX475293 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 514 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475293
VERSION AX475293.1 GI:22214578
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 514 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 526 ACTCCCTGCTGGAGAAC 542
Db 1 ACTCCAGCTGGAGACC 17
RESULT 1045
AX475720
LOCUS AX475720 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 941 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475720
VERSION AX475720.1 GI:22215005
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 941 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1203 GTCACCACGGTGGCTTC 1219
Db 1 GTCACCACTGTGGCTGC 17
RESULT 1046
AX499441
LOCUS AX499441 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 748 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499441
VERSION AX499441.1 GI:23381734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 748 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      0.8%;   Score 13.8;   DB 1;   Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%;   Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      521 CATCGACTCCCTGCTGG 537
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Db      1 CACGCACTCACTGCTGG 17

RESULT 1047
AX499442
LOCUS      AX499442                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 749 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION  AX499442
VERSION     AX499442.1  GI:23381735
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhan,J.
TITLE       Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1229046-A 749 07-AUG-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..17
                        /organism="Homo sapiens"
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                        /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      0.8%;   Score 13.8;   DB 1;   Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%;   Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      522 ATCGACTCCCTGCTGGA 538
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Db      1 AC CGCACTCACTGCTGGA 17

RESULT 1048
AX499931
LOCUS      AX499931                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1238 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION  AX499931
VERSION     AX499931.1  GI:23382224
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhan,J.
TITLE       Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1229046-A 1238 07-AUG-2002;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.8%;   Score 13.8;   DB 1;   Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%;   Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1273 TCCTTGACTCTGATCCC 1289
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Db      1 TCCTGACTGTGATCCC 17
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RESULT 1049
AX673783
LOCUS      AX673783                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2228 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX673783
VERSION     AX673783.1  GI:29332131
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 2228 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                        /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      0.8%;   Score 13.8;   DB 1;   Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%;   Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
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Db      1 GATCTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1050
AX687958
LOCUS      AX687958                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 690 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX687958
VERSION     AX687958.1  GI:29410656
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE       Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1281758-A 690 05-FEB-2003;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..17
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Query Match      0.8%;   Score 13.8;   DB 1;   Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%;   Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      788 CCTTGAGATGATACACG 804
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Db      1 CCTGGAGATGAGACACG 17

RESULT 1051
AX688721/c
LOCUS      AX688721                      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1453 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION  AX688721
VERSION     AX688721.1  GI:29411425
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
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Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1551	GATCTGCACTCTAACA	1567						
Db	1	GATCCTGTACTCTAATA	17						
RESULT 1056									
AX727363									
LOCUS	AX727363		17 bp	DNA					
DEFINITION	Sequence 5050 from Patent WO03025176.								
ACCESSION	AX727363								
VERSION	AX727363.1	GI:30506706							
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Mus musculus (house mouse)								
ORGANISM	Mus musculus								
REFERENCE	1								
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.								
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines								
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025176-A 5050 27-MAR-2003;								
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)								
source	Location/Qualifiers								
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	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"								
	/db_xref="taxon:10090"								
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;									
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;									
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1638	GAGCTGAAAAAAAAA	1654						
Db	1	GATCTGAAAAAAAAACAA	17						
RESULT 1057									
AX728423/c									
LOCUS	AX728423		17 bp	DNA					
DEFINITION	Sequence 57 from Patent WO03025175.								
ACCESSION	AX728423								
VERSION	AX728423.1	GI:30507766							
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)								
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens								
REFERENCE	1								
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.								
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines								
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025175-A 57 27-MAR-2003;								
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)								
source	Location/Qualifiers								
	1..17								
	/organism="Homo sapiens"								
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"								
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"								
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;									
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;									
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	374	CTGGGAAGAGTGTAAGC	390						
Db	17	CTGGGAAGAGTGTGATC	1						

RESULT 1058									
AX731740									
LOCUS	AX731740		17 bp	DNA					
DEFINITION	Sequence 3374 from Patent WO03025175.								
ACCESSION	AX731740								
VERSION	AX731740.1	GI:30511083							
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)								
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens								
REFERENCE	1								
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.								
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines								
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025175-A 3374 27-MAR-2003;								
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)								
source	Location/Qualifiers								
	1..17								
	/organism="Homo sapiens"								
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"								
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"								
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;									
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;									
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	359	GACCATGATGGCCCTCT	375						
Db	1	GATCATGATGGCCCTCT	17						
RESULT 1059									
AX732448									
LOCUS	AX732448		17 bp	DNA					
DEFINITION	Sequence 4082 from Patent WO03025175.								
ACCESSION	AX732448								
VERSION	AX732448.1	GI:30511791							
KEYWORDS	.								
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)								
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens								
REFERENCE	1								
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.								
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines								
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025175-A 4082 27-MAR-2003;								
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)								
source	Location/Qualifiers								
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	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"								
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"								
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;									
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;									
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1638	GAGCTGAAAAAAAAA	1654						
Db	1	GATCTGAAAAAGAAAAA	17						
RESULT 1060									
AX733247									
LOCUS	AX733247		17 bp	DNA					
DEFINITION	Sequence 4881 from Patent WO03025175.								
ACCESSION	AX733247								
VERSION	AX733247.1	GI:30512590							

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4881 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
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Db 1 GATCTGAACAAAAA 17
RESULT 1061
AX734894
LOCUS AX734894 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 484 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734894
VERSION AX734894.1 GI:30514171
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 484 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1551 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 1567
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Db 1 GATCCTGTACTCTTAATA 17
RESULT 1062
AX734975
LOCUS AX734975 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 565 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734975
VERSION AX734975.1 GI:30514252
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 565 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
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Db 1 GATCTGAAAAAGAAAAA 17
RESULT 1063
AX736503
LOCUS AX736503 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2093 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736503
VERSION AX736503.1 GI:30515791
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2093 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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source Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
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Db 1 GATCTGCAAAAAA 17
RESULT 1064
AX738128
LOCUS AX738128 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3718 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738128
VERSION AX738128.1 GI:30517416
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3718 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17

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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db 1 GATCTAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1065
AX739654
LOCUS AX739654 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5244 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739654
VERSION AX739654.1 GI:30518951
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 5244 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 1 GATCAAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1066
AX756729/c
LOCUS AX756729 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX756729
VERSION AX756729.1 GI:32251283
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 50 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107
Db 17 GGGAGGGTGGGCAGATC 1

RESULT 1067
AX759487
LOCUS AX759487 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2808 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759487
VERSION AX759487.1 GI:32254103
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2808 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db 1 GATCTGAAAGAGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1068
AR084518
LOCUS AR084518 15 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084518
VERSION AR084518.1 GI:10011289
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 7 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 ACACAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1069
BD244856
LOCUS BD244856 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double
strand formation unstable.
ACCESSION BD244856
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VERSION BD244856.1 GI:33054626
KEYWORDS JP 2002532063-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Pelletier,J. and Das,M.
TITLE Oligonucleotide primer capable of making the non-specific double strand formation unstable
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002532063-A 1 02-OCT-2002;
COMMENT MCGILL UNIVERSITY
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002532063-A/1
PD 02-OCT-2002
PF 06-OCT-1999 JP 2000574722
PR 07-OCT-1998 CA 2246623
PI JERRY PELLETIER,MANJULA DAS
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide
FH Key
FT source
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
RESULT 1070
CQ788028/c
LOCUS CQ788028 15 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 334 from Patent WO2004020664.
ACCESSION CQ788028
VERSION CQ788028.1 GI:45722984
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Geldermann,H., Preuss,S. and Han,Y.
TITLE Polymorphous microsatellite loci in genes for pre-diagnostic purposes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004020664-A 334 11-MAR-2004;
UNIVERSITAET HOHENHEIM (DE)
FEATURES
source
1..15
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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repeat_unit /note="M06, Allel R (PrP-Gen)"
repeat_unit /note="Anzahl der Wiederholungen: 1"
repeat_unit 6..10
repeat_unit /note="Anzahl der Wiederholungen: 3"
repeat_unit 11..15
repeat_unit /note="Anzahl der Wiederholungen: 1"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1071
I61606
LOCUS I61606 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from patent US 5658780.
ACCESSION I61606
VERSION I61606.1 GI:2479554
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658780-A 160 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1507 CCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1521
Db 1 CCAGCCTCCAGGCTC 15
RESULT 1072
AR180106/c
LOCUS AR180106 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 174 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION AR180106
VERSION AR180106.1 GI:20222139
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 174 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 807 GCTCAGCAGGCCATG 821
Db 15 GCCCAGCAGGCCATG 1
RESULT 1073
AR180715/c
LOCUS AR180715 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 783 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION AR180715
VERSION AR180715.1 GI:20222748
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells

JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 783 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 807 GCTCAGCAGGCCATG 821
|| |||||
Db 15 GCCCAGCAGGCCATG 1

RESULT 1074
AR241876/c
LOCUS AR241876 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 6472154.
ACCESSION AR241876
VERSION AR241876.1 GI:27287688
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Garner,H.R., Wren,J.D., Minna,J.D. and Fondon,J.W. III.
TITLE Polymorphic repeats in human genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6472154-A 164 29-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
||| |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1075
AR532147/c
LOCUS AR532147 15 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from patent US 6727085.
ACCESSION AR532147
VERSION AR532147.1 GI:53920820
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Fano,T.S. and Mikkelsen,F.
TITLE Subtilase variants having an improved wash performance on egg stains
JOURNAL Patent: US 6727085-A 75 27-APR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1076 GCTGCTAAAGTCCTA 1090
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Db 15 GCTGTAAAGTCCTA 1

RESULT 1076

AX167089/c
LOCUS AX167089 15 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from Patent WO0144452.
ACCESSION AX167089
VERSION AX167089.1 GI:14596577
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fan,T.S. and Mikkelsen,F.F.
TITLE Subtilase variants having an improved wash performance on egg stains
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0144452-A 75 21-JUN-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Antisense primer"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1076 GCTGCTAAAGTCCTA 1090
||| |||||
Db 15 GCTGTAAAGTCCTA 1

RESULT 1077
AX635964
LOCUS AX635964 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3103 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX635964
VERSION AX635964.1 GI:28471578
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 3103 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1507 CCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1521
||| |||||
Db 1 CCAGCCTCCAGGCTC 15

RESULT 1078
AR029843/c
LOCUS AR029843 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029843
VERSION AR029843.1 GI:5943057
KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 32 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 AAGAAGCCAAGAAGA 285
Db 15 AAGAAGCAAAGAAGA 1

RESULT 1079
AR131574
LOCUS AR131574 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6194149.
ACCESSION AR131574
VERSION AR131574.1 GI:14120477
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M. Ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194149-A 67 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16

RESULT 1080
AR131575
LOCUS AR131575 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6194149.
ACCESSION AR131575
VERSION AR131575.1 GI:14120478
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M. Ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194149-A 68 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16

RESULT 1081
CQ796994/c
LOCUS CQ796994 16 bp DNA linear PAT 19-APR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO2004027066.
ACCESSION CQ796994
VERSION CQ796994.1 GI:46408576
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 unclassified.
AUTHORS Letourneur,O.
TITLE Chimeric recombinant protein and in vitro diagnosis
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004027066-A 11 01-APR-2004;
Biomerieux (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
/note="artificial sequence"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 CCTGAACCCAGGCTC 490
Db 15 CCTGAACCCGAGCTC 1

RESULT 1082
CQ858546/c
LOCUS CQ858546 16 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO2004069991.
ACCESSION CQ858546
VERSION CQ858546.1 GI:51852513
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Hansen,B., Thruue,C.A., Petersen,K.D., Westergaard,M. and Wissenbach,M.
TITLE Oligomeric compounds for the modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004069991-A 8 19-AUG-2004;
Santaris Pharma A/S (DK)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 CAAGAAGAAAGAAGA 292
Db 16 CAATAAGAAGAAGA 2

RESULT 1083
AR199508
LOCUS AR199508 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6355437.

ACCESSION AR199508
VERSION AR199508.1 GI:20249582
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M.ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6355437-A 67 12-MAR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db
RESULT 1084
AR199509
LOCUS AR199509 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6355437.
ACCESSION AR199509
VERSION AR199509.1 GI:20249583
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M.ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6355437-A 68 12-MAR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db
RESULT 1084
AR199509
LOCUS AR199509 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6355437.
ACCESSION AR199509
VERSION AR199509.1 GI:20249583
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M.ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6355437-A 68 12-MAR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db
RESULT 1085
AR200979
LOCUS AR200979 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6358691.
ACCESSION AR200979
VERSION AR200979.1 GI:20251867
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M.ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6358691-A 67 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1086
AR200980
LOCUS AR200980 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6358691.
ACCESSION AR200980
VERSION AR200980.1 GI:20251868
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Neri,B., Dong,F., Lyamichev,V., Brow,M.ann.D. and Fors,L.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6358691-A 68 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1087
AR488738
LOCUS AR488738 16 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6709815.
ACCESSION AR488738
VERSION AR488738.1 GI:47254936
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dong,F., Lyamichev,V.I., Prudent,J.R., Fors,L., Neri,B.P., Brow,M.A.D., Anderson,T.A. and Dahlberg,J.E.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6709815-A 67 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1088
AR488739
LOCUS AR488739 16 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from patent US 6709815.

ACCESSION AR488739
VERSION AR488739.1 GI:47254937
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dong,F., Lyamichev,V.I., Prudent,J.R., Fors,L., Neri,B.P.,
Brow,M.A.D., Anderson,T.A. and Dahlberg,J.E.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging
oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6709815-A 68 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1089
AX419730
LOCUS AX419730 16 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from Patent WO0198537.
ACCESSION AX419730
VERSION AX419730.1 GI:21524097
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lyamichev,V., Allawi,H., Dong,F., Neri,B.P. and Vener,I.T.
TITLE Nucleic acid accessible hybridization sites
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198537-A 67 27-DEC-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1090
AX419731
LOCUS AX419731 16 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 68 from Patent WO0198537.
ACCESSION AX419731
VERSION AX419731.1 GI:21524098
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lyamichev,V., Allawi,H., Dong,F., Neri,B.P. and Vener,I.T.
TITLE Nucleic acid accessible hybridization sites
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198537-A 68 27-DEC-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .16

/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1091
BD084992
LOCUS BD084992 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging
oligonucleotides.
ACCESSION BD084992
VERSION BD084992.1 GI:22630602
KEYWORDS JP 2001523111-A/67.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dong,F., Lyamichev,V.I., Prudent,J.R., Fors,L., Neri,B.P.,
Brow,M.A.D., Anderson,T.A. and Dahlberg,J.E.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging
oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001523111-A 67 20-NOV-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001523111-A/67
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 05-MAY-1998 JP 1998548047
PR 05-MAY-1997 US 08/851588,19-SEP-1997 US 08/934097 PR
03-MAR-1998 US 09/034205
PI FANG DONG,VICTOR I LYAMICHEV,JAMES R PRUDENT,LANCE FORS,BRUCE
PI P NERI,
PI MARY ANN D BROW,TODD A ANDERSON,JAMES E DAHLBERG PC
C07H21/04,C07H21/02,C12Q1/68
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC /desc = 'DNA'
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .16
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source
1. .16
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1092
BD084993
LOCUS BD084993 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging
oligonucleotides.
ACCESSION BD084993
VERSION BD084993.1 GI:22630603
KEYWORDS JP 2001523111-A/68.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dong,F., Lyamichev,V.I., Prudent,J.R., Fors,L., Neri,B.P.,
Brow,M.A.D., Anderson,T.A. and Dahlberg,J.E.
TITLE Target-dependent reactions using structure-bridging
oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001523111-A 68 20-NOV-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001523111-A/68
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 05-MAY-1998 JP 1998548047
PR 05-MAY-1997 US 08/851588,19-SEP-1997 US 08/934097 PR
03-MAR-1998 US 09/034205
PI FANG DONG,VICTOR I LYAMICHEV,JAMES R PRUDENT,LANCE FORS,BRUCE
PI P NERI,
PI MARY ANN D BROW,TODD A ANDERSON,JAMES E DAHLBERG PC
C07H21/04,C07H21/02,C12Q1/68
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC /desc = 'DNA'
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..16
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..16
/organism='Unidentified'.
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
|||||||
Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGACCC 16
RESULT 1093
S81287/c
LOCUS S81287 16 bp DNA linear PRI 07-MAY-1993
DEFINITION mitochondrial acetoacetyl-coenzyme A thiolase [human, Genomic
Mutant, 16 nt].
ACCESSION S81287
VERSION S81287.1 GI:245359
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Fukao,T., Yamaguchi,S., Orii,T., Schutgens,R.B., Osumi,T. and
Hashimoto,T.
TITLE Identification of three mutant alleles of the gene for
mitochondrial acetoacetyl-coenzyme A thiolase. A complete analysis
of two generations of a family with 3-ketothiolase deficiency
J. Clin. Invest. 89 (2), 474-479 (1992)
JOURNAL J. Clin. Invest. 89 (2), 474-479 (1992)
MEDLINE 92147861
PUBMED 1346617
REMARK GenBank staff at the National Library of Medicine created this
entry [NCBI gibbsq 81287] from the original journal article.
COMMENT A->C mutation at 3'splice site intron 10.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
gene 1..16
/gene="mitochondrial acetoacetyl-coenzyme A thiolase"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1323 AAGAACCTAAATT 1337
|||||
Db 15 AAGAACCGTAAATT 1
RESULT 1094
A52265/c
LOCUS A52265 14 bp DNA linear PAT 12-DEC-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent EP0705842.
ACCESSION A52265
VERSION A52265.1 GI:2852047
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bartnik,E.D. and Margerie,D.D.
TITLE Regulated genes by stimulation of chondrocytes with 1L-1beta
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0705842-A 55 10-APR-1996;
HOECHST AG (DE)
COMMENT Other publication ZA 9508381 960424
Other publication JP 8191693 960730
Other publication CA 2159957 960407
Other publication AU 3308695 960418.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1642 TGAAAAAAAAA 1655
|:|||||
Db 14 TBAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1095
E13665/c
LOCUS E13665 14 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION Primer.
ACCESSION E13665
VERSION E13665.1 GI:3252442
KEYWORDS JP 1997224671-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Shibata,D., Kato,T. and Ota,H.
TITLE DNA CODING NEW CYTOCHROME P450
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1997224671-A 3 02-SEP-1997;
MITSUI GYOSAI SHOKUBUTSU BIO KENKYUSHO:KK
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997224671-A/3
PD 02-SEP-1997
PF 19-FEB-1996 JP 1996031075
PI SHIBATA DAISUKE, KATO TOMOHIKO, OTA HIROYUKI
PC C12N15/09,C12N9/02,(C12N9/02,C12R1:91);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH source 1..14
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..14
/organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..14
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"									
<div>Query Match0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 14; Best Local Similarity92.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div>									
QY	1642	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1655						
Db	14	TBAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1						
<div>RESULT 1096</div>									
LOCUS	E13670			14 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 27-APR-1998		
DEFINITION	Primer.								
ACCESSION	E13670								
VERSION	E13670.1	GI:3252447							
KEYWORDS	JP 1997224672-A/3.								
SOURCE	unidentified								
ORGANISM	unidentified								
REFERENCE	1	(bases 1 to 14)							
AUTHORS	Shibata,D., Kato,T. and Ota,H.								
TITLE	DNA CODING NEW DNA-CONNECTED PROTEIN								
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 1997224672-A 3 02-SEP-1997;								
	MITSUMI GYOSAI SHOKUBUTSU BIO KENKYUSHO:KK								
COMMENT	OS None								
	OC Artificial sequences.								
	PN JP 1997224672-A/3								
	PD 02-SEP-1997								
	PF 21-FEB-1996	JP 1996033973							
	PI SHIBATA DAISUKE, KATO TOMOHIKO, OTA HIROYUKI								
	PC C12N15/09,A01H5/00,C07H21/04,C07K14/415//C12N5/10,C12Q1/68; CC								
	strandedness: Single;								
	CC topology: Linear;								
	CC hypothetical: No;								
	FH Key	Location/Qualifiers							
	FH								
	FT source	1..14							
	FT	Location/Qualifiers							
FEATURES	source	1..14							
		Location/Qualifiers							
		/organism="unidentified"							
		/mol_type="genomic DNA"							
		/db_xref="taxon:32644"							
<div>Query Match0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 14; Best Local Similarity92.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div>									
QY	1642	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1655						
Db	14	TBAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1						
<div>RESULT 1097</div>									
LOCUS	AR266627			14 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 10-APR-2003		
DEFINITION	Sequence 65 from patent US 6495319.								
ACCESSION	AR266627								
VERSION	AR266627.1	GI:29695691							
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
REFERENCE	1	(bases 1 to 14)							
AUTHORS	McClelland,M., Welsh,J. and Trenkle,T.								
TITLE	Reduced complexity nucleic acid targets and methods of using same								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6495319-A 65 17-DEC-2002;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
	source	1..14							
		/organism="unknown"							
		/mol_type="genomic DNA"							

<div>Query Match0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 14; Best Local Similarity92.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div>									
QY	1643	GAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1656						
Db	14	BAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1						
<div>RESULT 1098</div>									
LOCUS	A67804			13 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 05-MAY-1999		
DEFINITION	Sequence 9 from Patent WO9743427.								
ACCESSION	A67804								
VERSION	A67804.1	GI:4756630							
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE	unidentified								
ORGANISM	unidentified								
REFERENCE	1	(bases 1 to 13)							
AUTHORS	De,V.S., Schmidt,E.D., Van,H.G. and Hecht,V.F.								
TITLE	PRODUCTION OF APOICTIC SEED								
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 9743427-A 9 20-NOV-1997;								
	CIBA GEIGY AG (CH)								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
	source	1..13							
		/organism="unidentified"							
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"							
		/db_xref="taxon:32644"							
<div>Query Match0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13; Best Local Similarity100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div>									
QY	1642	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1654						
Db	13	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1						
<div>RESULT 1099</div>									
LOCUS	AR004934			13 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 04-DEC-1998		
DEFINITION	Sequence 1 from patent US 5747299.								
ACCESSION	AR004934								
VERSION	AR004934.1	GI:3965813							
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE	Unknown.								
ORGANISM	Unknown.								
REFERENCE	1	(bases 1 to 13)							
AUTHORS	Bloom,D., Fathman,C.Garrison. and Slaymaker,S.								
TITLE	Anergy genes								
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5747299-A 1 05-MAY-1998;								
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers								
	source	1..13							
		/organism="unknown"							
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"							
<div>Query Match0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13; Best Local Similarity100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div>									
QY	1642	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1654						
Db	13	TGAAAAAAAAAAAA	1						
<div>RESULT 1100</div>									
LOCUS	AR012009			13 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 04-DEC-1998		
DEFINITION	Sequence 3 from patent US 5763183.								
ACCESSION	AR012009								


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VERSION      AR012009.1  GI:39699999
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS      Pesonen,U., Koulou,M., Linnoila,M., Goldman,D. and Virkkunen,M.
TITLE        Allelic variation of the serotonin 5HT7 receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5763183-A 3 09-JUN-1998;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..13
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1101
AR012010/c
LOCUS      AR012010
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5763183.
ACCESSION  AR012010
VERSION     AR012010.1  GI:39700000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS      Pesonen,U., Koulou,M., Linnoila,M., Goldman,D. and Virkkunen,M.
TITLE        Allelic variation of the serotonin 5HT7 receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5763183-A 4 09-JUN-1998;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..13
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1102
AR079089/c
LOCUS      AR079089
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5965409.
ACCESSION  AR079089
VERSION     AR079089.1  GI:10005835
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS      Pardee,A.B. and Liang,P.
TITLE        System for comparing levels or amounts of mRNAs
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5965409-A 10 12-OCT-1999;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..13
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      1642  TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1103
AR096469/c
LOCUS      AR096469
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6008013.
ACCESSION  AR096469
VERSION     AR096469.1  GI:10025298
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS      Reynolds,P.R.
TITLE        Chondrocyte proteins
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6008013-A 15 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..13
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1104
AR145368
LOCUS      AR145368
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6211354.
ACCESSION  AR145368
VERSION     AR145368.1  GI:15107235
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS      Horie,R. and Ishiguro,T.
TITLE        Optically active DNA probe having phosphonic diester linkage
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6211354-A 1 03-APR-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..13
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      1  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 13

RESULT 1105
AR179431/c
LOCUS      AR179431
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6326175.
ACCESSION  AR179431
VERSION     AR179431.1  GI:20220986
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 13)

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AUTHORS Guegler,K., Tan,R. and Rose,M.J.
TITLE Methods and compositions for producing full length cDNA libraries
JOURNAL Patent: US 6326175-A 6 04-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .13
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1106
BD241055/c 13 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS BD241055 Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
DEFINITION BD241055
ACCESSION BD241055
VERSION BD241055.1 GI:33050825
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/2.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 2 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/2
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N37/00, PC
G01N37/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
Key source Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .13
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
1. .13
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1653
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Db 13 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1107
E66853
LOCUS E66853 13 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION DNA probe having optically active diphosphate bond.
ACCESSION E66853
VERSION E66853.1 GI:13018113
KEYWORDS JP 1999322783-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS Ryuichi,H. and Takahiko,I.

TITLE DNA probe having optically active diphosphate bond
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999322783-A 1 24-NOV-1999;
TOSOH CORP
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 1999322783-A/1
PD 24-NOV-1999
PF 06-MAY-1998 JP 1998123298
PR
PI RYUICHI HORIE,TAKAHIKO ISHIGURO
PC C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12Q1/68,G01N21/78,G01N33/50, PC
G01N33/533,
PC G01N33/566,G01N33/58
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .13
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
1. .13
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 13

RESULT 1108
E66854
LOCUS E66854 13 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION DNA probe having optically active diphosphate bond.
ACCESSION E66854
VERSION E66854.1 GI:13018114
KEYWORDS JP 1999322783-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS Ryuichi,H. and Takahiko,I.
TITLE DNA probe having optically active diphosphate bond
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1999322783-A 2 24-NOV-1999;
TOSOH CORP
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 1999322783-A/2
PD 24-NOV-1999
PF 06-MAY-1998 JP 1998123298
PR
PI RYUICHI HORIE,TAKAHIKO ISHIGURO
PC C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12Q1/68,G01N21/78,G01N33/50, PC
G01N33/533,
PC G01N33/566,G01N33/58
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .13
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 13

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RESULT 1109
I34790/c
LOCUS      I34790              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5599672.
ACCESSION  I34790
VERSION    I34790.1  GI:2087758
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Liang,P., Pardee,A.B. and Bianchi,C.F.
TITLE     Method of differential display of exposed mRNA by RT/PCR
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5599672-A 10 04-FEB-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAAGAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAAGAAAAA 1
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        |||||||

RESULT 1110
I64508/c
LOCUS      I64508              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5665547.
ACCESSION  I64508
VERSION    I64508.1  GI:2481402
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Pardee,A.B. and Liang,P.
TITLE     Methods of comparing levels or amounts of mRNAs
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5665547-A 10 09-SEP-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAAGAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAAGAAAAA 1
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        |||||||

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1111
AR205695/c
LOCUS      AR205695              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6369199.
ACCESSION  AR205695
VERSION    AR205695.1  GI:21503343
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Guegler,K., Tan,R. and Rose,M.J.
TITLE     Fusion protein comprising an eIF-4E domain and an eIF-4G domain
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6369199-A 6 09-APR-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAAGAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAAGAAAAA 1
        |||||||
        |||||||

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1112
AR222459/c
LOCUS      AR222459              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION  AR222459
VERSION    AR222459.1  GI:23329990
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE     Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6429300-A 19 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAA 1
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        |||||||

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1113
AR442087/c
LOCUS      AR442087              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from patent US 6670119.
ACCESSION  AR442087
VERSION    AR442087.1  GI:42669338
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Yoshikawa,Y., Mukai,H., Asada,K., Hino,F. and Kato,I.
TITLE     Cancer-associated genes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6670119-A 59 30-DEC-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAAGAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAAGAAAAA 1
        |||||||
        |||||||

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1114
AR482556/c
LOCUS      AR482556              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6703228.

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source
1. .13
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAA 1
        |||||||
        |||||||

RESULT 1112
AR222459
LOCUS      AR222459              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6429300.
ACCESSION  AR222459
VERSION    AR222459.1  GI:23329990
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Kurz,M., Lohse,P. and Wagner,R.
TITLE     Peptide acceptor ligation methods
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6429300-A 19 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644  AAAAAA 1656
Db      1  AAAAAA 13
        |||||||
        |||||||

RESULT 1113
AR442087/c
LOCUS      AR442087              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-FEB-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from patent US 6670119.
ACCESSION  AR442087
VERSION    AR442087.1  GI:42669338
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS   Yoshikawa,Y., Mukai,H., Asada,K., Hino,F. and Kato,I.
TITLE     Cancer-associated genes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6670119-A 59 30-DEC-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
                0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
            Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1642  TGAAGAAAAA 1654
Db      13  TGAAGAAAAA 1
        |||||||
        |||||||

RESULT 1114
AR482556/c
LOCUS      AR482556              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6703228.

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Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1119
AX104676/c
LOCUS      AX104676              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 868 from Patent WO0122972.
ACCESSION  AX104676
VERSION     AX104676.1  GI:13920873
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Krieg,A.M., Schetter,C. and Vollmer,J.C.
TITLE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0122972-A 868 05-APR-2001;
            UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US) ; Coley Pharmaceutical
            GmbH (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1..13
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            misc_feature
              11..13
                /note="Biotin moiety attached at 3' end of sequence.
                Has phosphorothioate and phosphodiester chimeric backbone
                with phosphodiester on 3' end."
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1120
AX235509/c
LOCUS      AX235509              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 11-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from Patent WO0149687.
ACCESSION  AX235509
VERSION     AX235509.1  GI:15593971
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Wang,J. and Herdewijn,P.
TITLE      Cyclohexene nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0149687-A 25 12-JUL-2001;
            K.U. LEUVEN RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (BE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
              1..13
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="DNA complement"
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1121
AX235508/c
LOCUS      AX235508              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 836 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION  AX235508
VERSION     AX235508.1  GI:18620476
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
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AX235510/c
LOCUS      AX235510              13 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 11-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO0149687.
ACCESSION  AX235510
VERSION     AX235510.1  GI:15593972
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Wang,J. and Herdewijn,P.
TITLE      Cyclohexene nucleic acids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0149687-A 26 12-JUL-2001;
            K.U. LEUVEN RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (BE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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                /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="oligomer used in this study"
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1122
AX355807/c
LOCUS      AX355807              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 835 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION  AX355807
VERSION     AX355807.1  GI:18620475
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE      Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating
            cancer
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0197843-A 835 27-DEC-2001;
            UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Synthetic oligonucleotide-phosphodiester backbone"
            misc_feature
              13
                /note="FITC labeled"
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db      13  AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1123
AX355808/c
LOCUS      AX355808              13 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 836 from Patent WO0197843.
ACCESSION  AX355808
VERSION     AX355808.1  GI:18620476
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
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other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weiner,G. and Hartmann,G.
TITLE Methods for enhancing antibody-induced cell lysis and treating cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0197843-A 836 27-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .13
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic oligonucleotide~chimeric phosphorothioate/phosphodiester backbone with phosphodiester on 3' end"
misc_difference 13
/note="FITC labeled"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
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Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1124
AX547728/c
LOCUS AX547728 13 bp DNA linear PAT 15-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 867 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547728
VERSION AX547728.1 GI:25812872
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 867 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .13
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Has phosphodiester backbone."
misc_feature 11. .13
/note="Conjugated to FITC moiety."

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
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Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1125
AX547729/c
LOCUS AX547729 13 bp DNA linear PAT 15-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 868 from Patent WO02053141.
ACCESSION AX547729
VERSION AX547729.1 GI:25812873
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bratzler,R.L.
TITLE Inhibition of angiogenesis by nucleic acids

JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053141-A 868 11-JUL-2002;
Coley Pharmaceutical Group, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .13
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Has phosphorothioate and phosphodiester chimeric backbone with phosphodiester on 3' end."
misc_feature 11. .13
/note="Conjugated to biotin moiety."

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1126
AR066302/c
LOCUS AR066302 14 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5849903.
ACCESSION AR066302
VERSION AR066302.1 GI:5996518
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Pietrzkowski,Z., Cieslak,D. and Olbina,G.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides for IL-8 and IL-8 receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 5849903-A 1 15-DEC-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1239 GTTCCTTCCGGTG 1251
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Db 13 GTTCCTTCCGGTG 1

RESULT 1127
AR127785/c
LOCUS AR127785 14 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6180777.
ACCESSION AR127785
VERSION AR127785.1 GI:14114380
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Horn,T.
TITLE Synthesis of branched nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6180777-A 6 30-JAN-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAG 2
RESULT 1128
AR174030/c
LOCUS AR174030 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from patent US 6306624.
ACCESSION AR174030
VERSION AR174030.1 GI:17914350
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Petkovich,P.Martin., White,J.A., Beckett,B.R. and Jones,G.
TITLE Retinoid metabolizing protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6306624-A 20 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 13 GAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1129
AR174032/c
LOCUS AR174032 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6306624.
ACCESSION AR174032
VERSION AR174032.1 GI:17914352
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Petkovich,P.Martin., White,J.A., Beckett,B.R. and Jones,G.
TITLE Retinoid metabolizing protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6306624-A 22 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 13 GAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1130
AR174033/c
LOCUS AR174033 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6306624.
ACCESSION AR174033
VERSION AR174033.1 GI:17914353
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Petkovich,P.Martin., White,J.A., Beckett,B.R. and Jones,G.
TITLE Retinoid metabolizing protein

JOURNAL Patent: US 6306624-A 23 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 13 GAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1131
BD176796
LOCUS BD176796 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176796
VERSION BD176796.1 GI:29122508
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 43 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/43
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key
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Location/Qualifiers
FT Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAA 13
RESULT 1132
BD176798
LOCUS BD176798 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176798
VERSION BD176798.1 GI:29122510
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/45.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and

JOURNAL method of analyzing gene expression
Patent: WO 02074951-A 45 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/45
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 13
RESULT 1133
BD176801/c
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176801
VERSION BD176801.1 GI:29122513
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/48.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 48 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/48
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1134
BD176803/c
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176803
VERSION BD176803.1 GI:29122515
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/50.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 50 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/50
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1135
AR349925/c
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6586204.
ACCESSION AR349925
VERSION AR349925.1 GI:33750835
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Lehar,S.M. and Guild,B.C.
TITLE Apoptosis gene EI24, compositions, and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: US 6586204-A 19 01-JUL-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 14 TNAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1134
BD176803/c
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176803
VERSION BD176803.1 GI:29122515
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/50.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
TITLE Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 50 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02074951-A/50
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 13 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1135
AR349925/c
LOCUS 14 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6586204.
ACCESSION AR349925
VERSION AR349925.1 GI:33750835
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Lehar,S.M. and Guild,B.C.
TITLE Apoptosis gene EI24, compositions, and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: US 6586204-A 19 01-JUL-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
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Db 14 TNAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1


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PD 28-AUG-2001
PF 05-AUG-1998 JP 2000506375
PR 08-AUG-1997 US 08/908873
PI KAREN SUISHELM,SUZANNE HOSIER,MANFRED KUBBIES PC
C12Q1/68,C07K14/435,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N15/09, PC
C12P21/02,
PC C12P21/08,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Isolation of novel aging factor gene P23
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
FT Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Unidentified".

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    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 13 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1145
AR056155/c
LOCUS AR056155 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 359 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056155
VERSION AR056155.1 GI:5981732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 359 17-NOV-1998;
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    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1146
AR056163/c
LOCUS AR056163 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 367 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056163
VERSION AR056163.1 GI:5981740
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 367 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1653
Db 13 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1147
AR113913/c
LOCUS AR113913 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 359 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113913
VERSION AR113913.1 GI:14094235
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 359 17-OCT-2000;
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1148
AR113921/c
LOCUS AR113921 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 367 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113921
VERSION AR113921.1 GI:14094243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 367 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
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    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1653
Db 13 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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RESULT 1149
I25868/c I25868 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5552535.
ACCESSION I25868
VERSION I25868.1 GI:1605738
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS McLean,M.J., Holland,D., Garman,A.J. and Sheppard,R.C.
TITLE Multiple oligonucleotide containing oligomers and the cleanable linkers used in their preparation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5552535-A 2 03-SEP-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
|||||
Db 13 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1150
AR180045 AR180045 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 113 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION AR180045
VERSION AR180045.1 GI:20222078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 113 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
|||||
Db 3 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1151
AX377347/c AX377347 15 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO0212499.
ACCESSION AX377347
VERSION AX377347.1 GI:19573633
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kliem,S.E., Koshy,B. and Lanz,E.M.
TITLE Haplotypes of the ntfs gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0212499-A 11 14-FEB-2002;
Genaissance Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1537 CTCTCCCGCTCTGG 1551
|:|||||
Db 15 CYCTCCCGCTCCGG 1

RESULT 1152
AX633193/c AX633193 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 332 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633193
VERSION AX633193.1 GI:28468807
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 332 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1153
AX633209/c AX633209 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 348 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633209
VERSION AX633209.1 GI:28468823
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 348 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unidentified"

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1157
AR081682/c
LOCUS AR081682 16 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5972610.
ACCESSION AR081682
VERSION AR081682.1 GI:10008408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O. deceased, Buchardt,b.Dorte. legalrepresentative,
Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.Eigil., Berg,R.Henrik. and Stanley,C.John.
TITLE Use of nucleic acid analogues in the inhibition of nucleic acid
amplification
JOURNAL Patent: US 5972610-A 4 26-OCT-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1158
AR087165/c
LOCUS AR087165 16 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from patent US 5986053.
ACCESSION AR087165
VERSION AR087165.1 GI:10013928
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ecker,D.J., Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E., Berg,R.H. and
Mollegaard,N.E.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids complexes of two peptide nucleic acid strands
and one nucleic acid strand
JOURNAL Patent: US 5986053-A 35 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1159
AR150598/c
LOCUS AR150598 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 6228982.
ACCESSION AR150598
VERSION AR150598.1 GI:15115189
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Norden,B., Wittung,P., Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and
Berg,R.
TITLE Double-stranded peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228982-A 10 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1160
CQ806753
LOCUS CQ806753 16 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 203 from Patent WO2004035803.
ACCESSION CQ806753
VERSION CQ806753.1 GI:47112135
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Foekens,J., Harbeck,N., Koenig,T., Maier,S., Martens,J., Model,F.,
Nimmrich,I., Rujan,T., Schmitt,A., Schmitt,M., Look,M.P. and
Marx,A.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the improved treatment of breast cell
proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004035803-A 203 29-APR-2004;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..16
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1345 CCGTGGCGGAGAA 1357
Db 3 CCGTGGCGGAGAA 15

RESULT 1161
E36064/c
LOCUS E36064 16 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Higher-order structure and binding of peptide nucleic acid.
ACCESSION E36064
VERSION E36064.1 GI:13022466
KEYWORDS JP 199236396-A/9.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Bushato,O., Eguhorumu,M., Nielsen,P.A., Berg,R.H., Ekka,D.J. and
Morugado,N.A.
TITLE Higher-order structure and binding of peptide nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: JP 199236396-A 9 31-AUG-1999;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC,BUCHARDT DORUTE,EGUHORUMU MICHAEL, IELSEN
PATER A, BERGH RORUFU HO
OS Unidentified
PN JP 199236396-A/9
PD 31-AUG-1999

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PF 14-OCT-1998 JP 1998291590
PR 02-JUL-1993 US 088658
PI BUSHATO ORE,EGUHORUMU MICHAEL,NIELSEN PATER A,BERG RORUFU HO,
PI EKKA DAVID JAY,MORUGADO NILUS A
PC C07H21/04,A61K31/00,A61K31/00,A61K31/70,A61K48/00,
PC C07H21/02,
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..16
FT Location/Qualifiers
   /organism='Unidentified'.
   1..16
   /organism="unidentified"
   /mol_type="genomic DNA"
   /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

FEATURES
source
LOCUS I42182 16 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 5629152.
ACCESSION I42182
VERSION I42182.1 GI:2467677
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ravikumar,V.
TITLE Trisubstituted .beta.-lactams and oligo .beta.-lactamamides
JOURNAL Patent: US 5629152-A 17 13-MAY-1997;
FEATURES
source
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..16
   /organism="unknown"
   /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1162
I42182/c
LOCUS I42182 16 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 5629152.
ACCESSION I42182
VERSION I42182.1 GI:2467677
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ravikumar,V.
TITLE Trisubstituted .beta.-lactams and oligo .beta.-lactamamides
JOURNAL Patent: US 5629152-A 17 13-MAY-1997;
FEATURES
source
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..16
   /organism="unknown"
   /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1163
I49620/c
LOCUS I49620 16 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from patent US 5641625.
ACCESSION I49620
VERSION I49620.1 GI:2471840
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ecker,D.J., Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E., Berg,R.H. and
Mollegaard,N.E.
TITLE Cleaving double-stranded DNA with peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 5641625-A 35 24-JUN-1997;
FEATURES
source
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..16
   /organism="unknown"
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1164
AR200479/c
LOCUS AR200479 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6357163.
ACCESSION AR200479
VERSION AR200479.1 GI:20251367
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Use of nucleic acid analogues in diagnostics and analytical
procedures
JOURNAL Patent: US 6357163-A 22 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
source
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..16
   /organism="unknown"
   /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1165
AR371266/c
LOCUS AR371266 16 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6395474.
ACCESSION AR371266
VERSION AR371266.1 GI:34608198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395474-A 2 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
source
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..16
   /organism="unknown"
   /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
   |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1166
AR489487/c
LOCUS AR489487 16 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6710163.
ACCESSION AR489487
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VERSION AR489487.1 GI:47256512
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE peptide nucleic acid synthons
JOURNAL Patent: US 6710163-A 2 23-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1167
AR491098/c
LOCUS AR491098 16 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6713602.
ACCESSION AR491098
VERSION AR491098.1 GI:47258958
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Buchardt,D., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Synthetic procedures for peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6713602-A 2 30-MAR-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1660 AAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
|||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1168
A88141
LOCUS A88141 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 289 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88141
VERSION A88141.1 GI:6736711
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 289 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGCCGCCAGCTTGAGG 471
|||||
Db 1 GGCCGCCACCTTGGGG 16

RESULT 1169
A89435
LOCUS A89435 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1583 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A89435
VERSION A89435.1 GI:6738005
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1583 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 630 TTCTTCACCGGAGC 645
|||||
Db 1 TTCTTCATCCCGAGC 16

RESULT 1170
A90108
LOCUS A90108 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 289 from Patent EP0856579.
ACCESSION A90108
VERSION A90108.1 GI:6738622
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Brysch,W.D. and Schlingensiepen,K.D.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0856579-A 289 05-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGCCGCCAGCTTGAGG 471
|||||
Db 1 GGCCGCCACCTTGGGG 16

RESULT 1171
AR104209/c
LOCUS AR104209 16 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION AR104209

VERSION AR104209.1 GI:12816917
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
TITLE Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093545-A 25 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 72 GTGGGGCTGCTGCTGA 87
Db 16 GTGGGGCAGCTGCTCA 1
RESULT 1172
AR152400/c
LOCUS AR152400 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 6232526.
ACCESSION AR152400
VERSION AR152400.1 GI:15118450
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS McElroy,D., Kriz,A.L., Orozco,E.M. Jr. and Griffor,M.
TITLE Maize A3 promoter and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6232526-A 11 15-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db 16 ACCTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1173
CQ786338/c
LOCUS CQ786338 16 bp DNA linear PAT 24-MAR-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 146 from Patent WO2004020668.
ACCESSION CQ786338
VERSION CQ786338.1 GI:45721440
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nakamura,Y. and Katagiri,T.
TITLE Method for treating synovial sarcoma
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004020668-A 146 11-MAR-2004;
Oncotherapy Science, Inc. (JP); The University of Tokyo (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic

oligonucleotide"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 70 TTGTGGGGCTGCTGCT 85
Db 16 TTTTGGTGTGCTGCT 1
RESULT 1174
CQ828797
LOCUS CQ828797 16 bp DNA linear PAT 05-JUL-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 515 from Patent WO2004053120.
ACCESSION CQ828797
VERSION CQ828797.1 GI:49732280
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Weihe,E., Bieller,A. and Schaefer,M.K.
TITLE Regulatory elements in the 5' region of the vrl gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 2004053120-A 515 24-JUN-2004;
Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
/note="V\$FREAC7 01"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAGAAATAAAAAAGGAA 16
RESULT 1175
AR196058
LOCUS AR196058 16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 523 from patent US 6350934.
ACCESSION AR196058
VERSION AR196058.1 GI:20245495
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P.Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 523 26-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 666 CTGCCCTTCAGCCTGC 681
Db 1 CTGGGTTTCAGCCTGC 16
RESULT 1176

AR349247/c
LOCUS AR349247 16 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 6583338.
ACCESSION AR349247
VERSION AR349247.1 GI:33749963
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
UNCLASSIFIED.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS McElroy,D., Kriz,A.L., Orozco,E.M. Jr. and Griffor,M.
TITLE Maize A3 promoter and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6583338-A 11 24-JUN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAA 1654
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Db 16 ACCTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1177
AR559039/c
LOCUS AR559039 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2004
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6747189.
ACCESSION AR559039
VERSION AR559039.1 GI:53966435
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
UNCLASSIFIED.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS McElroy,D., Orozco,E.M. Jr. and Laccetti,L.B.
TITLE Maize glycine rich protein promoter compositions and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6747189-A 12 08-JUN-2004;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAA 1654
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Db 16 ACCTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1178
AX003952
LOCUS AX003952 16 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO9923249.
ACCESSION AX003952
VERSION AX003952.1 GI:9927612
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kessler,C., Bartl,K., Haberhausen,G. and Orum,H.
TITLE Specific and sensitive method for detecting nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9923249-A 12 14-MAY-1999;
KESSLER CHRISTOPH (DE); BARTL KNUT (DE); HABERHAUSEN GERD (DE);
ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH (DE); ORUM HENRIK (DK)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="synthetic construct"
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QY 1514 CCAGGCCCCCAACTCC 1529
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Db 1 CCAGGACCCCACTCC 16

RESULT 1179
AX053168/c
LOCUS AX053168 16 bp DNA linear PAT 13-JAN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO0073474.
ACCESSION AX053168
VERSION AX053168.1 GI:12227526
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Zea mays
ORGANISM Zea mays
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae; PACCAD
clade; Panicoideae; Andropogoneae; Zea.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS McElroy,D., Orozco,E.M., Kriz,A.L. and Griffor,M.
TITLE Maize rs81 promoter and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0073474-A 11 07-DEC-2000;
Dekalb Genetics Corporation (US)
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source
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/organism="Zea mays"
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Db 16 ACCTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1180
AX255603
LOCUS AX255603 16 bp RNA linear PAT 10-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO0170982.
ACCESSION AX255603
VERSION AX255603.1 GI:16074659
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beger,C., Barber,J. and Wong-Staal,F.
TITLE Brca-1 regulators and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0170982-A 24 27-SEP-2001;
Immusol Incorporated (US); Beger, Carmela (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 530 CCTGCTGGAGAACGAC 545
Db 1 CCGGATGGAGAACGAC 16

RESULT 1181
AX255637

LOCUS AX255637 16 bp linear PAT 10-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 58 from Patent WO0170982.
ACCESSION AX255637
VERSION AX255637.1 GI:16074693
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beger, C., Barber, J. and Wong-Staal, F.
TITLE Brca-1 regulators and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0170982-A 58 27-SEP-2001;
Immunol Incorporated (US) ; Beger, Carmela (DE)

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1. .16
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
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Db 1 CCGGATGGAGAACGAC 16

RESULT 1182
AX268064/c

LOCUS AX268064 16 bp linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0170778.
ACCESSION AX268064
VERSION AX268064.1 GI:16516583
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Zea mays
ORGANISM Zea mays
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae; PACCAD
Clade; Panicoideae; Andropogoneae; Zea.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mcelroy, D., Orozco, E.M. and Laccetti, L.B.
TITLE Maize glycine rich protein promoter compositions and methods for
use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0170778-A 12 27-SEP-2001;
Dekalb Genetics Corporation (US)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 ACCTGAAAAA 1654
Db 16 ACCTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1183
AX708160

LOCUS AX708160 16 bp linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO02072886.

ACCESSION AX708160
VERSION AX708160.1 GI:29564093
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Estibeiro, P.
TITLE Complex element micro-array and methods of use
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02072886-A 3 19-SEP-2002;
Expresson Biosystems Limited (GB)

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1. .16
Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1641 CTGAAAAA 1656
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RESULT 1184
AX713247

LOCUS AX713247 16 bp DNA linear PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 133 from Patent WO03018837.
ACCESSION AX713247
VERSION AX713247.1 GI:29823836
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
other sequences; artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Waschuetza, S., Schnakenberg, E. and Lustig, M.
TITLE Method and diagnostic kit for the molecular diagnosis of
pharmacologically relevant genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03018837-A 133 06-MAR-2003;
Adnagen AG (DE)

FEATURES
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QY 669 CCCTTCAGCCTGCCCC 684
Db 1 CCCACCAGCCTGCCCC 16

RESULT 1185
BD065654

LOCUS BD065654 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD065654
VERSION BD065654.1 GI:22611257
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/289.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen, K.H. and Brysch, W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 289 07-AUG-2001;
BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

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COMMENT      OS      Unknown
PN      JP 2001511000-A/289
PD      07-AUG-2001
PF      30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR      31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI      KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC      C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
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DEFINITION      An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION      BD066948
VERSION      BD066948.1      GI:22612551
KEYWORDS      JP 2001511000-A/1583.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE      1      (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE      An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1583 07-AUG-2001;
              BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT      OS      Unknown
PN      JP 2001511000-A/1583
PD      07-AUG-2001
PF      30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
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PI      KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC      C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
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RESULT 1187
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LOCUS      BD086293      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION      G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.
ACCESSION      BD086293
VERSION      BD086293.1      GI:22631903
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KEYWORDS      JP 2001525174-A/9.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM      unidentified
REFERENCE      1      (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Goodearl,A.D.J., Glucksmann,A.M., Xie,M. and Distefano,P.
TITLE      G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001525174-A 9 11-DEC-2001;
              MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT      OS      Unidentified
PN      JP 2001525174-A/9
PD      11-DEC-2001
PF      04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346
PR      04-DEC-1997 US 08/985090,17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI
          ANDREW D J GOODEARL,ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN,MICHAEL XIE,PETER PI
          DISTEFANO
          PC      C12N15/09,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//
          PC      (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00
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GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

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Searched: 1891 seqs, 37496 residues

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Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1891 summaries

Database : rngdb:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
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SUMMARIES

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C 4	27.4	1.6	32	1	ACF04897
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6	27.2	1.6	32	1	ABN83375
C 7	27	1.6	31	1	AAS17761
C 8	27	1.6	32	1	AAS09500
C 9	27	1.6	32	1	ABA01204
C 10	27	1.6	33	1	AAx88521
C 11	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAx70277
C 12	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAx92243
C 13	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAQ36302
C 14	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAQ36301
C 15	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAx57020
16	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAx99889
C 17	26.8	1.6	30	1	AAx99888
18	26.8	1.6	30	1	ABK10416
C 19	26.8	1.6	30	1	ABK10412
C 20	26.8	1.6	30	1	ABK70490
C 21	26.8	1.6	30	1	ABS53961
C 22	26.8	1.6	32	1	AAx70278
C 23	26.8	1.6	32	1	AAx92244
C 24	26.8	1.6	32	1	ADC33445
C 25	26.8	1.6	33	1	AAx29153
C 26	26.2	1.6	27	1	ABx12469
C 27	26	1.6	26	1	AAx70276
C 28	26	1.6	26	1	AAx92241
C 29	26	1.6	26	1	AAx70275
C 30	26	1.6	26	1	AAx92242
C 31	26	1.6	26	1	AAx77536
C 32	26	1.6	26	1	AAx23526
C 33	26	1.6	26	1	AAx73048
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					Porphyra yezoensis
					PR-1 promoter prim
					Human beta-actin g
					Probe based on ami
					Mononucleotide rep
					Oligo d(T) PCR pri
					SMART PCR primer #
					Mamushi fibrinolyt
					Conus stercusmusca
					Sequence of scissi
					SS probe MRCO64.
					GST3anti, for GSTp
					GST3par, for GSTpi
					WO9923258 oligonuc
					Immunostimulatory
					Immunostimulatory
					Synthetic primer s
					Synthetic primer s
					In-situ analysis s
					Method of measurin
					Sequence of scissi
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					CDNA library produ
					Primer #4. Uniden
					Scaffold oligonuc

26	1	ABK66659	Human gene specifi
26	1	AAS20672	Human zalphall Lig
26	1	AAD43853	Primer #2 used to
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26	1	ACA62282	Oligo (dT) primer
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29	1	AAH20990	C-myc epitope puro
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27	1	ADG75349	RT-PCR primer olig
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26	1	AAS20595	Human zsig63 CDNA
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26	1	ACF36382	Nucleotide sequenc
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27	1	ABQ76254	Murine SCCE 5'-RAC
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25	1	AAx84260	PCR primer for hum
25	1	AAx39306	Rapid capture prob
25	1	AAZ30267	Capture probe Cpl2
25	1	ABK49986	Example oligonucle
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25	1	ADO81145	Prion protein poly
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C 255	21	1.3	21	1	ACF36404	TRPM-2 antisense o	C 328	20.2	1.2	22	1	ABD64451	Human RP-11-336A10
C 256	21	1.3	21	1	ACF36400	TRPM-2 antisense o	C 329	20.2	1.2	22	1	ABX74887	Oligo-dr primer us
C 257	21	1.3	21	1	ADF75347	Human RT-PCR prime	C 330	20.2	1.2	22	1	ADI34007	RNA extraction anc
C 258	21	1.3	21	1	ADF75348	Human RT-PCR prime	C 331	20.2	1.2	22	1	ADL97794	Oligonucleotide pr
C 259	21	1.3	21	1	ADK01314	Rat DNA microarray	C 332	20.2	1.2	22	1	ADS13095	Oligo dr PCR prime
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C 261	21	1.3	21	1	ADK01337	Rat DNA microarray	C 334	20.2	1.2	24	1	ABK86172	Oligo dr primer #4
C 262	21	1.3	21	1	ADK01343	Rat DNA microarray	C 335	20.2	1.2	25	1	ADO81067	Cow prion protein
C 263	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83075	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 336	20.2	1.2	25	1	ADO81060	Cow prion protein
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C 265	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83072	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 338	20	1.2	20	1	AAQ33554	Microsatellite seq
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C 267	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83076	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 340	20	1.2	20	1	AAQ94205	Alpha-anomeric oli
C 268	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83068	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 341	20	1.2	20	1	AAQ75595	Reverse transcript
C 269	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83069	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 342	20	1.2	20	1	AAQ90405	T2 (synthetic DNA
C 270	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83070	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 343	20	1.2	20	1	AAT63649	Anti-HTLV antisens
C 271	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83073	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 344	20	1.2	20	1	AAV34591	M. vaccae antigeni
C 272	21	1.3	21	1	ADM83071	Human TRPM-2 antis	C 345	20	1.2	20	1	AAT86606	Oligonucleotide se
C 273	21	1.3	21	1	ADM96310	Human ATP5F1 gene,	C 346	20	1.2	20	1	AAX27533	Synthetic RNA sequ
C 274	21	1.3	21	1	ADJ88057	RT primer used in	C 347	20	1.2	20	1	AAZ11326	Mycobacterial 16S
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C 276	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70460	RNAi for human clu	C 349	20	1.2	20	1	AAA40448	Electochemical det
C 277	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70513	RNAi for human clu	C 350	20	1.2	20	1	AAZ91117	Oligonucleotide #5
C 278	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70458	RNAi for human clu	C 351	20	1.2	20	1	AAAS0193	2'-Methoxyethoxy-m
C 279	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70520	RNAi for human clu	C 352	20	1.2	20	1	AAC87238	Phosphorothioate p
C 280	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70461	RNAi for human clu	C 353	20	1.2	20	1	AAC87230	Digoxigenin-label
C 281	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70519	RNAi for human clu	C 354	20	1.2	20	1	AAC87241	Poly T oligonucleo
C 282	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70517	RNAi for human clu	C 355	20	1.2	20	1	AAS10402	DNA template for 3
C 283	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70516	RNAi for human clu	C 356	20	1.2	20	1	AAD16997	Capture probe CP5'
C 284	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70457	RNAi for human clu	C 357	20	1.2	20	1	AAF60896	Conjugate forming
C 285	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70459	RNAi for human clu	C 358	20	1.2	20	1	AAS63428	Oligonucleotide-na
C 286	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70514	RNAi for human clu	C 359	20	1.2	20	1	AAF28481	Random oligonucleo
C 287	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70410	Antisense oligonuc	C 360	20	1.2	20	1	AAS10371	Oligonucleotide-cy
C 288	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70440	RNAi for human clu	C 361	20	1.2	20	1	AAF99427	Immunostimulatory
C 289	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70422	RNAi for human clu	C 362	20	1.2	20	1	AAF99099	Immunostimulatory
C 290	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70413	Antisense oligonuc	C 363	20	1.2	20	1	AAF99431	Immunostimulatory
C 291	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70408	Antisense oligonuc	C 364	20	1.2	20	1	AAH46465	Oligonucleotide #1
C 292	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70412	Antisense oligonuc	C 365	20	1.2	20	1	AAH78547	Nucleotide sequenc
C 293	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70425	RNAi for human clu	C 366	20	1.2	20	1	AAF28351	DNA oligomer #1.
C 294	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70442	RNAi for human clu	C 367	20	1.2	20	1	ABS77742	Angiogenesis inhib
C 295	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70406	Antisense oligonuc	C 368	20	1.2	20	1	ABS78072	Angiogenesis inhib
C 296	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70423	RNAi for human clu	C 369	20	1.2	20	1	ABS78076	Angiogenesis inhib
C 297	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70441	RNAi for human clu	C 370	20	1.2	20	1	ABL39402	Immunostimulatory
C 298	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70443	RNAi for human clu	C 371	20	1.2	20	1	ABL38648	Immunostimulatory
C 299	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70411	Antisense oligonuc	C 372	20	1.2	20	1	ABL39403	Immunostimulatory
C 300	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70439	RNAi for human clu	C 373	20	1.2	20	1	ABL54775	CD14 receptor PCR
C 301	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70438	RNAi for human clu	C 374	20	1.2	20	1	ABK65035	Nanoparticle-oligo
C 302	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70414	Antisense oligonuc	C 375	20	1.2	20	1	ABK65050	Nanoparticle-oligo
C 303	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70409	Antisense oligonuc	C 376	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99680	Human clusterin in
C 304	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70427	RNAi for human clu	C 377	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99682	Human clusterin in
C 305	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70405	Antisense oligonuc	C 378	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99684	Human clusterin in
C 306	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70407	Antisense oligonuc	C 379	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99686	Human clusterin in
C 307	21	1.3	21	1	ADL70424	RNAi for human clu	C 380	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99709	Human clusterin in
C 308	21	1.3	21	1	ADM07216	Control primer use	C 381	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99711	Human clusterin in
C 309	21	1.3	23	1	AAQ30430	Oligomer IL6803 fo	C 382	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99718	Human clusterin in
C 310	21	1.3	23	1	AAA29753	Synthetic oligonuc	C 383	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99677	Human clusterin in
C 311	21	1.3	24	1	ABZ23536	fragment of a plas	C 384	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99681	Human clusterin in
C 312	21	1.3	24	1	ADR44221	Caenorhabditis ele	C 385	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99668	Human clusterin in
C 313	21	1.3	25	1	AAI72268	P4 primer used in	C 386	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99675	Human clusterin in
C 314	20.8	1.2	24	1	AAA66325	Dog genomic marker	C 387	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99695	Human clusterin in
C 315	20.8	1.2	24	1	AAH24266	Human phosphatase	C 388	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99697	Human clusterin in
C 316	20.8	1.2	24	1	ABN86902	Human macroprotein	C 389	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99701	Human clusterin in
C 317	20.8	1.2	24	1	ABK86169	Oligo dr primer #2	C 390	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99702	Human clusterin in
C 318	20.8	1.2	24	1	ABK86168	Oligo dr primer #1	C 391	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99704	Human clusterin in
C 319	20.8	1.2	24	1	ADG75919	Immunostimulatory	C 392	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99716	Human clusterin in
C 320	20.8	1.2	24	1	ADG75918	Immunostimulatory	C 393	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99726	Human clusterin in
C 321	20.8	1.2	25	1	AAD26900	Bacterial PNP DNA	C 394	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99727	Human clusterin in
C 322	20.6	1.2	21	1	ADK67451	Electrochemical de	C 395	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99670	Human clusterin in
C 323	20.2	1.2	22	1	AAL50570	Molecular array pr	C 396	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99683	Human clusterin in
C 324	20.2	1.2	22	1	ACC48484	Locked nucleic aci	C 397	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99722	Human clusterin in
C 325	20.2	1.2	22	1	ACC48485	Locked nucleic aci	C 398	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99667	Human clusterin in

C 399	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99687	Human clusterin in	472	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88619	Human oligonucleot
C 400	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99712	Human clusterin in	473	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89705	Human oligonucleot
C 401	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99725	Human clusterin in	C 474	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ85312	Human oligonucleot
C 402	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99671	Human clusterin in	475	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88816	Human oligonucleot
C 403	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99678	Human clusterin in	476	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88881	Human oligonucleot
C 404	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99694	Human clusterin in	477	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89706	Human oligonucleot
C 405	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99700	Human clusterin in	478	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88620	Human oligonucleot
C 406	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99721	Human clusterin in	479	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88814	Human oligonucleot
C 407	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99669	Human clusterin in	480	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89241	Human oligonucleot
C 408	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99685	Human clusterin in	481	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ90650	Human oligonucleot
C 409	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99689	Human clusterin in	C 482	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ99050	Human PDE4C oligon
C 410	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99703	Human clusterin in	483	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88815	Human oligonucleot
C 411	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99720	Human clusterin in	C 484	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ85311	Human oligonucleot
C 412	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99691	Human clusterin in	C 485	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ85435	Human oligonucleot
C 413	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99713	Human clusterin in	486	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88817	Human oligonucleot
C 414	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99724	Human clusterin in	487	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88939	Human oligonucleot
C 415	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99690	Human clusterin in	488	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89302	Human oligonucleot
C 416	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99708	Human clusterin in	C 489	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ87681	Human oligonucleot
C 417	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99717	Human clusterin in	490	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88566	Human oligonucleot
C 418	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99672	Human clusterin in	491	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89086	Human oligonucleot
C 419	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99693	Human clusterin in	492	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ85533	Human oligonucleot
C 420	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99698	Human clusterin in	493	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89015	Human oligonucleot
C 421	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99715	Human clusterin in	494	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89441	Human oligonucleot
C 422	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99719	Human clusterin in	495	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89016	Human oligonucleot
C 423	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99728	Human clusterin in	496	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89120	Human oligonucleot
C 424	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99733	Human clusterin in	497	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ89704	Human oligonucleot
C 425	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99673	Human clusterin in	498	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27320	Nanotechnology nuc
C 426	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99679	Human clusterin in	C 499	20	1.2	20	1	ACC58867	Doubly labelled DN
C 427	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99696	Human clusterin in	C 500	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ22916	Phosphorothioate 2
C 428	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99705	Human clusterin in	501	20	1.2	20	1	ABD24497	AI652901-derived o
C 429	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99706	Human clusterin in	502	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25047	AI128305-derived o
C 430	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99723	Human clusterin in	C 503	20	1.2	20	1	ABD21542	SI100 calcium bindi
C 431	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99731	Human clusterin in	504	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25316	AI092429-derived o
C 432	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99699	Human clusterin in	505	20	1.2	20	1	ABD21763	Human stanniocalci
C 433	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99714	Human clusterin in	506	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25246	AI051839-derived o
C 434	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99674	Human clusterin in	507	20	1.2	20	1	ABD24849	AI092623-derived o
C 435	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99688	Human clusterin in	C 508	20	1.2	20	1	ABD21665	Human stanniocalci
C 436	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99710	Human clusterin in	509	20	1.2	20	1	ABD24796	AI122689-derived o
C 437	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99676	Human clusterin in	510	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25045	AI128305-derived o
C 438	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99692	Human clusterin in	511	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25350	AI096522-derived o
C 439	20	1.2	20	1	ABN99707	Human clusterin in	512	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25245	AI051839-derived o
C 440	20	1.2	20	1	ABL45122	Oligonucleotide sy	513	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25169	AI041482-derived o
441	20	1.2	20	1	ABL36232	M tuberculois rRN	514	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25471	AI041212-derived o
442	20	1.2	20	1	ABS64673	Nucleic acid detec	515	20	1.2	20	1	ABD24795	AI122689-derived o
443	20	1.2	20	1	ABS64688	Nucleic acid detec	516	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25934	AA505075-derived o
C 444	20	1.2	20	1	ABN87103	Capture probe CP5'	517	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25935	AA505075-derived o
445	20	1.2	20	1	AAI61645	Thiol-modified oli	518	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25936	AA505075-derived o
C 446	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ59815	Potato gene PCR pr	C 519	20	1.2	20	1	ABD32081	Human PDE4C-derive
447	20	1.2	20	1	ABX79181	Thio-modified 20dA	C 520	20	1.2	20	1	ABD21541	SI100 calcium bindi
448	20	1.2	20	1	ABX92177	Nanoparticle-assoc	521	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25671	AI024215-derived o
449	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27255	Nanotechnology nuc	522	20	1.2	20	1	ABD26880	AA278764-derived o
450	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27125	Nanotechnology nuc	523	20	1.2	20	1	ABD24850	AI092623-derived o
451	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27385	Nanotechnology nuc	524	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25532	AI125651-derived o
452	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27190	Nanotechnology nuc	525	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25046	AI128305-derived o
453	20	1.2	20	1	ACD27060	Nanotechnology nuc	C 526	20	1.2	20	1	ABD23911	Human calmodulin 2
454	20	1.2	20	1	ACH00064	Nanotechnology nuc	527	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25044	AI128305-derived o
455	20	1.2	20	1	ACD99851	Immunostimulatory	528	20	1.2	20	1	ABD25111	AI125228-derived o
C 456	20	1.2	20	1	ACD99847	Immunostimulatory	529	20	1.2	20	1	ADH08684	Nanotechnology nuc
C 457	20	1.2	20	1	ACD99532	Immunostimulatory	530	20	1.2	20	1	ADH08814	Nanotechnology nuc
458	20	1.2	20	1	ADA14838	Hairpin target seq	531	20	1.2	20	1	ADH08749	Nanotechnology nuc
459	20	1.2	20	1	ADA06159	Nanoparticle label	532	20	1.2	20	1	ADI34492	Nucleotide sequenc
460	20	1.2	20	1	ACD26995	Nanotechnology nuc	533	20	1.2	20	1	ADI47212	Molecule analysing
461	20	1.2	20	1	ADB36933	Immunostimulatory	C 534	20	1.2	20	1	ADJ51142	Polyalkyleneamine-
C 462	20	1.2	20	1	ADB36601	Immunostimulatory	C 535	20	1.2	20	1	ADJ60935	Oligonucleotide as
C 463	20	1.2	20	1	ADB36929	Immunostimulatory	536	20	1.2	20	1	ADI32920	Oligo related to t
464	20	1.2	20	1	ADF09421	Linking oligonucle	537	20	1.2	20	1	ADI32905	Synthetic thiol-mo
465	20	1.2	20	1	ADF65655	Nanotechnology nuc	C 538	20	1.2	20	1	ADK69880	Sulphurised oligon
466	20	1.2	20	1	AAF64709	Coadsorbed diluent	C 539	20	1.2	20	1	ADK69885	Sulphurised oligon
467	20	1.2	20	1	ADF65590	Nanotechnology nuc	C 540	20	1.2	20	1	ADK74188	Chimeric phosphoro
C 468	20	1.2	20	1	ADH59608	Non-nucleotide pro	C 541	20	1.2	20	1	ADK74414	Chimeric phosphoro
469	20	1.2	20	1	ADH59620	Non-nucleotide pro	C 542	20	1.2	20	1	ADK74969	Chimeric phosphoro
470	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88267	Human oligonucleot	C 543	20	1.2	20	1	ADK74889	Chimeric phosphoro
471	20	1.2	20	1	ABZ88565	Human oligonucleot	C 544	20	1.2	20	1	ADL33726	LNA oligomer #5.

C 545	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13992	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 618	20	1.2	25	1	AAL56272	Carp insulin gene
C 546	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13994	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 619	19.8	1.2	24	1	AAH44623	Human PD 17 PCR pr
C 547	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13999	Human mPGES-1 chim	620	19.8	1.2	24	1	ABK12409	RT-PCR primer #1 f
C 548	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14008	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 621	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75738	Reverse transcript
C 549	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14002	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 622	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75762	Reverse transcript
C 550	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14090	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 623	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75626	Reverse transcript
C 551	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14151	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 624	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75681	Reverse transcript
C 552	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13997	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 625	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75778	Reverse transcript
C 553	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14017	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 626	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75787	Reverse transcript
C 554	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14018	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 627	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75780	Reverse transcript
C 555	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14088	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 628	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75684	Reverse transcript
C 556	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14257	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 629	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75650	Reverse transcript
C 557	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14000	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 630	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75652	Reverse transcript
C 558	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14006	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 631	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75682	Reverse transcript
C 559	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14014	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 632	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75758	Reverse transcript
C 560	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14020	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 633	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75786	Reverse transcript
C 561	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13991	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 634	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75659	Reverse transcript
C 562	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14003	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 635	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75649	Reverse transcript
C 563	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14005	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 636	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75722	Reverse transcript
C 564	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13995	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 637	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75717	Reverse transcript
C 565	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14011	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 638	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75691	Reverse transcript
C 566	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14240	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 639	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75777	Reverse transcript
C 567	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14009	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 640	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75770	Reverse transcript
C 568	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14010	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 641	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAQ75766	Reverse transcript
C 569	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14089	Human mPGES-1 chim	642	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAAS2782	Reverse transcript
C 570	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14016	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 643	19.4	1.2	21	1	AAF24290	Murine clusterin P
C 571	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14075	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 644	19.4	1.2	21	1	ABX79794	Complementary nucl
C 572	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14189	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 645	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01318	EST polymorphic DN
C 573	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13996	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 646	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01287	Rat DNA microarray
C 574	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14001	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 647	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01333	Rat DNA microarray
C 575	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14004	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 648	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01328	Rat DNA microarray
C 576	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14012	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 649	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01335	Rat DNA microarray
C 577	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14015	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 650	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01282	Rat DNA microarray
C 578	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14021	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 651	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01295	Rat DNA microarray
C 579	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14388	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 652	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01296	Rat DNA microarray
C 580	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14013	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 653	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01327	Rat DNA microarray
C 581	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14019	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 654	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01331	Rat DNA microarray
C 582	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14087	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 655	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01289	Rat DNA microarray
C 583	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14300	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 656	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01312	Rat DNA microarray
C 584	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13993	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 657	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01329	Rat DNA microarray
C 585	20	1.2	20	1	ADM13998	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 658	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01326	Rat DNA microarray
C 586	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14007	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 659	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01330	Rat DNA microarray
C 587	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14124	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 660	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01332	Rat DNA microarray
C 588	20	1.2	20	1	ADM14216	Human mPGES-1 chim	C 661	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01298	Rat DNA microarray
C 589	20	1.2	20	1	ADO46424	Human oligonucleot	C 662	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01305	Rat DNA microarray
590	20	1.2	20	1	ADO07105	CLU gene forward P	C 663	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01336	Rat DNA microarray
C 591	20	1.2	20	1	ADO07106	CLU gene reverse P	C 664	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01311	Rat DNA microarray
592	20	1.2	20	1	ADO03711	SERS-based analyte	C 665	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01321	Rat DNA microarray
593	20	1.2	20	1	ADP20152	Nucleic acid detec	C 666	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADK01322	Rat DNA microarray
594	20	1.2	20	1	ADP20137	Nucleic acid detec	C 667	19.4	1.2	21	1	ADP86142	CpG immunostimulat
595	20	1.2	20	1	ADR69805	Micro-channel mole	C 668	19.4	1.2	23	1	AAZ87324	Maize cytochrome P
C 596	20	1.2	21	1	AAQ75752	Reverse transcript	C 669	19.4	1.2	23	1	AAZ50028	Oligo dt primer 3'
C 597	20	1.2	21	1	AAQ75753	Reverse transcript	C 670	19.4	1.2	24	1	AAZ00877	PCR primer FGRT32
C 598	20	1.2	21	1	AAQ75751	Reverse transcript	C 671	19.4	1.2	24	1	ABV77669	Human zinc finger
599	20	1.2	21	1	AAQ90391	CP-1 (synthetic DN	C 672	19.2	1.1	21	1	ACC48482	Locked nucleic aci
600	20	1.2	21	1	AAT10743	Oligonucleotide pr	C 673	19.2	1.1	21	1	ACC99729	Oligonucleotide.
601	20	1.2	21	1	AAX81302	3' ribonucleoside	C 674	19.2	1.1	24	1	AAF98935	Immunostimulatory
C 602	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01313	Rat DNA microarray	C 675	19.2	1.1	24	1	ABA05517	Human Tre carcinog
C 603	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01340	Rat DNA microarray	C 676	19.2	1.1	24	1	ABS77576	Angiogenesis inhib
C 604	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01341	Rat DNA microarray	C 677	19.2	1.1	24	1	ABA99264	Human tra oncogene
C 605	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01316	Rat DNA microarray	C 678	19.2	1.1	24	1	ACD99368	Immunostimulatory
C 606	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01338	Rat DNA microarray	C 679	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADB36437	Immunostimulatory
C 607	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01339	Rat DNA microarray	C 680	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75925	Immunostimulatory
C 608	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01315	Rat DNA microarray	C 681	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75926	Immunostimulatory
C 609	20	1.2	21	1	ADK01342	Rat DNA microarray	C 682	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75922	Immunostimulatory
610	20	1.2	21	1	ABD25908	AI654215-derived o	C 683	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75924	Immunostimulatory
611	20	1.2	21	1	ABD25907	AI654215-derived o	C 684	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG76001	Non-CpG DNA oligon
612	20	1.2	21	1	ADL70464	RNAi for human clu	C 685	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG76035	Non-CpG DNA oligon
613	20	1.2	21	1	ADL70430	RNAi for human clu	C 686	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75971	Immunostimulatory
C 614	20	1.2	22	1	AAT92356	Amino modified oli	C 687	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75920	Immunostimulatory
C 615	20	1.2	24	1	AAT68615	DNA probe used in	C 688	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75923	Immunostimulatory
C 616	20	1.2	24	1	ADG75987	Immunostimulatory	C 689	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADG75921	Immunostimulatory
C 617	20	1.2	25	1	AAZ99741	Primer used to rev	690	19.2	1.1	24	1	ADO81076	Cow prion protein

C 691	19.2	1.1	24	1	AD081066	Cow prion protein	C 764	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82258	Hepatitis C virus
C 692	19	1.1	19	1	AAQ75556	Reverse transcript	C 765	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82256	Hepatitis C virus
C 693	19	1.1	19	1	AAT10757	Oligonucleotide pr	C 766	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82259	Hepatitis C virus
C 694	19	1.1	19	1	AAV07878	Aminoxy-modified	C 767	19	1.1	20	1	AAQ75598	Reverse transcript
C 695	19	1.1	19	1	AAV06820	Oligonucleotide co	C 768	19	1.1	20	1	AAQ75596	Reverse transcript
C 696	19	1.1	19	1	AAX81316	5' amino oligonuc	C 769	19	1.1	20	1	AAQ75597	Mammalian stem cel
C 697	19	1.1	19	1	AAX81927	Polynucleotide str	C 770	19	1.1	20	1	AAT04918	Phosphorothioate o
C 698	19	1.1	19	1	AAZ01358	PCR primer for PG1	C 771	19	1.1	20	1	AAV07752	Stem cell factor u
C 699	19	1.1	19	1	AAZ61390	Uniform phosphodie	C 772	19	1.1	20	1	AAH413754	Universal stem cel
C 700	19	1.1	19	1	AAZ61404	2'-O-modified ribo	C 773	19	1.1	20	1	AAH41333	Human SCF (stem ce
C 701	19	1.1	19	1	AAC62422	T19 diester for us	C 774	19	1.1	20	1	AAS04113	Human SCF (stem ce
C 702	19	1.1	19	1	AAZ95241	Modified oligonuc	C 775	19	1.1	20	1	AAF89093	Mammalian stem cel
C 703	19	1.1	19	1	AAZ95240	Modified oligonuc	C 776	19	1.1	20	1	AAS05714	Aminopurine substi
C 704	19	1.1	19	1	AAA06839	Modified T-contain	C 777	19	1.1	20	1	AAS05715	8-aminopurine subs
C 705	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88952	Oligonucleotide IS	C 778	19	1.1	20	1	AAH23891	Human SCF (stem ce
C 706	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88965	2'-Modified chimer	C 779	19	1.1	20	1	AAS04214	Human SCF (stem ce
C 707	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88949	Oligonucleotide IS	C 780	19	1.1	20	1	AAS10449	Human stem cell fa
C 708	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88950	Oligonucleotide IS	C 781	19	1.1	20	1	AAD35466	Rat SCF 5' cDNA am
C 709	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88951	Oligonucleotide IS	C 782	19	1.1	20	1	ABS73850	SCF universal olig
C 710	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88947	Oligonucleotide IS	C 783	19	1.1	20	1	ADE52462	Stem cell factor (
C 711	19	1.1	19	1	AAA88948	Oligonucleotide IS	C 784	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ88880	Human oligonucleot
C 712	19	1.1	19	1	AAH71630	Phosphorothioate 2	C 785	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ89179	Human oligonucleot
C 713	19	1.1	19	1	AAC62454	Cleavage of nuclei	C 786	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ88618	Human oligonucleot
C 714	19	1.1	19	1	AAF31458	Oligonucleotide IS	C 787	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ89678	Human oligonucleot
C 715	19	1.1	19	1	AAF31564	ISIS sequence 3232	C 788	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ89677	Human oligonucleot
C 716	19	1.1	19	1	AAH46460	Oligonucleotide #8	C 789	19	1.1	20	1	ABZ89085	Human oligonucleot
C 717	19	1.1	19	1	AAH25737	Human type II RNas	C 790	19	1.1	20	1	ABD25315	AI092429-derived o
C 718	19	1.1	19	1	AAH25738	Human type II RNas	C 791	19	1.1	20	1	ABD24848	AI092623-derived o
C 719	19	1.1	19	1	AAC83664	2'-O-N-[2-(dimethy	C 792	19	1.1	20	1	ABD25409	AI122807-derived o
C 720	19	1.1	19	1	AAK98526	Nucleic acid quant	C 793	19	1.1	20	1	ABD25110	AI125228-derived o
C 721	19	1.1	19	1	ABA91949	Methyl thioethyl m	C 794	19	1.1	20	1	ADH67348	Human glucocortico
C 722	19	1.1	19	1	ABA91951	Dimethylaminoprop	C 795	19	1.1	20	1	ADH67401	Human glucocortico
C 723	19	1.1	19	1	ABA91950	Methoxyethoxy modi	C 796	19	1.1	20	1	ADK74647	Chimeric phosphoro
C 724	19	1.1	19	1	ABL51520	Tailing reaction r	C 797	19	1.1	20	1	ADK74688	Chimeric phosphoro
C 725	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42000	Oligonucleotide #3	C 798	19	1.1	20	1	ADK74367	Chimeric phosphoro
C 726	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42002	Oligonucleotide #5	C 799	19	1.1	20	1	ADM14246	Human mPGEs-1 chim
C 727	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42004	Oligonucleotide #7	C 800	19	1.1	20	1	ADP99304	Stem cell factor,
C 728	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42010	Oligonucleotide #1	C 801	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75763	Reverse transcript
C 729	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42020	Oligonucleotide #2	C 802	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75764	Reverse transcript
C 730	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42001	Oligonucleotide #4	C 803	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75760	Reverse transcript
C 731	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42011	Oligonucleotide #1	C 804	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75756	Reverse transcript
C 732	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42005	Oligonucleotide #8	C 805	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75757	Reverse transcript
C 733	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42003	Oligonucleotide #6	C 806	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75759	Reverse transcript
C 734	19	1.1	19	1	AAD41998	Oligonucleotide #1	C 807	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75755	Reverse transcript
C 735	19	1.1	19	1	AAD41999	Oligonucleotide #2	C 808	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75761	Reverse transcript
C 736	19	1.1	19	1	AAD42009	Oligonucleotide #1	C 809	19	1.1	21	1	AAQ75765	Reverse transcript
C 737	19	1.1	19	1	ABZ58336	Oligonucleotide wi	C 810	19	1.1	21	1	AAV35395	HIV-1 gag protein
C 738	19	1.1	19	1	ADE99245	Modified oligomeri	C 811	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01323	Rat DNA microarray
C 739	19	1.1	19	1	ADE99265	Modified oligomeri	C 812	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01319	Rat DNA microarray
C 740	19	1.1	19	1	ADH97218	Synthetically modi	C 813	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01317	Rat DNA microarray
C 741	19	1.1	19	1	ADH97214	Synthetically modi	C 814	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01334	Rat DNA microarray
C 742	19	1.1	19	1	ADH97224	Synthetically modi	C 815	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01320	Rat DNA microarray
C 743	19	1.1	19	1	ADG28485	Modified oligonuc	C 816	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01325	Rat DNA microarray
C 744	19	1.1	19	1	ADG47994	Oligonucleotide #3	C 817	19	1.1	21	1	ADK01324	Rat DNA microarray
C 745	19	1.1	19	1	ADG48004	Oligonucleotide #1	C 818	19	1.1	21	1	ADL70465	RNAi for human clu
C 746	19	1.1	19	1	ADG47998	Oligonucleotide #5	C 819	19	1.1	21	1	ADL70431	RNAi for human clu
C 747	19	1.1	19	1	ADH42933	Oligonucleotide #5	C 820	19	1.1	23	1	AAT33701	Primer #1 for tiss
C 748	19	1.1	19	1	ADH42931	Guanidinium functi	C 821	19	1.1	23	1	AAV61554	Double-anchored ol
C 749	19	1.1	19	1	ADH42932	Guanidinium functi	C 822	19	1.1	23	1	AAA08407	Oligonucleotide pr
C 750	19	1.1	19	1	ADJ77769	Modified antisense	C 823	19	1.1	23	1	ABA99682	Murine osteoporosi
C 751	19	1.1	19	1	ADJ77789	Modified antisense	C 824	18.8	1.1	22	1	AAF98936	Immunostimulatory
C 752	19	1.1	19	1	ADL70522	RNAi for human clu	C 825	18.8	1.1	22	1	ABS77577	Angiogenesis inhib
C 753	19	1.1	19	1	ADL70523	RNAi for human clu	C 826	18.8	1.1	22	1	ABA93238	PolyA adaptor olig
C 754	19	1.1	19	1	ADL70444	RNAi for human clu	C 827	18.8	1.1	22	1	ACD99369	Immunostimulatory
C 755	19	1.1	19	1	ADL70445	RNAi for human clu	C 828	18.8	1.1	22	1	ADB36438	Immunostimulatory
C 756	19	1.1	19	1	ADM42087	Exemplary DNA mole	C 829	18.8	1.1	22	1	ADC10398	Human NOVX polypep
C 757	19	1.1	19	1	ADM47150	2'-O-MOE-2-thio mo	C 830	18.8	1.1	22	1	ADG76036	Non-CpG DNA oligon
C 758	19	1.1	19	1	ADO58963	Oligonucleotide #4	C 831	18.8	1.1	22	1	ADG76002	Cytochrome P450 se
C 759	19	1.1	19	1	ADO58942	Oligo, to illustra	C 832	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ49436	Reverse transcript
C 760	19	1.1	19	1	ADO59136	Tobacco cytochrome	C 833	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75569	Reverse transcript
C 761	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82260	Hepatitis C virus	C 834	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75585	Reverse transcript
C 762	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82257	Hepatitis C virus	C 835	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75591	Reverse transcript
C 763	19	1.1	19	1	ADR82261	Hepatitis C virus	C 836	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75579	Reverse transcript

C 837	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75563	Reverse transcript
C 838	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75570	Reverse transcript
C 839	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75572	Reverse transcript
C 840	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75586	Reverse transcript
C 841	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75604	Reverse transcript
C 842	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75588	Reverse transcript
C 843	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75601	Reverse transcript
C 844	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75578	Reverse transcript
C 845	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75602	Reverse transcript
C 846	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75603	Reverse transcript
C 847	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAQ75599	Reverse transcript
C 848	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAT04916	Mammalian stem cel
C 849	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAA13753	Stem cell factor u
C 850	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAH41332	Universal stem cel
C 851	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAS04112	Human SCF (stem ce
C 852	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAF89092	Mammalian stem cel
C 853	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAH23890	Human SCF (stem ce
C 854	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAS04213	Human SCF (stem ce
C 855	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAS10448	Human stem cell fa
C 856	18.4	1.1	20	1	AAD35465	Rat SCF 5' cDNA am
C 857	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABS73849	SCF universal olig
C 858	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABA05917	Hepatitis B virus
C 859	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADE52461	Stem cell factor (
860	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ88266	Human oligonucleot
861	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ85534	Human oligonucleot
862	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ89546	Human oligonucleot
863	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ89301	Human oligonucleot
864	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABZ89240	Human oligonucleot
865	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABD25470	AI041212-derived o
866	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABD21764	Human stannocalci
867	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABD25776	AI085559 DNA fragm
868	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABD24496	AI652901-derived o
869	18.4	1.1	20	1	ABD25531	AI125651-derived o
C 870	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADH67400	Human glucocortico
C 871	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADK67452	Electrochemical de
C 872	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADK75123	Chimeric phosphoro
C 873	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADK74442	Chimeric phosphoro
C 874	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADP69193	Human mitONEET-spe
C 875	18.4	1.1	20	1	ADP99303	Stem cell factor,
C 876	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75651	Reverse transcript
C 877	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75735	Reverse transcript
C 878	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75648	Reverse transcript
C 879	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75661	Reverse transcript
C 880	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75736	Reverse transcript
C 881	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75693	Reverse transcript
C 882	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75719	Reverse transcript
C 883	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75781	Reverse transcript
C 884	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75625	Reverse transcript
C 885	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75660	Reverse transcript
C 886	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75718	Reverse transcript
C 887	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75767	Reverse transcript
C 888	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75694	Reverse transcript
C 889	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75788	Reverse transcript
C 890	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75680	Reverse transcript
C 891	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75715	Reverse transcript
C 892	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75716	Reverse transcript
C 893	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75769	Reverse transcript
C 894	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75779	Reverse transcript
C 895	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75686	Reverse transcript
C 896	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75692	Reverse transcript
C 897	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75737	Reverse transcript
C 898	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75775	Reverse transcript
C 899	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75776	Reverse transcript
C 900	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75790	Reverse transcript
C 901	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75784	Reverse transcript
C 902	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75785	Reverse transcript
C 903	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75624	Reverse transcript
C 904	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75685	Reverse transcript
C 905	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75623	Reverse transcript
C 906	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75768	Reverse transcript
C 907	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75782	Reverse transcript
C 908	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75662	Reverse transcript
C 909	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75679	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75653	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75683	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75789	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75647	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75654	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75720	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75721	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	AAQ75783	Reverse transcript
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01309	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01290	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01281	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01284	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01293	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01297	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01285	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01291	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01283	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01286	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01307	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01306	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01299	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01292	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01294	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01288	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01300	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01310	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.4	1.1	21	1	ADK01308	Rat DNA microarray
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAX06572	(-)-limonene-6-hyd
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAZ99489	Primer HOOK for CD
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAD15201	3' sequencing prim
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAH21968	Mouse total gene e
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAF76617	Spearmint (-)-limo
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAS06525	Mouse microglia an
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ABK71509	CNS related 3' seq
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ABQ73231	Rabbit atheroscler
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAD34663	PCR primer #4 used
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAD40279	HOOK PCR primer us
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ABZ68389	Reverse transcript
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ACC79402	M13 sequencing pri
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAD49149	3' sequencing prim
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	AAD50267	3' sequencing prim
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ADC21495	Human PRDI-BF1 RT-
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ADF74670	DNA oligo (30) use
1	18.2	1.1	19	1	ADL24850	Intestinal epithel
1	18.2	1.1	20	1	AAZ09197	Oligonucleotide 9
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAQ34110	Sequence of a micr
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAQ75025	PCR primer. Synth
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAT41539	Human apolipoprote
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAT39501	Human apolipoprote
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAT94668	Chromosome 8p clus
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAV37712	Anchored poly(T) o
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAV21970	Human protein AQ2
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAV19943	Nuclease resistant
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAV19942	Primer SEQ ID NO:3
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAA40563	Primer SEQ ID NO:2
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAZ87161	Human adult ovary
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAZ87162	Oligoarabinonucleo
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAZ87166	Oligoarabinonucleo
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAZ87167	Deoxyarabinonucleo
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAD03565	Deoxyarabinonucleo
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAD17014	Oligonucleotide #6
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAF75598	Oligonucleotide A1
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAF99708	Binary encoded seq
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAF99734	Immunostimulatory
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAF82472	Immunostimulatory
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAS94743	Phagemid vector pC
1	18	1.1	18	1	ABS78455	Rat secreted facto
1	18	1.1	18	1	ABS78429	Angiogenesis inhib
1	18	1.1	18	1	ABL39401	Angiogenesis inhib
1	18	1.1	18	1	ABN99657	Immunostimulatory
1	18	1.1	18	1	AAD41497	Human clusterin PC
1	18	1.1	18	1	ABS53437	Oligonucleotide us
1	18	1.1	18	1		Poly d(T) primer.

c1129	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75552	Reverse transcript	c1202	17	1.0	17	1	AAAX69800	Human flt1 VEGF re
c1130	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75553	Reverse transcript	c1203	17	1.0	17	1	AAAX69801	Human flt1 VEGF re
c1131	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75548	Reverse transcript	c1204	17	1.0	17	1	AAA25450	Oestrogen receptor
c1132	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75551	Reverse transcript	c1205	17	1.0	17	1	AAA98232	Human retrovirus H
c1133	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75550	Reverse transcript	c1206	17	1.0	17	1	AAA50197	2'-Methoxyethoxy-m
c1134	17.4	1.0	19	1	AAQ75554	Reverse transcript	c1207	17	1.0	17	1	ABK13941	5'-PCR primer used
c1135	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75566	Reverse transcript	c1208	17	1.0	17	1	ABT34616	Tumour suppression
c1136	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75574	Reverse transcript	c1209	17	1.0	17	1	ADB04271	Human MD27 scannin
c1137	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75584	Reverse transcript	c1210	17	1.0	17	1	AAD56441	Antisense oligo #2
c1138	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75568	Reverse transcript	c1211	17	1.0	17	1	AAD56448	2'F-ANA antisense
c1139	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75575	Reverse transcript	c1212	17	1.0	17	1	AAD56449	2'F-ANA antisense
c1140	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75589	Reverse transcript	c1213	17	1.0	17	1	AAD56447	2'F-ANA antisense
c1141	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75577	Reverse transcript	c1214	17	1.0	17	1	AAD56450	2'F-ANA antisense
c1142	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75564	Reverse transcript	c1215	17	1.0	17	1	ACF36345	Nucleotide sequenc
c1143	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75565	Reverse transcript	c1216	17	1.0	17	1	ACF36370	Nucleotide sequenc
c1144	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75581	Reverse transcript	c1217	17	1.0	17	1	ADB45708	Tumour suppression
c1145	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75583	Reverse transcript	c1218	17	1.0	17	1	ADI34488	Nucleotide sequenc
c1146	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75573	Reverse transcript	c1219	17	1.0	17	1	ADO04016	Annealing primer u
c1147	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75590	Reverse transcript	c1220	17	1.0	17	1	ADP71261	Oligo #13 for gase
c1148	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75567	Reverse transcript	c1221	17	1.0	17	1	ADP86178	CpG immunostimulat
c1149	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75582	Reverse transcript	c1222	17	1.0	17	1	ADP86137	CpG immunostimulat
c1150	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75571	Reverse transcript	c1223	17	1.0	18	1	AAT94667	Anchored poly(T) o
c1151	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75576	Reverse transcript	c1224	17	1.0	18	1	AAT94669	Anchored poly(T) o
c1152	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75580	Reverse transcript	c1225	17	1.0	18	1	AAV54166	Nucleotide sequenc
c1153	17.4	1.0	20	1	AAQ75587	Reverse transcript	c1226	17	1.0	18	1	AAV07750	Nucleotide sequenc
c1154	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ88938	Human oligonucleot	c1227	17	1.0	18	1	AAZ90648	Phosphorothioate o
c1155	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ85669	Human oligonucleot	c1228	17	1.0	18	1	AAD20091	Human adipose tiss
c1156	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ89872	Human oligonucleot	c1229	17	1.0	18	1	ABK13935	5'-PCR primer used
c1157	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ88694	Human oligonucleot	c1230	17	1.0	18	1	ACF36339	Nucleotide sequenc
c1158	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABD26102	AA463249-derived o	c1231	17	1.0	18	1	ACF36364	Nucleotide sequenc
c1159	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABD25168	AI041482-derived o	c1232	17	1.0	19	1	AAQ75547	Reverse transcript
c1160	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABD21899	Human stanniocalci	c1233	17	1.0	20	1	AAQ75559	Reverse transcript
c1161	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADH66659	Human glucocortico	c1234	17	1.0	20	1	AAQ75560	Reverse transcript
c1162	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADH67658	Human glucocortico	c1235	17	1.0	20	1	AAQ75561	Reverse transcript
c1163	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADH67659	Human glucocortico	c1236	17	1.0	20	1	AAQ75562	Reverse transcript
c1164	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADK76466	Chimeric phosphoro	c1237	17	1.0	20	1	ABQ79871	Nucleotide sequenc
c1165	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADK74413	Chimeric phosphoro	c1238	17	1.0	20	1	ABZ89873	Human oligonucleot
c1166	17.4	1.0	20	1	ADP69247	Human mitoNEET-spe	c1239	17	1.0	20	1	ABD26103	AA463249-derived o
c1167	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75670	Reverse transcript	c1240	17	1.0	20	1	ADH67050	Human glucocortico
c1168	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75702	Reverse transcript	c1241	17	1.0	20	1	ADK75214	Chimeric phosphoro
c1169	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75724	Reverse transcript	c1242	17	1.0	20	1	ADM14371	Human mPGES-1 chim
c1170	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75657	Reverse transcript	c1243	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75622	Reverse transcript
c1171	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75664	Reverse transcript	c1244	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75609	Reverse transcript
c1172	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75669	Reverse transcript	c1245	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75607	Reverse transcript
c1173	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75671	Reverse transcript	c1246	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75614	Reverse transcript
c1174	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75631	Reverse transcript	c1247	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75612	Reverse transcript
c1175	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75629	Reverse transcript	c1248	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75608	Reverse transcript
c1176	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75639	Reverse transcript	c1249	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75615	Reverse transcript
c1177	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75725	Reverse transcript	c1250	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75619	Reverse transcript
c1178	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75688	Reverse transcript	c1251	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75613	Reverse transcript
c1179	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75728	Reverse transcript	c1252	17	1.0	21	1	AAQ75616	Reverse transcript
c1180	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75727	Reverse transcript	c1253	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAQ58405	Antisense oligonuc
c1181	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75628	Reverse transcript	c1254	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAT73292	Primer 2 for pUC19
c1182	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75689	Reverse transcript	c1255	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAV12302	Ribonucleotide red
c1183	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75703	Reverse transcript	c1256	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAV22586	Antisense oligonuc
c1184	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75632	Reverse transcript	c1257	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAA90815	Ribonucleotide red
c1185	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75712	Reverse transcript	c1258	16.8	1.0	20	1	AAS05713	Polyprimidine Cri
c1186	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75656	Reverse transcript	c1259	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABA05916	Hepatitis B virus
c1187	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75637	Reverse transcript	c1260	16.8	1.0	20	1	ADN02449	Western equine enc
c1188	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75704	Reverse transcript	c1261	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ89487	Human oligonucleot
c1189	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75708	Reverse transcript	c1262	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ92865	Human oligonucleot
c1190	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75731	Reverse transcript	c1263	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ88564	Human oligonucleot
c1191	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75635	Reverse transcript	c1264	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ85532	Human oligonucleot
c1192	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75696	Reverse transcript	c1265	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ85535	Human oligonucleot
c1193	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75710	Reverse transcript	c1266	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABD21762	Human stanniocalci
c1194	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAQ75711	Reverse transcript	c1267	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABD21765	Human stanniocalci
c1195	17.4	1.0	21	1	AAZ26235	Human polymorphic	c1268	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABD25717	AI034360-derived o
c1196	17.4	1.0	21	1	ABD25933	AA505075-derived o	c1269	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABD29095	AA679352-derived o
c1197	17.2	1.0	18	1	ADP04929	PCR primer 1 used	c1270	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABD24794	AI122689-derived o
c1198	17.2	1.0	19	1	AAT94431	Template mRNA poly	c1271	16.8	1.0	20	1	ADH70655	Human Vbeta gene r
c1199	17.2	1.0	19	1	AAX18390	RT-PCR primer of t	c1272	16.8	1.0	20	1	ADH66633	Human glucocortico
c1200	17	1.0	17	1	AAT41526	Human apolipoprote	c1273	16.8	1.0	20	1	ADH66400	Human glucocortico
c1201	17	1.0	17	1	AAT41542	Human apolipoprote	c1274	16.8	1.0	20	1	ADH66257	Human glucocortico

1421	15.4	0.9	17	1	ACC53844	Human tumour suppr	c1494	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07831	Nucleic acid seque
c1422	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADL49406	Human PKR substrat	c1495	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07803	Nucleic acid seque
c1423	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADL49407	Human PKR substrat	c1496	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07834	Nucleic acid seque
1424	15.4	0.9	17	1	AD184296	HCV DNasezyme substr	c1497	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07796	Nucleic acid seque
c1425	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86177	CpG immunostimulat	c1498	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07800	Nucleic acid seque
c1426	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86146	CpG immunostimulat	c1499	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07793	Nucleic acid seque
c1427	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86154	CpG immunostimulat	c1500	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07798	Nucleic acid seque
c1428	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86185	CpG immunostimulat	c1501	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07788	Nucleic acid seque
c1429	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86187	CpG immunostimulat	c1502	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07791	Nucleic acid seque
c1430	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86141	CpG immunostimulat	c1503	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07801	Nucleic acid seque
c1431	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86156	CpG immunostimulat	c1504	15	0.9	15	1	AAA62350	Oligonucleotide #2
c1432	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86183	CpG immunostimulat	c1505	15	0.9	15	1	AAA62347	Oligonucleotide #3
c1433	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86144	CpG immunostimulat	c1506	15	0.9	15	1	AAA62348	Oligonucleotide #4
c1434	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86131	CpG immunostimulat	c1507	15	0.9	15	1	AAH20308	Oligo dT15 EDTA la
c1435	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86139	CpG immunostimulat	c1508	15	0.9	15	1	AAF30882	Oligonucleotide po
c1436	15.4	0.9	17	1	ADR05333	Silkworm juvenile	c1509	15	0.9	15	1	AAH20511	Oligonucleotide b)
1437	15.4	0.9	17	1	ACN711764	Human GDMLP-1 prob	c1510	15	0.9	15	1	AAH49243	PNA-forming oligon
c1438	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ30446	Oligomer TNFR941 f	c1511	15	0.9	15	1	ABL40743	Chicken heparanase
c1439	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54170	Nucleotide sequenc	c1512	15	0.9	15	1	ABA97403	Nucleotide sequenc
c1440	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54168	Nucleotide sequenc	1513	15	0.9	15	1	AAL49455	Mutation detection
c1441	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54174	Nucleotide sequenc	1514	15	0.9	15	1	AAL49455	Mutation detection
c1442	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54173	Nucleotide sequenc	c1515	15	0.9	15	1	AAD29506	Primer used for th
c1443	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54164	Nucleotide sequenc	1516	15	0.9	15	1	AAD22531	Retroviral reverse
c1444	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54165	Nucleotide sequenc	1517	15	0.9	15	1	ABQ82140	Acceptor vector pH
c1445	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAV54167	Nucleotide sequenc	c1518	15	0.9	15	1	ABX00240	Hepatitis C virus
c1446	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAH85604	PCR primer for DNA	c1519	15	0.9	15	1	ABX03406	Hepatitis C virus
c1447	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90649	Human adipose tiss	c1520	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57064	Hydrazide precurs
c1448	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90644	Human adipose tiss	c1521	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57054	Hydrazide phosphor
c1449	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90646	Human adipose tiss	c1522	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57063	Hydrazide precurs
c1450	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90640	Human adipose tiss	c1523	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57066	Amino-C6-modified
c1451	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90643	Human adipose tiss	c1524	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57059	Hydrazide precurs
c1452	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90650	Human adipose tiss	c1525	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57061	Hydrazide precurs
c1453	15.4	0.9	18	1	AAZ90647	Human adipose tiss	c1526	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57056	Hydrazide phosphor
c1454	15.4	0.9	18	1	ADL95318	Human adipose tiss	c1527	15	0.9	15	1	ABL57060	Hydrazide precurs
1455	15.4	0.9	18	1	ADR74784	Anti-proliferative	c1528	15	0.9	15	1	ABK98141	Triple helix formi
1456	15.4	0.9	19	1	ADG34947	Human TNF receptor	c1529	15	0.9	15	1	ABK98184	Triple helix formi
c1457	15.4	0.9	19	1	ADG35070	Human TNF receptor	1530	15	0.9	15	1	ABV74142	5' End of cDNA lib
c1458	15.2	0.9	16	1	AAF82119	Human TSA7005 gene	c1531	15	0.9	15	1	ABV74141	Oligonucleotide us
c1459	15.2	0.9	16	1	AAH27758	Primer used in hum	c1532	15	0.9	15	1	ABV75865	Oligonucleotide T1
c1460	15.2	0.9	16	1	AAD44145	Oligo-dT PCR prime	1533	15	0.9	15	1	ADA14836	Hairpin target seq
c1461	15.2	0.9	17	1	AAH18388	RT-PCR primer of t	c1534	15	0.9	15	1	ADB68520	Single-base mismat
c1462	15.2	0.9	17	1	AAS14174	Modified Poly-T Pr	c1535	15	0.9	15	1	ADC18592	Annealing control
c1463	15.2	0.9	19	1	ADM11779	Environmental poll	c1536	15	0.9	15	1	ADF44290	HPV labelling 3'-e
c1464	15.2	0.9	19	1	ADM16445	RNA intron poly-py	c1537	15	0.9	15	1	AAD63523	Chicken heparanase
1465	15	0.9	15	1	AAQ79185	Nuclease resistant	c1538	15	0.9	15	1	ADF91234	cDNA synthesis ass
1466	15	0.9	15	1	AAQ79184	Nuclease resistant	c1539	15	0.9	15	1	ADG88842	Human hpa cDNA amp
c1467	15	0.9	15	1	AAT52136	Human ICAM hammerh	c1540	15	0.9	15	1	ABZ37501	Oligonucleotide SE
c1468	15	0.9	15	1	AAT52138	Human ICAM hammerh	c1541	15	0.9	15	1	ADG28662	Annealing control
c1469	15	0.9	15	1	AAT52144	Human ICAM hammerh	1542	15	0.9	15	1	ADH50577	Bacterial DNA prim
c1470	15	0.9	15	1	AAT52140	Human ICAM hammerh	c1543	15	0.9	15	1	ADI34486	Nucleotide sequenc
c1471	15	0.9	15	1	AAT52142	Human ICAM hammerh	c1544	15	0.9	15	1	ADL16374	Human heparanase c
1472	15	0.9	15	1	AAV01604	Oligonucleotide co	c1545	15	0.9	15	1	ADM48711	Human hp3 DNA ampl
c1473	15	0.9	15	1	AAV01603	Oligonucleotide co	c1546	15	0.9	15	1	ADL33722	LNA oligomer #1.
c1474	15	0.9	15	1	AAV31968	Peptide nucleic ac	c1547	15	0.9	15	1	ADO81112	Sheep prion protei
c1475	15	0.9	15	1	AAV07431	Synthetic peptide-	c1548	15	0.9	15	1	ADO81158	Prion protein poly
c1476	15	0.9	15	1	AAT86675	Oligonucleotide li	c1549	15	0.9	15	1	ADO81108	Sheep prion protei
c1477	15	0.9	15	1	AAT86605	Oligonucleotide se	c1550	15	0.9	15	1	ADO78367	RNA oligonucleotid
c1478	15	0.9	15	1	AAH00787	N3-P5 phosphoramid	c1551	15	0.9	15	1	ADO78368	Oligonucleotide sy
1479	15	0.9	15	1	AAH00788	N3-P5 phosphoramid	c1552	15	0.9	15	1	ADQ81798	Oligonucleotide sy
c1480	15	0.9	15	1	AAZ61854	HCV 3' non core re	c1553	15	0.9	16	1	AAX18360	RT-PCR primer of t
c1481	15	0.9	15	1	AAZ64910	Substrate for HH r	c1554	15	0.9	16	1	AAX18363	RT-PCR primer of t
c1482	15	0.9	15	1	AAA46502	PCR primer used to	c1555	15	0.9	16	1	ADB68508	PNA-HypNA hybridis
c1483	15	0.9	15	1	AAA75048	Primer used to rev	c1556	15	0.9	17	1	AAV49503	Human eosinophil c
c1484	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07792	Nucleic acid seque	c1557	15	0.9	17	1	AAA30179	PCR primer GT15A u
c1485	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07794	Nucleic acid seque	c1558	15	0.9	17	1	AAA30181	PCR primer GT15G u
c1486	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07828	Nucleic acid seque	c1559	15	0.9	17	1	AAZ35714	Murine gene anchor
c1487	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07790	Nucleic acid seque	c1560	15	0.9	17	1	AAX82721	Human IgA nephropa
c1488	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07789	Nucleic acid seque	c1561	15	0.9	17	1	AAX82720	Human IgA nephropa
c1489	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07795	Nucleic acid seque	c1562	15	0.9	17	1	AAX36739	Anchored oligo(dT)
c1490	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07797	Nucleic acid seque	c1563	15	0.9	17	1	AAZ36740	Anchored oligo(dT)
c1491	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07799	Nucleic acid seque	c1564	15	0.9	17	1	AAA25448	Oestrogen receptor
c1492	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07802	Nucleic acid seque	c1565	15	0.9	17	1	AAAC64202	PCR anchor primer,
c1493	15	0.9	15	1	AAA07825	Nucleic acid seque	c1566	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64204	PCR anchor primer,

c1567	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64181	PCR anchor primer,	1640	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABQ81515	Microarray oligonu
c1568	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64183	PCR anchor primer,	c1641	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN08360	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1569	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64171	PCR anchor primer,	1642	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN08675	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1570	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64173	PCR anchor primer,	c1643	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN08361	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1571	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64163	PCR anchor primer,	c1644	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN10046	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1572	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64161	PCR anchor primer,	1645	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN08673	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1573	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64213	PCR anchor primer,	c1646	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABN10045	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1574	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64215	PCR anchor primer,	1647	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN07604	WNV minus strand H
c1575	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64215	PCR anchor primer,	1648	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN09975	WNV minus strand I
c1576	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64232	PCR anchor primer,	c1649	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN07053	WNV Amberzyme subs
c1577	15	0.9	17	1	AAC64230	PCR anchor primer,	c1650	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN07193	WNV Amberzyme subs
c1578	15	0.9	17	1	AAC92292	Human pollinosis-a	c1651	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN04500	WNV Zinzyme substr
c1579	15	0.9	17	1	AAC92294	Human pollinosis-a	c1652	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN07603	WNV minus strand H
c1580	15	0.9	17	1	AAC91721	PCR anchor primer,	1653	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN07603	Tumour suppression
c1581	15	0.9	17	1	AAC82876	Human pollinosis-a	c1654	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABT38885	Human MDZ3 scannin
c1582	15	0.9	17	1	AAC82874	Human pollinosis-a	c1655	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADB00466	Human MDZ3 scannin
c1583	15	0.9	17	1	AAH47128	Nucleotide sequenc	c1656	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADB04275	Human MDZ7 scannin
c1584	15	0.9	17	1	AAH47126	Nucleotide sequenc	c1657	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADB04267	Human MDZ7 scannin
c1585	15	0.9	17	1	ABK49636	Human Acetyltransf	c1658	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABZ61479	Human H-Ras DNazym
c1586	15	0.9	17	1	ABK49634	Human Acetyltransf	1659	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACD59853	HCV DNazyme substr
c1587	15	0.9	17	1	ABL59040	Nucleotide sequenc	c1660	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACD53920	HBV zinzyme substr
c1588	15	0.9	17	1	ABL59038	Nucleotide sequenc	1661	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADB43621	Tumour suppression
c1589	15	0.9	17	1	ABN99829	Human allergic dis	1662	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADE30979	Cholesterol homeos
c1590	15	0.9	17	1	ABN99831	Human allergic dis	1663	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABQ83457	Oligonucleotide.
c1591	15	0.9	17	1	AAL49948	Human B1153 expres	1664	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABX95832	Human Phe311Leu mu
c1592	15	0.9	17	1	AAL49950	Human B1153 expres	1665	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABX95833	Human Phe311Leu mu
c1593	15	0.9	17	1	AAL47234	Allergic disease e	1666	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADL18587	RT-PCR primer HP6.
c1594	15	0.9	17	1	AAL47236	Allergic disease e	c1667	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADL18587	Human PKR substat
c1595	15	0.9	17	1	ABQ99687	Murine Ikbkap exon	c1668	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADL49405	Human PKR substat
c1596	15	0.9	17	1	ABK49756	Human atopic derma	c1669	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADM59611	Hepatitis B virus
c1597	15	0.9	17	1	ABK49758	Human atopic derma	1670	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADI84297	HCV DNazyme substr
c1598	15	0.9	17	1	ACC64290	HCV minus strand D	c1671	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADI85767	HCV DNazyme substr
c1599	15	0.9	17	1	ADC84470	Murine oligonucleo	c1672	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86157	CpG immunostimulat
c1600	15	0.9	17	1	ADC84468	PCR primer for amp	c1673	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86145	CpG immunostimulat
c1601	15	0.9	17	1	ADF47483	PCR primer for amp	c1674	14.4	0.9	17	1	ADP86143	CpG immunostimulat
c1602	15	0.9	17	1	ADL49409	Gene prediction ta	1675	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN71763	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1603	15	0.9	17	1	ADL49408	Human PKR substat	c1676	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN73136	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1604	15	0.9	17	1	ADL49408	Human PKR substat	c1677	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN73135	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1605	15	0.9	17	1	ADL49408	Human PKR substat	c1678	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN71450	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1606	15	0.9	17	1	ADI113009	PCR primer GT15G u	c1679	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN71451	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1607	15	0.9	17	1	ADI85768	HCV DNazyme substr	1680	14.4	0.9	17	1	ACN71765	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1608	15	0.9	17	1	ADO79635	KIAA0783 extend pr	c1681	14.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ80949	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1609	15	0.9	17	1	ADP86138	CpG immunostimulat	1682	14.4	0.9	18	1	AAF56305	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1610	15	0.9	17	1	AAV54171	Nucleotide sequenc	1683	14.4	0.9	18	1	ADM06417	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1611	15	0.9	18	1	AAZ90641	Human adipose tiss	1684	14.4	0.9	18	1	AAQ80949	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1612	15	0.9	18	1	AAH58386	Polynucleotide # 2	1685	14.4	0.9	18	1	ADM92954	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1613	15	0.9	18	1	AAH74930	DNA sequence of ca	c1686	14.4	0.9	18	1	ADH71057	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1614	15	0.9	18	1	ADL95317	Anti-proliferative	1687	14.2	0.8	15	1	AAA47676	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1615	14.8	0.9	18	1	AAQ35721	EIV primer HIVAIP7	c1688	14.2	0.8	15	1	AAAD44150	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1616	14.8	0.9	18	1	AAV95047	Mouse IL-2 recepto	c1689	14.2	0.8	16	1	AAAD44149	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1617	14.8	0.9	18	1	AAH37505	SNP specific upper	c1690	14.2	0.8	16	1	AAQ33508	Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1618	14.8	0.9	18	1	ABA91529	DNA-RNA-DNA oligon	1691	14	0.8	14	1	AAQ33508	Sequence of micros
c1619	14.8	0.9	18	1	ACC79773	Mouse PTPRB revers	c1692	14	0.8	14	1	AAV09234	3' poly(T) primer
c1620	14.8	0.9	18	1	ADH70522	Human Vbeta gene r	c1693	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Poly(T) oligonucle
c1621	14.8	0.9	18	1	ADQ78196	PCR primer used to	c1694	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligo-dT PCR prime
c1622	14.6	0.9	18	1	ACF04428	Hepatitis C virus	c1695	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	RT-PCR primer of t
c1623	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAH18365	RT-PCR primer of t	c1696	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligo-dT PCR prime
c1624	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAH18366	RT-PCR primer of t	1697	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligo-dT PCR prime
c1625	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAH18369	RT-PCR primer of t	c1698	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Sequence of micros
c1626	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAH18368	RT-PCR primer of t	c1699	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	3' poly(T) primer
c1627	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAH18367	RT-PCR primer of t	c1700	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Poly(T) oligonucle
c1628	14.4	0.9	16	1	ABL57076	Molecular beacon t	c1701	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligo-dT primer us
c1629	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAD44143	Oligo-dT PCR prime	1702	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Barley HPPD primer
c1630	14.4	0.9	16	1	AAD57846	Target oligonucleo	c1703	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Triple helix third
c1631	14.4	0.9	16	1	ADF23332	Binding partner sc	c1704	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Triple helix third
c1632	14.4	0.9	16	1	ADQ30056	Rat VRI exon ld tr	1705	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Triple helix third
c1633	14.4	0.9	16	1	ADS15827	Control probe targ	1706	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Human senescence f
c1634	14.4	0.9	17	1	AAH63904	Rabbit stromelysin	c1707	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligonucleotide #1
c1635	14.4	0.9	17	1	AAH69804	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1708	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	Oligonucleotide #2
c1636	14.4	0.9	17	1	AAH69797	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1709	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	RNA oligonucleotid
c1637	14.4	0.9	17	1	AAV93469	Human B-raf substr	1710	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	EG1 cDNA tag relat
c1638	14.4	0.9	17	1	AAA25453	Oestrogen receptor	1711	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	EG1 cDNA tag relat
c1639	14.4	0.9	17	1	ABK00171	Human NOGO Hammerh	c1712	14	0.8	14	1	AAV12226	EG1 cDNA tag relat

c1713	14	0.8	14	1	ADO81110	Sheep prion protei
c1714	14	0.8	14	1	ADO81111	Sheep prion protei
c1715	14	0.8	14	1	ADO04017	Oligo-dT primer us
c1716	14	0.8	15	1	AAT52146	Human ICAM hammerh
c1717	14	0.8	15	1	AAT52134	Human ICAM hammerh
c1718	14	0.8	15	1	AAX18361	RT-PCR primer of t
c1719	14	0.8	15	1	AAA11718	Human MIF gene D5k
1720	14	0.8	15	1	AAF16603	Gastric acid produ
1721	14	0.8	15	1	AAF47085	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
c1722	14	0.8	15	1	AAF49041	IGF-I oligonucleot
1723	14	0.8	15	1	AAF47084	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
c1724	14	0.8	15	1	AAF60455	Oligonucleotide cl
c1725	14	0.8	15	1	ABK98169	Triple helix formi
c1726	14	0.8	15	1	ABK98187	Triple helix formi
c1727	14	0.8	15	1	ABK98168	Triple helix formi
c1728	14	0.8	15	1	ABK98167	Triple helix formi
c1729	14	0.8	15	1	ABK98186	Triple helix formi
c1730	14	0.8	15	1	ABX79833	EST polymorphic DN
c1731	14	0.8	16	1	ADO04033	Poly T primer used
c1732	14	0.8	17	1	AAK25447	Oestrogen receptor
c1733	14	0.8	17	1	ABK25595	Stress tolerance c
1734	14	0.8	17	1	ABK25596	Stress tolerance c
1735	14	0.8	17	1	ACD59851	HCV DNazyme substr
c1736	14	0.8	17	1	ADB40890	Tumour suppression
c1737	14	0.8	17	1	ADI51580	Human tumour suppr
1738	14	0.8	17	1	ADI84295	HCV DNazyme substr
c1739	14	0.8	17	1	ADN44286	Mutant cell identi
1740	14	0.8	17	1	ADN44287	Mutant cell identi
c1741	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAQ20006	Oligonucleotide #2
c1742	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAQ20005	Oligonucleotide #1
c1743	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAT05231	Hepatitis C virus
c1744	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK75068	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
c1745	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK75069	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
1746	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK75009	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
c1747	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK62812	Delta-9 desaturase
1748	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAT69614	Murine obr gene fo
1749	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV61074	Synthetic DNA frag
c1750	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV47411	Antisense oligonuc
c1751	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV46535	Antisense oligonuc
1752	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV94804	Human IL-2 recepto
c1753	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA22598	Integrin subunit b
c1754	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA22599	Integrin subunit b
c1755	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV92651	Human A-Raf substr
c1756	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK53788	Human adenosine A1
c1757	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK52912	Human adenosine A1
c1758	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA33231	Low adenosine anti
c1759	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA32356	Low adenosine anti
c1760	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAZ57766	Hepatitis C virus
c1761	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA03590	Human adenosine A1
c1762	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAAF19353	Human adenosine A1
c1763	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAF18477	Human adenosine A1
c1764	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAAF18477	Human adenosine A1
c1765	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA25445	Oestrogen receptor
c1766	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA25180	Oestrogen receptor
c1767	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA25446	Oestrogen receptor
c1768	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA25454	Oestrogen receptor
1769	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAF02647	Hammerhead ribozym
1770	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAF02388	Hammerhead ribozym
c1771	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK01885	Human NOGO Zinzyme
c1772	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK01053	Human NOGO Inozyme
1773	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD20527	Mouse ObR genomic
1774	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD20529	Mouse famj5312 ObR
1775	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAF79852	DNA sequencing met
c1776	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABL46807	Human GRID NCH rib
1777	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD41482	Mouse Ob receptor
1778	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD41484	Mouse Ob receptor
1779	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD42341	Mouse obesity rece
1780	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD42339	Mouse obesity rece
c1781	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN01903	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1782	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN07493	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1783	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08576	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1784	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN09695	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1785	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08671	Human GDMLP-1 17-m

c1786	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN09696	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1787	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN09697	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1788	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN07363	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1789	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08672	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1790	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08669	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
c1791	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN02651	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1792	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08668	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
1793	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63736	Human KTOM1a porti
1794	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63734	Human KTOM1a porti
1795	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63732	Human KTOM1a porti
1796	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63733	Human KTOM1a porti
1797	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63735	Human KTOM1a porti
1798	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ63738	Human KTOM1a porti
1799	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABQ64165	Human HTPL scannin
1800	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABV79503	Human HTPL scannin
1801	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABV79992	Human HTPL scannin
1802	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABV79502	Human HTPL scannin
1803	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK18229	Human ERG hammerhe
1804	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK19135	Human ERG Amberzym
1805	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD38269	Mouse Ob receptor
1806	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAD38271	Mouse Ob receptor
1807	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABS74958	Human PAPP-Ea asso
1808	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABS74957	Human PAPP-Ea asso
1809	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABS74959	Human PAPP-Ea asso
c1810	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN05936	WNV Amberzyme subs
1811	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN08391	WNV minus strand H
1812	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN15008	WNV minus strand A
c1813	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN00398	WNV Hammerhead Rib
1814	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN14016	WNV minus strand D
1815	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN15009	WNV minus strand A
c1816	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN06460	WNV Amberzyme subs
c1817	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN01953	WNV Inozyme substr
1818	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN08392	WNV minus strand H
c1819	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN11835	WNV minus strand I
c1820	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN05385	WNV DNazyme substr
1821	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACN08973	WNV minus strand H
c1822	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABT34420	Tumour suppression
1823	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABT38445	Tumour suppression
1824	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABT39244	Tumour suppression
1825	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABT37737	Tumour suppression
1826	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA06296	NFKB sub-unit modu
1827	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA07700	NFKB sub-unit modu
1828	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA07701	NFKB sub-unit modu
1829	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA08217	NFKB sub-unit modu
1830	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA06298	NFKB sub-unit modu
1831	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA06394	NFKB sub-unit modu
1832	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA06396	NFKB sub-unit modu
1833	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACA06517	NFKB sub-unit modu
1834	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADA99701	Human MD23 scannin
c1835	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADB04266	Human MD27 scannin
c1836	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADB00467	Human MD23 scannin
1837	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADB02413	Human MD24 scannin
c1838	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABZ65527	Human HER2 DNazyme
1839	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACD58046	HCV DNazyme substr
1840	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACD61087	HCV DNazyme substr
c1841	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACD62816	HCV minus strand D
1842	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACC64316	Murine oligonucleo
1843	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACC67637	Murine oligonucleo
1844	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACC67803	Murine oligonucleo
c1845	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADB39727	Tumour suppression
1846	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADB42485	Tumour suppression
1847	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADE25221	Plant growth assoc
1848	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADI51215	Human tumour suppr
1849	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADI52741	Human tumour suppr
1850	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADI47981	Human tumour suppr
1851	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADI49590	Human tumour suppr
1852	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADI48062	Human tumour suppr
c1853	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABZ94171	Human adenosine A1
c1854	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABZ95047	Human adenosine A1
1855	13.8	0.8	17	1	ACC53461	Human tumour suppr
c1856	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADL49404	Human PKR substrat
1857	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADL48005	Human IKK-gamma su
c1858	13.8	0.8	17	1	ADL50256	Human PKR substrat

1859 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADL48380 Human IKK-gamma su
1860 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADM09485 Human NOGO recepto
c1861 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADL49403 Human PKR substrat
c1862 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADL49901 Human PKR substrat
c1863 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADL49411 Human PKR substrat
c1864 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADM54165 Human GRID mRNA su
c1865 13.8 0.8 17 1 ABD18019 Human adenosine A1
c1866 13.8 0.8 17 1 ABD18895 Human adenosine A1
1867 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADG63002 Mouse genomic DNA
1868 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADG63000 Mouse genomic DNA
1869 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADH70550 Human Vbeta gene r
c1870 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADK98279 Primer of the inve
1871 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADI84915 HCV DNAzyme substr
1872 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADI83386 HCV DNAzyme substr
c1873 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADP86159 CpG immunostimulat
c1874 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADP86188 CpG immunostimulat
c1875 13.8 0.8 17 1 ADP86158 CpG immunostimulat
c1876 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN64993 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1877 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN71759 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1878 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN72785 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1879 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN72787 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1880 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN71758 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1881 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN71761 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1882 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN65741 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1883 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN70453 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1884 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN70583 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1885 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN71762 Human GDMLP-1 prob
1886 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN71666 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1887 13.8 0.8 17 1 ACN72786 Human GDMLP-1 prob
c1888 13.6 0.8 15 1 ABL52123 Human PER1 allele s
c1889 13.6 0.8 15 1 ABN87920 Human GSR allele s
1890 13.6 0.8 15 1 AAS95535 Human IL8RB gene a
1891 13.6 0.8 15 1 ABK32799 Human APPBP1 gene,

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
ADH35222
ID ADH35222 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC ADH35222;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe #1 of the invention.
XX
KW mutant; wild-type polynucleotide; cancer; colorectal cancer; ss; probe.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004003173-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020768.
XX
PR 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392251P.
XX
PA (UYCL-) UNIV CLEVELAND STATE.
XX
PI Guo B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-142871/14.
XX
PT Detecting mutated polynucleotides in a large population of wild-type
PT polynucleotides, useful for e.g. detecting cancer, comprises using
PT polymerase chain reaction amplification of extension products from mutant
PT polynucleotides.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 37pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to detecting a mutant polynucleotide in a
CC mixture of mutant polynucleotides, wild-type polynucleotides and
CC unrelated polynucleotides, comprises using polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification of extension products produced from mutant polynucleotide
CC templates and by extension primers and probes. The method is useful in
CC detecting mutated polynucleotides within a large population of wild-type
CC polynucleotides. The method may be used in diagnosing or detecting
CC cancer, such as colorectal cancer, in an individual. The present sequence
XX represents a probe of the invention.
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 26 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 28; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db |||||| 4 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 31

RESULT 2
AAL44170/c
ID AAL44170 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAL44170;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Porphyra yezoensis cytochrome C - related PCR primer, SEQ ID NO 4.
KW Cytochrome C; ss; maturation protein; nitrogen oxide trapping;
KW polluted atmosphere purification; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Porphyra yezoensis.
XX
PN WO200259339-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-JP000467.
XX
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00014510.
XX
PA (UYNI-) UNIV NIPPON.
XX
PI Oku T, Nishio T, Satoh T;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-557951/59.
XX
PT Production of cytochrome c by culturing prokaryote transformed with
PT vector containing e.g. DNA of signal peptide and of eukaryotic cytochrome
PT c maturation protein for use in reagents and drugs for trapping nitrogen
PT oxide.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 7-8; 27pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises a method for the production of cytochrome C. The
CC method involves culturing a prokaryote that has been transformed with a
CC vector encoding a signal peptide and a cytochrome C maturation protein.
CC The method of the invention is useful for producing cytochrome C.
CC Cytochrome C produced by the method of the invention is used in reagents
CC and drugs for trapping nitrogen oxide (e.g. in purifying polluted
CC atmosphere by trapping nitrogen oxide). The present DNA sequence
CC represents a Porphyra yezoensis cytochrome C - related PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 3 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 28; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1645 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672

Db 33 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 6

RESULT 3
AAV15487/c
ID AAV15487 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAV15487;
XX
DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE PR-1 promoter primer P41+ for in vivo footprinting.
XX
KW Promoter PR-1; salicylic acid, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinic acid;
KW benzo(1,2,3)thiadiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester;
KW transgenic plant; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN WO9803536-A1.
XX
PD 29-JAN-1998.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012626.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1996; 96US-0027228P.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS CORP.
XX
PI Lebel EG, Ryals JA, Thorne L, Uknes SJ, Ward ER;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-120690/11.
XX
PT New chemically inducible promoter from Arabidopsis - used to regulate
PT gene expression in response to e.g. salicylic acid.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 32; 60pp; English.
XX
CC Primer P41+ corresponds to nucleotides -735 to -706 relative to the
CC transcription start site in the upstream region (see AAV15448) of the
CC Arabidopsis PR-1 gene (see AAV15448). It was used in non-coding strand
CC analysis of the PR-1 promoter region. In vivo footprinting analysis was
CC performed of the PR-1 promoter region. Inducible in vivo footprints are
CC located at positions -629 and -628 and at position -604 on the coding
CC strand and at position -641 on the non-coding strand. The use of PR-1
CC promoter fragments to regulate gene expression in plants in the presence
CC of chemical inducers is disclosed
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 96.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db 29 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 4
ACF04897/c
ID ACF04897 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC ACF04897;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human beta-actin gene PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; urine sample analysis; kidney disease; glomerulonephritis;
KW nephrotic syndrome; diabetes; lupus; hypertension; beta-actin;

KW acute tubular necrosis; renal cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003082202-A2.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009389.
XX
PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00108969.
XX
PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
PI Kurnit DM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-833515/77.
XX
PT Detecting or diagnosing a kidney disease, e.g. renal cancer or
PT glomerulonephritis, comprises determining the presence of expression of a
PT podocyte gene for nephrin or proximal tubular cell gene for Indian
PT hedgehog in a urine sample.
XX
PS Claim 39; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting a kidney disease,
CC which comprises screening a mammalian urine sample for expression of a
CC specific gene that is present in the urine sample only when cells
CC indicating kidney disease are present, where the concentration of
CC detectable albumin in the urine sample has a range of 0-30 mg/dl. The
CC method is useful for detecting or diagnosing a kidney disease or
CC disorders associated with e.g. glomerulonephritis, nephritic syndrome,
CC diabetes, lupus, hypertension, acute tubular necrosis, renal obstructive
CC disorders, renal cancers, and other diseases or symptoms. The podocyte
CC gene for nephrin or the proximal tubular cell gene for Indian hedgehog is
CC useful as selectable markers for a kidney disease. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to detect the human beta-actin gene
XX
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 29 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27.4; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 96.6%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 32 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 5
AAQ11501
ID AAQ11501 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAQ11501;
XX
DT 20-JUN-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe based on amino acids 6-15 of the Cytolysis Inhibitor A-chain.
XX
KW cytolysis inhibitor; perforin; immunological effector molecule;
KW infertility; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE3933850-A.
XX
PD 18-APR-1991.
XX
PF 06-OCT-1989; 89DE-03933850.
XX
PR 06-OCT-1989; 89DE-03933850.
XX
PA (SCHD) SCHERING AG.

CC adapter, to form a nucleic acid mixture, (c) denaturing and re-annealing
CC the tester/driver nucleic acid mixture, (d) adding to the nucleic acid
CC mixture an effective amount of reagents necessary for removing the
CC adapter sequence from the tester/ driver hetero-duplex and (e) repeating
CC step (c) to (d) at least once (no amplification takes place and no
CC additional driver is added). The method is used for rapid isolation and
CC enrichment of the differences of DNA fragments between two pools of DNA
CC e.g. in the search for tumour specific sequences. The method has 2
CC improvements over the methods disclosed by Yang et al. (1996), Lisitsyn
CC et al. (1993), Straus et al. (1990) by (i) bypassing the need of a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification or physical separation of
CC desirable testers from undesirable ones in each repeat of subtraction, it
CC eliminates the necessity of tester dilution in each repeat of
CC subtraction, and (ii) by utilising the convened driver from each repeat
CC of subtraction, it eliminates the need for re-introducing additional
CC driver into hybridisation in each repeat of subtraction. The present
CC sequence is an Oligo D(T) PCR primer used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 90.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db :|||||
31 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 8
AAS09500/c
ID AAS09500 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAS09500;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SMART PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Heat-labile uracil-DNA glycosylase; UNG; UDG; PCR primer; SMART;
KW PCR control; LCR control; ligase chain reaction; carry-over prevention;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200151623-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-NO000008.
XX
PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000NO-00000163.
PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000NO-00005428.
XX
PA (BIOT-) BIOTEC ASA.
XX
PI Lanes O, Willasen NP, Guddal PH, Gjellesvik DR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-451854/48.
XX
PT New cod liver uracil-DNA glycosylase enzyme, useful in monitoring or
PT controlling a reaction system multiplying DNA sequences or in carry-over
PT prevention procedures.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 20; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents a SMART PCR primer used to synthesise first
CC strand cDNA from Atlantic cod in order to isolate cDNAs encoding heat-
CC labile uracil-DNA glycosylase, (UNG/UDG). The enzyme is useful in
CC monitoring and/or controlling a reaction system multiplying DNA
CC sequences, e.g. PCR (polymerase chain reaction) or LCR (ligase chain
CC reaction). The enzyme is also useful in carry-over prevention procedures
XX

SQ Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db :|||||
32 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 9
ABA01204/c
ID ABA01204 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC ABA01204;
XX
DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 28-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mamushi fibrinolytic enzyme, brevinase, PCR primer, BBRP1.
XX
KW Fibrinolytic enzyme; brevinase; thermostable; thrombolytic agent;
KW mamushi; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Agkistrodon blomhoffi; brevicaudus.
XX
PN KR2001045716-A.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 06-NOV-1999; 99KR-00049115.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1999; 99KR-00049115.
XX
PA (LEEJ/) LEE J W.
PA (PARK/) PARK W.
XX
PI Lee JW, Park W;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-636862/73.
XX
PT Fibrinolytic enzyme, brevinase, separated from poison of viper,
PT agkistrodon blomhoffi brevicaudus.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 6; 23pp; Korean.
XX
CC The present invention relates to fibrinolytic enzyme, brevinase (see
CC AAG79000), which is separated from the poison of Agkistordon blomhoffi
CC brevicaudus (mamushi). The enzyme shows stability at high temperatures
CC and is thus useful in developing thrombolytic agents. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the present
CC invention. (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 90.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db :|||||
31 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 10
AAX88521/c
ID AAX88521 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAX88521;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX

DE XX Conus stercusmuscarum contryphan PCR primer DHOG 496.

KW Contryphan; leu-tryphan; anticonvulsant; neuroprotective; venom;

KW cone snail; neurodegenerative disorder; epilepsy; neurotoxic injury;

KW hypoxia; anoxia; ischaemia; stroke; cerebrovascular accident;

KW brain trauma; spinal chord trauma; myocardial infarct; physical trauma;

KW drowning; suffocation; perinatal asphyxia; hypoglycaemia; migraine;

KW senile dementia; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;

KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; Down's syndrome; PCR primer;

KW Korsakoff's disease; schizophrenia; neuronal damage; seizure; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Conus stercusmuscarum.

XX

PN WO9933865-A1.

XX

PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX

PF 16-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026789.

XX

PR 24-DEC-1997; 97US-0068737P.

PR 16-APR-1998; 98US-00061026.

XX

PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.

XX

PI Jacobsen R, Jimenez E, Cruz LJ, Olivera BM, Gray WR, Grilley M;

PI Watkins M, Hillyard DR;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-419087/35.

XX

PT New pure contryphan peptides.

XX

PS Example 3; Page 20; 48pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a contryphan peptide sequence. Contryphan peptides are found in the venom of cone snails. The contryphan peptides are useful as anticonvulsant agents, as neuroprotective agents, for managing pain, and for treating neurodegenerative disorders, especially those resulting from an overstimulation of excitatory amino acid receptors. The contryphans are useful for the treatment and alleviation of epilepsy and as a general anticonvulsant agent. The contryphans are also useful to reduce neurotoxic injury associated with conditions of hypoxia, anoxia, or ischaemia which typically follows stroke, cerebrovascular accident, brain or spinal chord trauma, myocardial infarct, physical trauma, drownings, suffocation, perinatal asphyxia, or hypoglycaemic events. The contryphans are further useful for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Down's syndrome, Korsakoff's disease, schizophrenia, AIDS dementia, multi-infarct dementia, and neuronal damage associated with uncontrolled seizures. The contryphans are further useful in controlling pain and are effective in the treatment of migraine. They can be used prophylactically or to relieve the symptoms associated with a migraine episode

XX

SQ Sequence 33 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 33;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db 29 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 3

RESULT 11

AAN70277/c

ID AAN70277 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX

AC AAN70277;

XX

DT 03-OCT-2002 (revised)

DT XX 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)

DE XX Sequence of scissile link probe MRC064 (HL).

XX

KW Hybridisation; probe; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN EP227976-A.

XX

PD 08-JUL-1987.

XX

PF 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.

XX

PR 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.

XX

PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

XX

PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;

XX

DR WPI; 1987-186567/27.

XX

PT Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences linked by a scissile linkage.

PT

XX Example; p29; 46pp; English.

PS

XX The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1-----S-----NA2)n. NA1 and NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile linkage; n= 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolysable Linkage to Solid Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a heterogeneous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)

CC

XX Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;

Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1673

Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 12

AAN92243/c

ID AAN92243 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX

AC AAN92243;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)

DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)

XX

DE SS probe MRC064.

XX

KW Probe MRC064; solid support; ribonuclease.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1. .12

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."

FT misc_feature 13. .20

FT /*tag= b

FT /note= "ribonucleotides."

FT misc_feature 21. .30

FT FT /*tag= C
FT PN /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX W08910415-A.
XX PD 02-NOV-1989.
XX PF 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX PI Duck P, Bender R;
XX DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX PT Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
PT nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX PF Probe MRCO64 is bound by a hydrolysable linkage to a solid support at its
CC 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
CC nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
CC form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
CC results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
CC identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
CC can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
CC system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
CC be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
CC RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db |||||||||||||||||||||
30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 13
AAQ36302/c
ID AAQ36302 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX AC AAQ36302;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX GST3anti, for GSTpi gene target sequence.
XX KW Glutathione-s-transferase pi; cancer; drug resistance; chemotherapy;
KW sensitisation; triplex; target; duplex; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5176996-A.
XX PD 05-JAN-1993.
XX PF 22-DEC-1989; 89US-00453532.
XX PR 20-DEC-1988; 88US-00287359.
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX GST3anti, for GSTpi gene target sequence.
XX KW Glutathione-s-transferase pi; cancer; drug resistance; chemotherapy;
KW sensitisation; triplex; target; duplex; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5176996-A.
XX PD 05-JAN-1993.
XX PF 22-DEC-1989; 89US-00453532.
XX PR 20-DEC-1988; 88US-00287359.
XX XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX PI Hogan ME, Kessler DJ;
XX

DR WPI; 1993-035718/04.
XX Synthetic oligo-nucleotide(s), prodn. useful e.g. for HIV-1 inhibition -
PT which bind to target sequence in duplex DNA forming colinear triplex by
PT binding to major groove.
XX Example 8; Col 27; 29pp; English.
XX Overexpression of the enzyme glutathione-s-transferase pi has been
CC implicated as being responsible for the broad range drug resistance which
CC develops in a variety of cancers. Expression of the gene may be prevented
CC by the formation of a triplex between the duplex target DNA sequence and
CC an anti parallel or parallel synthetic oligonucleotide. A suitable target
CC sequence is that from base -499 to -410 of GSTpi, an unusual repetitive
CC DNA segment within the control domain. Oligonucleotides targetted against
CC this sequence will repress GSTpi transcription. See also AAQ36219-362.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db |||||||||||||||||||||
30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 14
AAQ36301/c
ID AAQ36301 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX AC AAQ36301;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX GST3par, for GSTpi gene target sequence.
XX KW Glutathione-s-transferase pi; cancer; drug resistance; chemotherapy;
KW sensitisation; triplex; target; duplex; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5176996-A.
XX PD 05-JAN-1993.
XX PF 22-DEC-1989; 89US-00453532.
XX PR 20-DEC-1988; 88US-00287359.
XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX PI Hogan ME, Kessler DJ;
XX WPI; 1993-035718/04.
XX Synthetic oligo-nucleotide(s), prodn. useful e.g. for HIV-1 inhibition -
PT which bind to target sequence in duplex DNA forming colinear triplex by
PT binding to major groove.
XX Example 8; Col 27; 29pp; English.
XX Overexpression of the enzyme glutathione-s-transferase pi has been
CC implicated as being responsible for the broad range drug resistance which
CC develops in a variety of cancers. Expression of the gene may be prevented
CC by the formation of a triplex between the duplex target DNA sequence and
CC an anti parallel or parallel synthetic oligonucleotide. A suitable target
CC sequence is that from base -499 to -410 of GSTpi, an unusual repetitive
CC DNA segment within the control domain. Oligonucleotides targetted against
CC this sequence will repress GSTpi transcription. See also AAQ36219-362.
CC


```
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 15
AAX57020/c
ID AAX57020 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAX57020;
XX
DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE W09923258 oligonucleotide primer 2.
XX
KW Visual; nucleic acid detection; target; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW agglutination; bridging molecule; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09923258-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US023267.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063969P.
XX
PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
XX
PI Weisburg WG, Stull PD, Reshatoff MR;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-326994/27.
XX
PT Optical detection of hybridization complexes for specific target nucleic
PT acid sequences.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 40; 46pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for the visual detection of
CC target nucleic acid presence in a sample. A preferred target is a
CC Mycobacterium complex nucleic acid sequence. The detection method uses
CC visual detection of a change in the hybridization without aid of
CC instrumentation. Multiple copies of a target nucleic acid sequence are
CC mixed with first and second detectable probes under hybridizing
CC conditions favouring particle agglutination via a bridging molecule
CC allowing for visual detection of the target nucleic acid sequence. The
CC bridging molecule enhances or inhibits formation of a hybridization
CC complex
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 16
AAF99889
ID AAF99889 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AAF99889;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #1005.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W0200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 60; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 30 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 17
AAF99888/c
ID AAF99888 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAF99888;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #1004.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
```

KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
PT
XX
PS Example 6; Page 60; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 18
ABK10416
ID ABK10416 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABK10416;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic primer sequence 5'-A30-3'.
XX
KW ss; 5'-A30-3'; double stranded DNA generation; promiscuous base;
KW target molecule; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6326143-B1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00083123.

XX 22-NOV-1996; 96WO-EP005149.
XX (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX
XX Orum H, Seeger C;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-214947/27.
DR
XX
PT Determining an analyte in a sample, for generating multiple double
PT stranded nucleic acids, comprises employing a single primer sequence with
PT a nucleobase sequence having affinity to the sequence contained in a
XX target nucleic acid.
PS
XX Example 1; Col 14; 25pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to determining an analyte in a sample comprising
CC (a) providing a target nucleic acid comprising a region A, a nucleobase
CC sequence B, and a sequence I linked to the 5' terminus of the nucleobase
CC sequence B, where the nucleobase sequence B is not specific for the
CC analyte, and the region A specifically binds to the analyte, (b) binding
CC the target nucleic acid to the analyte, separating the analyte bound to
CC the target nucleic acid from the remaining part of the sample, (d)
CC hybridising a primer to the target nucleic acid, where the primer
CC comprises a nucleobase sequence B', and the nucleobase sequence B'
CC hybridises to the nucleobase sequence B, (e) elongating the hybridised
CC primer to produce an elongation product E using the target nucleic acid
CC as a template and using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the
CC nucleotides contain at least one promiscuous base which is capable of
CC base pairing with each of adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine, (f)
CC separating the target nucleic acid from the elongation product E, (g)
CC hybridising a further primer which comprises the nucleobase sequence B'
CC to the elongation product E, where the elongation product E is capable of
CC acting as a template for the elongation of the further primer, (h)
CC elongating the hybridised further primer of step (g) to produce an
CC elongation product E' using the elongation product E as a template and
CC using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the nucleotides contain at
CC least one promiscuous base, (i) separating the elongation product E from
CC the elongation product E', (j) hybridising a further primer comprising a
CC nucleobase sequence B' to the target nucleic acid or the elongation
CC product E, (k) elongating the further primer of step (j) to produce
CC another elongation product E using the target nucleic acid or elongation
CC product E as a template and using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the
CC nucleotides contain at least one promiscuous base, (l) separating product
CC E of step (k) from the target nucleic acid or elongation product E, (m)
CC optionally repeating steps (g) - (l) a sufficient number of times to
CC generate a desired amount of double stranded nucleic acids and (n)
CC determining the elongation product E and/or elongation product E' as a
CC measure of the presence or amount of the analyte, where the lengths of
CC the sequence I and the nucleobase sequence B are chosen such that, when
CC the further primer hybridises to the elongation product E in step (g),
CC the further primer spans a sequence formed by elongation of the
CC hybridised primer of step (e) and overlaps at least a part of the 3'
CC region of the hybridized primer of step (e) by an overlap length. The
CC method is useful determining an analyte in a sample. In particular, the
CC method is useful for generating multiple double stranded nucleic acids.
CC The present sequence is a primer molecule used to exemplify the method of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 30 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 19
ABK10412/C
ID ABK10412 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AC ABK10412;
XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Synthetic primer sequence 5'-T30-3'.
XX KW ss; 5'-T30-3'; double stranded DNA generation; promiscuous base;
XX KW target molecule; primer.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6326143-B1.
XX PD 04-DEC-2001.
XX PF 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00083123.
XX PR 22-NOV-1996; 96WO-EP005149.
XX PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX PI Orum H, Seeger C;
XX DR WPI; 2002-214947/27.
XX PT Determining an analyte in a sample, for generating multiple double
XX PT stranded nucleic acids, comprises employing a single primer sequence with
XX PT a nucleobase sequence having affinity to the sequence contained in a
XX PT target nucleic acid.
XX PS Example 1; Col 14; 25pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to determining an analyte in a sample comprising
XX CC (a) providing a target nucleic acid comprising a region A, a nucleobase
XX CC sequence B, and a sequence I linked to the 5' terminus of the nucleobase
XX CC sequence B, where the nucleobase sequence B is not specific for the
XX CC analyte, and the region A specifically binds to the analyte, (b) binding
XX CC the target nucleic acid to the analyte, separating the analyte bound to
XX CC the target nucleic acid from the remaining part of the sample, (d)
XX CC hybridising a primer to the target nucleic acid, where the primer
XX CC comprises a nucleobase sequence B', and the nucleobase sequence B'
XX CC hybridises to the nucleobase sequence B, (e) elongating the hybridised
XX CC primer to produce an elongation product E using the target nucleic acid
XX CC as a template and using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the
XX CC nucleotides contain at least one promiscuous base which is capable of
XX CC base pairing with each of adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine, (f)
XX CC separating the target nucleic acid from the elongation product E, (g)
XX CC hybridising a further primer which comprises the nucleobase sequence B'
XX CC to the elongation product E, where the elongation product E is capable of
XX CC acting as a template for the elongation of the further primer, (h)
XX CC elongating the hybridised further primer of step (g) to produce an
XX CC elongation product E' using the elongation product E as a template and
XX CC using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the nucleotides contain at
XX CC least one promiscuous base, (i) separating the elongation product E from
XX CC the elongation product E', (j) hybridising a further primer comprising a
XX CC nucleobase sequence B' to the target nucleic acid or the elongation
XX CC product E, (k) elongating the further primer of step (j) to produce
XX CC another elongation product E using the target nucleic acid or elongation
XX CC product E as a template and using nucleotides, where at least 30 % of the
XX CC nucleotides contain at least one promiscuous base, (l) separating product
XX CC E of step (k) from the target nucleic acid or elongation product E, (m)
XX CC optionally repeating steps (g) - (l) a sufficient number of times to
XX CC determine a desired amount of double stranded nucleic acids and (n)
XX CC determining the elongation product E and/or elongation product E' as a
XX CC measure of the presence or amount of the analyte, where the lengths of
XX CC the sequence I and the nucleobase sequence B are chosen such that, when
XX CC the further primer hybridises to the elongation product E in step (g),
XX CC the further primer spans a sequence formed by elongation of the
XX CC hybridised primer of step (e) and overlaps at least a part of the 3'
XX CC region of the hybridized primer of step (e) by an overlap length. The
XX CC method is useful for determining an analyte in a sample. In particular, the
XX CC method is useful for generating multiple double stranded nucleic acids.

CC The present sequence is a primer molecule used to exemplify the method of
CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 20
ABK70490/c
ID ABK70490 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX AC ABK70490;
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE In-situ analysis synthetic probe #58.
XX KW Human; oligonucleotide label-domain; CMV; cytomegalovirus; EBV;
XX KW Epstein-Barr virus; lambda-immunoglobulin light chain; hapten;
XX KW kappa-immunoglobulin light chain; repetitive Alu sequence; EBER;
XX KW Epstein-Barr early RNA; probe; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200222874-A2.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 06-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028014.
XX PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0233177P.
XX PA (VENT-) VENTANA MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC.
XX PI Utermohlen JG, Connaughton J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-371972/40.
XX PT Novel oligonucleotide label-domain for incorporation into oligonucleotide
XX PT probes useful for detecting or localizing nucleic acid target genes
XX PT within a cell or tissue sample.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 69; 71pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a new oligonucleotide label-domain
XX CC comprising the sequence (CTATTT)n and its complement (AAAAATAG)n, where
XX CC n is 1. The probe sets of the invention are useful for detecting kappa or
XX CC lambda-immunoglobulin light chain mRNA or corresponding heteronuclear
XX CC RNA, CMV (cytomegalovirus) immediate early RNA, EBV (Epstein-Barr virus)
XX CC early RNA 1 and RNA 2, and human Alu repetitive satellite genomic
XX CC sequences. The invention is a useful generic sequence for incorporation
XX CC into oligonucleotide probes for detecting gene-specific sequences within
XX CC cells or tissue samples in situ hybridisation analysis and for
XX CC attaching a label to immunoglobulins or other proteins for detecting
XX CC haptens and antigens in immunohistochemical analyses. The present nucleic
XX CC acid sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70376-ABK70501) of
XX CC oligonucleotide probes that were used in the invention for detecting or
XX CC localising a plurality nucleic acid target gene or antigen within a cell
XX CC or tissue sample
XX SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 21
ABS53961/c
ID ABS53961 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABS53961;
XX
DT 26-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Method of measuring nucleic acid related oligonucleotide dT30mer.
XX
KW Fluorescent intercalative dye; nucleic acid detection; gene diagnosis;
KW clinical diagnostics; Stokes shift; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1223226-A2.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 11-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000723.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00003432.
XX
PA (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP.
XX
PI Tokunaga T, Ishiguro T, Horie R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-645688/70.
XX
PT Fluorescent dye or its salt, hydrate, solvate or stereoisomer for nucleic
PT acid probe for measuring nucleic acid(s) containing specific nucleic acid
PT sequence in sample, has specific formula.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 33; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a novel fluorescent dye and method of detecting
CC nucleic acid. The dye and method are useful for nucleic acid probes for
CC measuring nucleic acid(s) containing a specific nucleic acid sequence in
CC a sample, and for qualitative/quantitative assay of target RNA containing
CC specific base sequence anticipated in gene mixture. The assay is useful
CC in gene diagnosis and other areas of clinical diagnostics and in
CC identification/quantification microorganisms in biological samples such
CC as serum, plasma and urine, microbially contaminated samples from food,
CC rooms, soil, rivers and sea. The fluorescent intercalative dye shows a
CC large fluorescent enhancement upon intercalation into double-stranded
CC nucleic acid, and shows a great difference between excitation and
CC emission wavelengths (has a large Stokes shift) and does not have a
CC fluorescent spectrum that overlaps with those of conventionally known
CC fluorescent intercalation dyes. Viruses, microbial RNAs, specific
CC sequences in one RNA, are detected or quantified in a short time, hence
CC the detection method is applicable to clinical diagnosis which requires
CC high reliability. Amplification and extraction efficiencies of the target
CC nucleic acid, are checked. This sequence represents a synthetic DNA used
CC as the target in an assay to detect double stranded DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 30 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 22
AAN70278/c

ID AAN70278 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAN70278;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of scissile link probe MRC068 (HL).
XX
KW Hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP227976-A.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1987.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.
XX
PR 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.
XX
PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;
XX
DR WPI; 1987-186567/27.
XX
PT Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences
PT linked by a scissile linkage.
XX
PS Example; p29; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1----S----NA2)n. NA1 and
CC NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile
CC linkage; n= 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA
CC or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL
CC (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolysable Linkage to Solid
CC Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a
CC heterogeneous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the
CC examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine
CC suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing
CC OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 32 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 23
AAN92244/c
ID AAN92244 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAN92244;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
XX
DE SS probe MRC068.
XX
KW Probe MRC068; solid support; ribonuclease.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key misc_feature 1..14 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a


```
FT misc_feature /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT 15. .22
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT 23. .32
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX WO8910415-A.
XX 02-NOV-1989.
XX 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX Duck P, Bender R;
XX WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX
XX Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
XX nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX
XX Probe MRCO68 is bound by a hydrolysable linkage to a solid support at its
XX 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
XX nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
XX form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
XX results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
XX identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
XX can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
XX system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
XX be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
XX RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 32 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 24
ADC33445/c
ID ADC33445 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC ADC33445;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Template oligonucleotide #SEQ ID 2.
XX
XX Binding; tandem repeat; label; analyte detection; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003072721-A2.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005301.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359223P.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379360P.
XX
```

```
PA (DISC-) DISCOVERX INC.
XX
PI Wu M, Ullman E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712717/67.
XX
XX Detecting a label comprising employing (as the label) a reagent having a
XX 3' extendable terminus hybridized to a tandem repeat template in
XX combination with a DNA polymerase and dNTPs necessary for repetitively
XX replicating the tandem repeat.
XX
XX Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 38pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for detecting a label, comprising
XX employing (as the label) a reagent having a 3' extendable terminus
XX hybridised to a tandem repeat template in combination with a DNA
XX polymerase and dNTPs necessary for repetitively replicating the tandem
XX repeat. The method involves detecting a binding event between the first and
XX second binding members, employing a label to determine the occurrence of
XX the binding event. The tandem repeating units are polyT. The method of
XX the invention is useful in detecting an analyte using repetitive
XX extension along a tandem repeat. The extended nucleic acid may be used
XX for detecting a moiety, particularly involved in a binding event
XX employing a reagent. The current sequence represents a template member
XX oligonucleotide containing a polyT tandem repeat that binds to the
XX extendable oligonucleotide given in ADC33444.
XX
XX Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 32 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 32 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 25
AAF29153/c
ID AAF29153 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAF29153;
XX
XX 04-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer SEQ ID 24 used to amplify SRSV specific cDNA.
XX
XX Small round structured virus; SRSV; food poisoning; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Small round structured virus.
XX
XX WO200079280-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000WO-JP004095.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99JP-00175928.
XX
XX (NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
XX (DENK-) DENKA SEIKEN KK.
XX
XX Takeda N, Natori K, Miyamura T, Kamata K, Sato T, Sato S;
XX WPI; 2001-080848/09.
XX
XX Kit for the detection and typing of small round-structured virus (SRSV)
XX strains for investigation of food poisoning outbreaks, contains
XX antibodies.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 75; 84pp; Japanese.
XX
```


CC This invention relates to a kit for the detection and typing of small
CC round structured virus (SRSV) strains. The kit contains antibodies
CC directed against peptides represented in sequences AAB49700 - AAB49710,
CC which are each SRSV strain specific. Polynucleotide sequences AAF20141 -
CC AAF20151 represent cDNA encoding the strain specific proteins. The kit is
CC used for detecting and typing strains of SRSV in order to prevent the
CC spread of infection and to examine the epidemiology of outbreaks. PCR
CC primers AAF29152 - AAF29163 are used to amplify SRSV strain specific cDNA
CC sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 33 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.8; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 33 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 26

ABX12469/c
ID ABX12469 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX ABX12469;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Cocksackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain VD2921, PCR primer dt26V.

KW Cocksackie virus strain VD2921; diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4; CBV-4;
KW strain VD2921; VP1; VP2; VP3; VP4; P2A; P2B; P2C; P3A; P3B; P3C; P3D;
KW diabetes; diabetogenic enterovirus; beta cell loss; blindness;
KW renal failure; leg amputation; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Cocksackievirus.

XX WO2002103060-A2.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-IB003278.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001SE-00002198.

XX (INNO-) INNOVENTUS PROJECT AB.

XX Tuvemo HT, Frisk GE, Yin H;

XX WPI; 2003-278229/27.

XX Polymerase chain reaction and primers for detecting nucleic acids from
PT the diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4 strain VD2921.

XX Example 5; Page 44; 79pp; English.

XX The invention describes a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and primers for
CC detecting nucleic acids from the diabetogenic coxsackie B virus-4 (CBV-4)
CC strain VD2921, (particularly VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, P2A, P2B, P2C, P3A, P3B,
CC P3C and P3D nucleic acids). The methods and primers are used for the
CC detection of CBV-4 strain VD2921 which is associated with diabetes
CC (diabetogenic enterovirus). Early detection of the diabetes e.g.
CC detection of diabetogenic enteroviral RNA in peripheral mononuclear
CC cells, can improve prognosis by allowing treatment e.g. with antiviral
CC drugs, to prevent further loss of beta cells and severe long term
CC consequences of diabetes including blindness, renal failure and leg
CC amputations. This sequence represents a primer used to determine the
CC genomic structure of diabetogenic coxsackie B virus 4 (CBV-4) strain
CC VD2921

XX Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 27

AAN70276/c
ID AAN70276 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAN70276;

DT 03-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)

XX Sequence of scissile link probe MRC060 (HL).

XX Hybridisation; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP227976-A.

XX 08-JUL-1987.

XX 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.

XX 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.

XX (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;

XX WPI; 1987-186567/27.

XX Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences
PT linked by a scissile linkage.

XX Example; p29; 46pp; English.

XX The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1-----S-----NA2)n. NA1 and
CC NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile
CC linkage; n= 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA
CC or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL
CC (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolysable Linkage to Solid
CC Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a
CC heterogenous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the
CC examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine
CC suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing
CC OS field.)

XX Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 28

AAN70275/c

ID AAN70275 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAN70275;

XX 03-OCT-2002 (revised)

DT 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)

XX DE Sequence of scissile link probe MRC059 (HL).

XX KW Hybridisation; probe; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP227976-A.

XX PD 08-JUL-1987.

XX PF 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.

XX PR 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.

XX PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

XX PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;

XX DR WPI; 1987-186567/27.

XX PT Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences linked by a scissile linkage.

XX PS Example; p29; 46pp; English.

XX CC The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1----S---NA2)n. NA1 and NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile linkage; n= 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolysable Linkage to Solid Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a heterogenous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 29
AAN92241/c
ID AAN92241 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
AC AAN92241;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
XX SS probe MRC059.
DE Probe MRC059; solid support; ribonuclease.
XX Synthetic.
KW Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1. .10
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT 11. .14
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT 15. .26
FT /tag= c

FT XX /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."

PN WO8910415-A.

XX 02-NOV-1989.

XX 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.

XX PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.

XX PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

XX PI Duck P, Bender R;

XX DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.

XX PT Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.

XX CC Probe MRC059 is bound by a hydrolysable linkage to a solid support at its 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid; nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)

XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 30
AAN92242/c
ID AAN92242 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AAN92242;
AC AAN92242;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
XX SS probe MRCO60.
DE Probe MRCO60; solid support; ribonuclease.
XX Synthetic.
OS Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1. .12
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT 13. .16
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT 17. .26
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX WO8910415-A.
PN
XX

PD 02-NOV-1989.
XX
PF 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
PI Duck P, Bender R;
XX
DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX
PT Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
PT nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC Probe MRC060 is bound by a hydrolysable linkage to a solid support at its
CC 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
CC nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
CC form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
CC results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
CC identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
CC can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
CC system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
CC be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
CC RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db |||||||||||||||||||
26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 31
AAF77536/c
ID AAF77536 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAF77536;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE CDNA library production method related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 5.
XX
KW CDNA library production; SCLA; gene chip technology;
KW differential screening; pathological diagnosis; genetic identification;
KW single-cell cDNA library amplification; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6197554-B1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00197951.
XX
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00197951.
XX
PA (LINS/) LIN S.
PA (CHUO/) CHUONG C.
PA (YING/) YING S.
XX
PI Lin S, Chuong C, Ying S;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-243448/25.
XX
PT Generating a complete full-length cDNA library from single cells for use

PT in gene chip technology, involves reverse transcribing intracellular
PT mRNAs, adding polynucleotide tail and amplifying formed cDNAs.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 11-12; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of producing full-length cDNA
CC libraries from single cells, designated single-cell cDNA library
CC amplification (SCLA). The method is useful in gene chip technology,
CC differential screening, pathological diagnosis, physiological prognosis
CC and genetic identification. No further information about this sequence is
CC given in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db |||||||||||||||||||
26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 32
AAF23526/c
ID AAF23526 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAF23526;
XX
DT 22-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #4.
XX
KW Primer; mRNA; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200075356-A1.
XX
PD 14-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012461.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012461.
XX
PA (LINS/) LIN S.
PA (YING/) YING S.
PA (CHUO/) CHUONG C.
PA (WIDE/) WIDELITZ R B.
XX
PI Lin S, Ying S, Chuong C, Widelitz RB;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061734/07.
XX
PT Generating amplified messenger RNA sequences from single cells, involves
PT cycling steps of reverse transcription, denaturation, double-stranded DNA
PT sequences and in vitro transcription.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to generating amplified messenger RNAs with
CC polymerase reaction activity, comprising cycling steps of reverse
CC transcription, denaturation, double-stranded cDNA synthesis and in vitro
CC transcription. The invention is used for generating amplified mRNAs from
CC limited mRNAs from single cells
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669

Db 26 ||||| 1
AAAAA 1

RESULT 33
AAI73048/c
ID AAI73048 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAI73048;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Scaffold oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Molecular scaffold; fluorophore; fluorescence; energy transfer;
KW emission wavelength; excitation wavelength; multiple; single nucleotide;
KW polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200222883-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 11-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028967.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658077.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309156P.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
PI Ju J, Li Z, Tong A, Russo JJ;
XX WPI; 2002-575158/61.
DR
XX
PT Composition of matter useful for multi-component analyses, comprises
PT multiple fluorophores bound to molecular scaffold at preset positions to
PT permit fluorescence energy transfer between two fluorophores.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 43; 113pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a molecular scaffold which may be used in a
CC composition of matter comprising multiple fluorophores. The fluorophores
CC are bound to the molecular scaffold at separate predetermined positions,
CC to permit fluorescence energy transfer between two fluorophores. The
CC fluorophores are characterized by maximum emission wavelength of one
CC being greater than the minimum excitation wavelength of the other. The
CC composition is useful for determining whether a preselected nucleotide
CC residue is present at a predetermined position within a nucleic acid. It
CC is also useful in multicomponent analysis including multiplex biological
CC analysis, and identifying multiple single nucleotide polymorphisms. The
CC presence of a number of given nucleotide residues is determined
CC simultaneously by the composition of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA 1668
||| 1
26 GAAAAA 1

Db
RESULT 34
ABK66659
ID ABK66659 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABK66659;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human gene specific PCR primer #747.
XX
KW Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6352829-B1.
XX
PD 05-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
PI Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Bibilashvili R;
XX WPI; 2002-314699/35.
DR
XX
PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 747; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or sub-tissue types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1>
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCGGATGAAGGACCAGTGTGACAAG 959
||| 1
Db 1 TCGGATGAAGGACCAGTGTGACAAG 26

RESULT 35
AAS20672/c
ID AAS20672 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAS20672;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zalphall Ligand sequencing primer ZC7764b.
XX
KW Cytokine; zalphall Ligand; zalphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;
KW natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;

KW B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system;
KW immunostimulant; cytostatic; human; sequencing primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6307024-B1.
PN
XX 23-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-040208/05.
XX
PT New zalphall1 ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
PT of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
PT antigenic response.
XX
PS Example 7; Col 139; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
CC zalphall1 Ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
CC gives the sequence for the zalphall1 receptor and the polynucleotide
CC encoding it. The zalphall1 Ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
CC natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
CC cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
CC anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
CC reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IgM antibodies. The
CC zalphall1 Ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
CC bind to zalphall1 Ligand epitopes. The zalphall1 Ligand polynucleotides can
CC be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalphall1 Ligand gene,
CC and in gene therapy. Zalphall1 Ligand may also be used to identify
CC inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
CC responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
CC activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
CC a sequencing primer used to sequence cDNA clones in the isolation of
CC human zalphall1 Ligand
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 36
AAD43853/c
ID AAD43853 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAD43853;
XX
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #2 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Single stranded polynucleotide tag; cleavage agent; gene expression;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX

PN WO200259357-A2.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 24-JAN-2002; 2002WO-DK0000052.
XX
PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001DK-00000126.
PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267704P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMIC EXPRESSION APS.
XX
PI Pedersen ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-636542/68.
XX
PT Obtaining single stranded polynucleotide tags from a biological sample,
PT for analyzing gene expression or diagnosing clinical conditions,
PT comprises employing nicking endonucleases that cleave complementary
PT strands.
XX
PS Example; Page 294; 302pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for obtaining a single stranded
CC polynucleotide tag from a biological sample by cleaving one of the
CC complementary strands of a double stranded polynucleotide with a cleavage
CC agent capable of recognising a double stranded polynucleotide comprising
CC complementary strands and cleaving only one of the strands of the
CC polynucleotide in the process of generating a single stranded
CC polynucleotide tag. The method is useful for separating, analysing,
CC quantifying or obtaining single stranded polynucleotides comprising tags
CC originating partly, and preferably wholly from a source of DNA and/or RNA
CC in a sample comprising biological cells. The method is particularly for
CC analysing gene expression (expression profiling or differential gene
CC expression), or in diagnosing clinical conditions. The present sequence
CC is a primer used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 37
ABX93461/c
ID ABX93461 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABX93461;
XX
DT 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE LSI47-specific polynucleotide sequencing related universal primer #1.
XX
KW LSI47; cancer; lung cancer; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss; sequencing;
KW primer; EST clone; expressed sequence tag clone.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002188114-A1.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1998; 98US-00092296.
XX
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048810P.
XX
PA (BILL/) BILLINGEL P.
PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.

PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
XX (STRO/) STROUPE S.
PI Billengel P, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Klass MR;
PI Russell JC, Stroupe S;
DR WPI; 2003-341045/32.
XX
PT New LS147 polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT e.g., lung cancer.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 39; 47pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a purified polypeptide or its fragment derived
CC from the LS147 gene capable of selectively hybridizing to the nucleic
CC acid of the gene and has at least 50% identity with the polynucleotide.
CC The LS147 polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating
CC cancer, e.g. lung cancer using gene therapy. This sequence represents a
CC universal primer used to sequence LS147 expressed sequence tag (EST)-
CC clones
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 38
ABZ24784/c
ID ABZ24784 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABZ24784;
XX
DT 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligodeoxynucleic acid molecule ODN 24.
XX
KW Immunostimulant; oligodeoxynucleic acid; ODN; vaccine; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..26
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "thiophosphate backbone"
XX
PN WO200295027-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 17-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP005448.
XX
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001AT-00000805.
XX
PA (INTE-) INTERCELL BIOMEDIZINISCHE FORSCHUNGS.
PA (CIST-) CISTEM BIOTECHNOLOGIES GMBH.
XX
PI Lingnau K, Schellack C, Schmidt W;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-183880/18.
XX
PT New oligodeoxynucleic acid molecules useful for the preparation of
PT vaccine.
XX

PS Example 8; Page 32; 57pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a thiosubstituted oligodeoxynucleic acid
CC (ODN) molecule, ODN 24, including deoxyuridine monophosphates. The
CC invention is based on the discovery that ODNs containing deoxyuridine
CC residues (U-ODNs) have an immunostimulatory effect comparable to, or in
CC many instances greater than, ODNs containing CpG motifs, producing higher
CC numbers of specific T cells to a given antigen. The U-ODNs do not induce
CC the systemic production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and, in contrast to
CC CpG ODNs, are not dependent on a specific motif or a palindromic
CC sequence. Use of a U-ODN for the preparation of a vaccine is claimed.
CC Combining the U-ODN with an antigen strongly increases the potential of
CC the antigen to raise the protection/immune response of a vaccinated
CC individual. An example of the invention demonstrated the generation of a
CC specific immune response against a melanoma-derived peptide (see
CC ABP58360) by injection of mice with the peptide in combination with ODN
CC 24
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 25 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 39
ACA62282/c
ID ACA62282 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ACA62282;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo (dT) primer #1.
XX
KW ss; PCR; primer; antisense therapy; mRNA expression profile;
KW promoter containing primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003022318-A1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949305.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-00494212.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICLONE INC.
XX
PI Lin S, Ying S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-479488/45.
XX
PT Improved polymerase thermocycling reaction for nucleic acid
PT amplification, by thermal cycling of promoter-linked nucleic acid
PT template synthesis and in vitro transcriptional amplification of nucleic
PT acid sequences.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 14; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an improved polymerase thermocycling reaction
CC (M1) for linear amplification of nucleic acid sequences, involves
CC denaturing a number of nucleic acid templates (I), combining the
CC denatured (I) with a promoter-containing primer (P1), a primer (P2), a
CC number of deoxynucleotide triphosphates and ribonucleotide triphosphates,
CC a reverse transcription enzyme, a DNA-dependent DNA polymerase and RNA
CC polymerase, contacting P1 with (I) to generate a number of promoter-
CC containing templates, denaturing the promoter-containing templates,

CC contacting P2 with the denatured promoter-containing templates to
CC generate a number of promoter-containing double-stranded DNA templates,
CC where the double-stranded nucleic acid templates are flanked by P1 in one
CC end and P2 in the other end of the other orientation, transcribing the
CC promoter-containing double-stranded DNA templates to form a number of
CC amplified RNA sequences, including the primer region of the promoter-
CC containing double-stranded DNA templates, contacting the amplified RNA
CC sequences with P2 to form a number of cDNAs and a number of DNA-RNA
CC hybrid templates, and denaturing the DNA-RNA hybrid templates. The method
CC is useful for improved polymerase thermocycling reaction for linear
CC amplification of nucleic acid sequences, and thus for producing mRNA
CC expression profile of a cell by M1 to generate multiple copies of the
CC mRNA. M1 is also useful for determining aberrant protein production of
CC cells in a diseased state, by generating an expression profile by the
CC above method, of cells in both normal and diseased states, comparing the
CC expression profile of the cells in the normal and diseased states,
CC determining the differences in mRNA composition of the cell(s) in the
CC diseased state, isolating the mRNA sequences of cell(s) in the diseased
CC state that differ from mRNA in cell(s) in non-diseased state, amplifying
CC the isolated mRNA by M1, and determining aberrant protein function of the
CC protein coded for by the isolated mRNA. M1 is also useful for treating a
CC cell in a diseased state caused by aberrant protein production, by
CC determining protein expression of a cell in a diseased state, determining
CC the mRNA sequence for the aberrant proteins, synthesising an antisense
CC sequence of the mRNA, amplifying the antisense mRNA sequences by M1, and
CC delivering a pharmaceutically effective dosage of a composition
CC comprising the anti-sense mRNA and a compatible lipid based biological
CC carrier. M1 is also useful for predicting the efficacy of a proposed drug
CC targeted against an aberrant protein, by determining aberrant protein
CC production of cell in a diseased state by the above method, amplifying
CC the aberrant protein by M1 and using recombinant techniques to determine
CC the effect of proposed drug on the aberrant protein. M1 is also useful
CC for differential screening of tissue-specific gene expression at a
CC cellular level, for preparing labeled RNA/DNA probes for a gene chip
CC technology, and for determining the efficacy of a drug regimen against a
CC gene or its cDNAs. The present sequence is an Oligo (dT) primer used to
CC produce second strand cDNA in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 40
ADH44609/C
ID ADH44609 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC ADH44609;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cDNA encoding Zalphall sequencing primer #3.
XX
KW Human; ss; Zalphall ligand; Zalphall receptor; immune response;
KW tumour progression; metastasis; tumour stasis; haematopoietic tumour;
KW lymphoma; B cell tumour; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; myasthenia gravis; diabetes; infectious disease;
KW immunocompromised patient; HIV infection; vaccine; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6605272-B2.
XX
PD 12-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923246.
XX

PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
PA Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX WPI; 2003-895283/82.
DR Stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
XX pathogen, useful for enhancing anti-tumor activity resulting in reduced
PT tumor progression or metastasis, comprises administering zalphall ligand
PT polypeptide.
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 39; 103pp; English.
PS The invention relates to stimulating an immune response in a mammal
XX exposed to an antigen or pathogen comprises administering a composition
CC comprising mature zalphall ligand polypeptide comprising residues 32-162
CC of ADH44572 in a pharmaceutical vehicle. Also included are stimulating an
CC immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or pathogen
CC (comprising: (a) determining (in)directly the level of antigen or
CC pathogen present in the mammal; (b) administering a composition
CC comprising zalphall ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c)
CC determining (in)directly the level of antigen or pathogen in the mammal;
CC and (d) comparing the antigen or pathogen level in (a) with (b), where a
CC change in the level indicates stimulation of immune response), and
CC stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
CC pathogen (comprising: (a) determining a level of antigen- or pathogen-
CC specific antibody; (b) administering a composition comprising zalphall
CC ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c) determining a post
CC administration level of the antigen- or pathogen-specific antibody; and
CC (d) comparing the level of the antibody in (a) with (b), where an
CC increase in the antibody level indicates stimulation of immune response).
CC The method is useful for stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC exposed to an antigen or pathogen, and for enhancing anti-tumour activity
CC resulting in a reduction in tumour progression, decrease in metastasis,
CC or tumour stasis. The tumour may be a haematopoietic tumour, a lymphoma
CC or a B cell tumour. The zalphall ligand is useful for treating a wide
CC range of diseases arising from defects in the immune system, e.g.
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, or
CC diabetes, for boosting immunity to infectious diseases, treating
CC immunocompromised patients, such as HIV+ patients and in improving
CC vaccines. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 41
ADI00945/C
ID ADI00945 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ADI00945;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Sequencing primer SEQ 39 used to analyse human zalphall ligand clone DNA.
XX zalphall ligand; immunity; infectious disease; immunocompromised patient;
KW HIV; vaccine; human; ss; PCR; primer.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2003125524-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-NOV-2002; 2002US-00295723.
 XX
 PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
 XX
 PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
 PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-811003/76.
 XX
 PT New zalphall1 ligand polypeptides, useful for boosting immunity to
 PT infectious diseases, and treating immunocompromised patients, such as
 PT human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients, or in improving vaccines.
 XX
 PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 39; 113pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated zalphall1 ligand polypeptide.
 CC The polypeptide of the invention may be useful for boosting immunity to
 CC infectious diseases and treating immunocompromised patients, such as HIV
 CC patients, as well as in improving vaccines. The current sequence is that
 CC of the PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
 Db 26 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 42
 ADO47862/c
 ID ADO47862 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO47862;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene expression inhibition associated poly(dT)-26mer primer.
 XX
 KW gene expression; gene expredssion inhibition;
 KW eukaryotic cell characteristic; cell division rate; pigmentation; cancer;
 KW microbial infection; viral pathogenic infection;
 KW cancer cell proliferation; poly(dT)-26mer primer; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2004087526-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-2003; 2003US-00393450.
 XX
 PR 12-NOV-2001; 2001US-0351183P.
 PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-00052486.
 XX
 PA (LINS/) LIN S.
 PA (JIHH/) JI H H.
 XX
 PI Lin S, Ji HH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-356242/33.
 XX

PT Composition useful for inhibiting the expression of a targeted gene in a
 PT substrate, and for altering a characteristic of a eukaryote, comprises a
 PT DNA-RNA hybrid.
 XX
 PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a composition (I) for inhibiting the expression of
 CC a targeted gene in a substrate, comprising a DNA-RNA hybrid. (I) is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of the targeted gene in a substrate.
 CC The substrate is a prokaryote such as a viral or bacterial cell, or
 CC eukaryote or the cell of the eukaryote such as a vertebrate. The
 CC eukaryote is a mouse, rat, chimpanzee, preferably a human being. (I) is
 CC useful for altering the characteristics of an eukaryotic cell. The
 CC characteristic is chosen from expression of a protein, cell division rate
 CC and pigmentation. (I) has an effect that lasts at least three days. (I)
 CC is useful to inhibit the expression of messenger RNA in a cell. The
 CC messenger RNA is transcribed from a gene chosen from viral gene,
 CC oncogene, enzyme. (I) is useful for suppressing cancers, by knocking out
 CC cancer related genes, for preventing and treating microbial infections,
 CC preferably reducing viral pathogenic infection and for reducing the
 CC proliferation of cancer cells. This sequence represents a poly(dT)-26mer
 CC primer used in the creation of DNA-RNA hybrids for controlling gene
 CC expression.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
 Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 43
 ADP19768/c
 ID ADP19768 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP19768;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human zalphall1 ligand PCR primer seqid 39.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; zalphall1 ligand; pharmaceutical; cancer; immune response;
 KW melanoma; tumour; solid tumour; haematopoietic tumour; lymphoma; human;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004110932-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00659684.
 XX
 PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
 PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
 PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
 PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
 XX
 PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
 PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-440401/41.
 XX
 PT New zalphall1 ligand polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules, useful for
 PT treating cancer, e.g. melanoma, solid tumor, hematopoietic tumor, or
 PT lymphoma.
 XX


```

Db      27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 46
AAN70274/c
ID AAN70274 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAN70274;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of scissile link probe MRC046 (PL).
XX
KW Hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP227976-A.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1987.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.
XX
PR 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.
XX
PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;
XX
DR WPI; 1987-186567/27.
XX
PT Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences
PT linked by a scissile linkage.
XX
PS Example; p29; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1----S----NA2)n. NA1 and
CC NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile
CC linkage; n= 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA
CC or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL
CC (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolysable Linkage to Solid
CC Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a
CC heterogenous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the
CC examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine
CC suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing
CC OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
    |||||
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 47
AAN92240/c
ID AAN92240 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAN92240;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
XX
DE SS probe MRC046.
XX
KW Probe MRC046; solid support; ribonuclease.
XX

```

```

OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT misc_feature      Location/Qualifiers
FT      1..10
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT      11..16
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT      17..27
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX
PN WO8910415-A.
XX
PD 02-NOV-1989.
XX
PF 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
PI Duck P, Bender R;
XX
DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX
PT Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
PT nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC Probe MRC046 is bound by a permanent linkage to a solid support at its 3'
CC end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
CC nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
CC form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
CC results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
CC identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
CC can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
CC system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
CC be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
CC RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
    |||||
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 48
AAN92247/c
ID AAN92247 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAN92247;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
XX
DE SS probe MRC071.
XX
KW Probe MRC071; solid support; ribonuclease.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT misc_feature      Location/Qualifiers
FT      1..15

```


FT misc_feature /*tag= a
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT 16. .17
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT 18. .27
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX
PN WO8910415-A.
XX
PD 02-NOV-1989.
XX
PF 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
PI Duck P, Bender R;
XX
DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX
XX Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
PT nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC Probe MRCO71 is bound by a hydrolysable linkage to a solid support at its
CC 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
CC nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
CC form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
CC results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
CC identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
CC can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
CC system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
CC be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
CC RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 49
AAQ40854
ID AAQ40854 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAQ40854;
XX
DT 23-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA sequence used in DNA replication method.
XX
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP05103673-A.
XX
PD 27-APR-1993.
XX
PF 26-AUG-1991; 91JP-00240525.
XX
PR 26-AUG-1991; 91JP-00240525.
XX

PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.
XX
DR WPI; 1993-171830/21.
XX
PT Replication of DNA - useful in genetic engineering and medical
PT applications.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The sequence is given in the disclosure to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 27 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 50
AAF99706/c
ID AAF99706 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAF99706;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #822.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a


```
RESULT 53
ACH03245/c
ID ACH03245 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ACH03245;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #880.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003050268-A1.
PN
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
DR
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 32; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 54
ADB37208/c
ID ADB37208 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ADB37208;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #822.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
```

```
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 55
AAA40362/c
ID AAA40362 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAA40362;
XX
DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE pBluescriptSK+ phagemid primer SEQ ID NO: 12.
XX
KW Primer; cloning; ligation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200036088-A1.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030277.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213834.
XX
PA (ROMA/) ROMANTCHIKOV Y.
XX
PI Romantchikov Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-442381/38.
XX
PT Inserting a nucleic acid into a circular vector comprising joining their
PT ends, melting, and reannealing ends at two different concentrations,
PT useful for cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and forming genomic
PT libraries.
```


CC be recovered in readable, nucleic acid form

XX Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 58

AAS00066

ID AAS00066 standard; DNA; 29 BP.

XX

AC AAS00066;

XX

DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Synthetic branched encoding molecule sequence.

XX

KW Addressing element; microarray; protein display;

KW branched encoding molecule; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 9..10

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "AXA, where X is a branching monomer, linked to

FT nucleotide 16 of sequence in AAS00065 via a (Hexaethylene

FT oxide)n linkage"

FT modified_base 30

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Other= Covalently linked to puromycin"

XX

PN WO200116352-A1.

XX

PD 08-MAR-2001.

XX

PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023414.

XX

PR 27-AUG-1999; 99US-0151261P.

XX

PA (PHYL-) PHYLOS INC.

XX

PI Kuimelis RG;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-183261/18.

XX

PT Encoding and sorting in vitro translated proteins, useful for the

PT identification of desired binding partners, comprises attaching a nucleic

PT acid linker to the protein and binding an encoding molecule to the

PT linker.

XX

PS Example 3; Fig 9B; 48pp; English.

XX

CC The sequence represents part of a branched encoding molecule used in

CC methods to hybridise a capture probe to the addressing element of a DNA

CC linker attached to an in vitro translated protein, in order to immobilise

CC the protein to a solid support. The new methods are useful for tagging or

CC encoding in vitro translated proteins with unique and minimal encoding

CC molecules and sorting these molecules onto solid supports. They are also

CC useful for the identification of a desired binding partner. The method

CC allows the use of pre-made sets of universal encoding molecules, such as

CC nucleic acid(s) (analogues). These can be used in conjunction with

CC corresponding universal microarrays or sets of microparticles to create

CC new protein display systems which are flexible, modular, scalable and

CC cost effective. The method allows the use of nucleic acid analogue which

CC are not susceptible to enzymatic incorporation or polymerisation and are

CC superior to conventional DNA/RNA. The proteins can also be labelled with

CC fluorescent groups which can be used to monitor the protein in real time.

CC The absence of RNA is advantageous as they can adopt secondary structures

CC which are difficult to predict and can interfere with hybridisation steps

CC and protein folding/function

XX

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 59

AAH20990

ID AAH20990 standard; DNA; 29 BP.

XX

AC AAH20990;

XX

DT 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE C-myc epitope puromycin linker primer #1.

XX

KW C-myc; epitope; detection; amplification; biomedical diagnosis;

KW environmental monitoring; primer; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO200142494-A2.

XX

PD 14-JUN-2001.

XX

PF 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010336.

XX

PR 10-DEC-1999; 99DE-01059857.

XX

PA (AVET) AVENTIS RES & TECHNOLOGIES GMBH & CO KG.

PI Burgstaller P, Konz D;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-381706/40.

XX

PT System for detecting immobilized analyte, useful e.g. for biomedical

PT diagnosis, has as detection agent specific polypeptide coupled to nucleic

PT acid for signal amplification.

XX

PS Example; Page 6; 12pp; German.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel test system (A) which comprises at least

CC one immobilized analyte (I) on an insoluble carrier and a polypeptide

CC detection agent (II), specific for (I) and conjugated, via a linker, to

CC an amplifier (III). (A) is used for direct, in vitro detection of (I)

CC with amplification of the signal by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or a

CC related technique, applied to (III). The method is useful in biomedical

CC diagnosis and environmental monitoring and can be used to detect a wide

CC range of (I), e.g. diagnostic or pharmaceutical agents, secondary

CC metabolites, herbicides or pesticides. (A) allow simultaneous, parallel

CC detection of many different analytes (high throughput capacity),

CC relatively simply (only a few incubation and washing steps are required)

CC and with high sensitivity and selectivity. This sequence represents

CC primer used in the amplification of the c-myc DNA fragment which encodes

CC an epitope used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 60
AAK98637
ID AAK98637 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAK98637;
XX
DT 19-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE S cerevisiae alpha factor receptor STE2 vector linker.
XX
KW Biological material detection; electrophoresis; bioprobe isolation;
KW alpha factor receptor; STE2; linker; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 29 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by puromycin"
XX
PN WO200204656-A2.
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 26-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007259.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01033194.
XX
PA (XZIL-) XZILLION GMBH & CO KG.
XX
PI Wagner P, Polakowski T;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-154934/20.
XX
PT Detecting and purifying biological material by (di)electrophoresis,
PT useful e.g. for separating tissues and viruses, comprises using a probe
PT that alters (di)electrophoretic properties.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 20pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for the detection or
CC purification of biological material by electrophoresis, which comprises
CC (i) treating the biological material containing different species with a
CC bioprobe and (ii) establishing an electric field for detection or
CC purification of at least one complex formed between the biological
CC material being tested and a specifically bound bioprobe. The method is
CC used for detection and purification of tissue, cells, cell organelles,
CC viruses, proteins, nucleic acids, lipids and/or other organic compounds.
CC It can also be used for the isolation of specific bioprobes from a
CC library of bioprobes. The present sequence is a linker described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 61
ADO81147/c
ID ADO81147 standard; DNA; 29 BP.

XX ADO81147;
AC
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker consensus sequence #25.
XX
KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;
KW microsatellite; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 50; 64pp; German.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker
CC consensus sequence.
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 29 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 62
AAV48087
ID AAV48087 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAV48087;
XX
DT 27-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide 30-P.

XX In situ translation; RNA-protein fusion; binding reagent; antibody;
KW industrial catalyst; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 30
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Puromycin"
XX
PN WO9831700-A1.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000807.
XX
PR 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035963P.
PR 06-NOV-1997; 97US-0064491P.
XX
PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Szoatak JW, Roberts RW, Liu R;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-414032/35.
XX
XX Selection of specific protein by screening protein-RNA fusions generated
PT in vitro or in situ - useful for, e.g. identifying enzymes and antibodies
PT with altered properties, potentially useful as catalysts or for therapy
PT or diagnosis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The Oligonucleotides AAV48087, AAV48089-V48091 and AAV48096-V48098 and
CC variations were used to generate RNA-protein fusions. These were used in
CC the selection of a specific protein or RNA, by in vitro or in situ
CC translation of candidate RNA molecules to produce RNA-protein fusions,
CC then selecting specific RNA protein fusions. The method is used to select
CC proteins (or DNA encoding them) having altered properties, e.g. for
CC identification of new binding reagents, to identify improved human
CC antibodies or new enzymes. These proteins are potentially useful in
CC diagnosis and therapy, or as industrial catalysts. The methods allow many
CC rounds of selection and amplification to be performed, resulting in
CC enrichment of even very rare molecules and allowing isolation of proteins
CC that bind specifically to almost any compound or catalyze almost any
CC reaction
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 63
AAF26222/c
ID AAF26222 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAF26222;
XX
DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE APC binding protein associated primer ON-AT- SEQ ID 7.
XX
KW APC binding protein; cell proliferation; adenomatous polyposis coli;
KW tumor cell detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX

PN DE19933237-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033237.
XX
PR 15-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033237.
XX
PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Mueller O;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-148321/16.
XX
PT Determining proliferative capacity of cells, useful e.g. for detecting
PT tumor cells, by measuring concentration and subcellular localization of
PT adenomatous polyposis coli protein.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 13; 26pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for determining the proliferative
CC activity of cells, comprising detecting, in a sample, the concentration
CC and/or subcellular localization of APC (adenomatous polyposis coli)
CC protein (I). The invention also describes (1) determining function of (I)
CC in a sample by detecting presence of the C-terminal, DNA-binding domain
CC of (I); (2) detecting mutations in (I)-encoding nucleic acid by detecting
CC the DNA-binding domain of (I); (3) purifying, enriching and/or detecting
CC (I) or its fragments by reaction with a probe; (4) double-stranded DNA
CC (II) that contains the sequence GGCGCA 2 3G (S1) and/or GATCCT 2 3GC
CC (S2); (5) peptide fragment of (I) containing at least the DNA-binding
CC domain; (6) antibodies (Ab) directed against an epitope of positions 1340
CC -1901, 2219-2580 or 2581-2843 of (I); (7) set of two or more antibodies,
CC one of which is Ab and the other directed against the N-terminal region
CC (1-1299) of (I); and (8) kit for detecting DNA-binding capacity of (I) or
CC its fragments in a sample consisting of (II), Ab or the set of (7). The
CC method is used to detect proliferative, especially tumor (precursor),
CC cells, to detect function of (I) and mutations in (I), and to purify
CC and/or enrich (I), or its fragments, from a sample. The method allows
CC simple, rapid and reliable detection of proliferation, without the need
CC for polymerase chain reaction or sequencing
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 2 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 64
AAZ43904/c
ID AAZ43904 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAZ43904;
XX
DT 10-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE M. tuberculosis rpo-beta primer 17.
XX
KW RNA polymerase; rpo-beta; detection; diagnostic; trap probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
PN EP962536-A1.
XX
PD 08-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 29-MAY-1999; 99EP-00110458.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98DE-01024900.

XX PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX PI Weindel K, Brand J;
XX PT WPI; 2000-055287/05.
XX DR Selective detection of nucleic acids by amplification with labeled
XX PT primers and detection with a trap probe.
XX XX Example 1c; Page 19; 27pp; German.
XX PS This invention describes a novel method for the selective detection of
XX CC nucleic acids which comprises amplification of the nucleic acid with the
XX CC help of labeled primers and detection with a trap probe. The methods and
XX CC reagents are used for the detection of a marker primer and at least 2
XX CC immobilized (or immobilizable) trap probes with the corresponding nucleic
XX CC acid sequence of interest for mutation analysis. The method can be used
XX CC to detect a specific sequence in a sample of one or more nucleic acids by
XX CC using several sets of primers and trap probes (i.e. in an array). The
XX CC methods are useful in molecular biology and diagnostic applications,
XX CC especially for simultaneous detection of multi-pathogens, typing of
XX CC organisms, analyzing genetic diversity and sequencing of genes or
XX CC genomes. This sequence represents a primer used in the method of the
XX CC invention
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db |:|||||
27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 65
AAV71935/c
ID AAV71935 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX AC AAV71935;
XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Anchored poly T RT-PCR primer.
XX KW Normalised; cDNA library; mRNA cloning; reverse transcription;
KW immobilise; screening; hybridisation; nucleic acid amplification;
KW expression pattern; drug development; PCR primer; RT-PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9851789-A2.
XX PD 19-NOV-1998.
XX PF 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-DK000186.
XX PR 13-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000547.
PR 19-MAY-1997; 97US-00871030.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98DK-00000432.
XX PA (DISP-) DISPLAY SYSTEMS BIOTECH APS.
XX PI Warthoe PR;
XX WPI; 1999-009772/01.
XX DR Preparation of normalised, subdivided cDNA libraries from mRNA - by
XX PT reverse transcription and amplification, used to screen for new genes and
XX PT interacting proteins, potential drugs, and for diagnosis.

PS XX Example 1; Page 29; 71pp; English.
CC The invention relates to preparation of a normalised, subdivided library
CC of amplified cDNA from the coding regions of mRNA in a sample. The method
CC involves reverse transcription, with at least one cDNA primer of formula
CC 5'-Con1-dTn2-Vn3-Nn4 to form first stand cDNA where Con1 = any sequence
CC of 1-100 nucleotides; dT = deoxythymidiny1; n2 is at least 1; n3 and n4
CC are both 0, or n3 is 1 and n4 is at least 1; followed by second strand
CC cDNA synthesis using the first strand as template and a second cDNA
CC primer of a similar formula, in the presence of DNA polymerase I (or its
CC Klenow fragment) and amplification of double-stranded cDNA with a set of
CC amplification primers. Comparison of cDNA in the prepared library with a
CC database (a computer-generated list of molecular weights of restricted
CC DNA fragments of known sequence) is used to determine presence of an
CC expressed protein in a cell, also to detect changes in such expression
CC (particularly for diagnosis of disease). Surfaces (chip) having amplified
CC cDNA stably immobilised on it, obtained by a similar method, are used to
CC screen for genes of a particular family, by hybridisation with nucleic
CC acid from the family (to identify new genes) and to detect differences in
CC expression patterns between cells. The polypeptides expressed by the
CC libraries can be used for drug development. Sequences AAV71935 to
CC AAV71946 represent primers used to exemplify the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.3%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |:|||||
27 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 66
AAV71936/c
ID AAV71936 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX AC AAV71936;
XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Anchored poly T RT-PCR primer.
XX KW Normalised; cDNA library; mRNA cloning; reverse transcription;
KW immobilise; screening; hybridisation; nucleic acid amplification;
KW expression pattern; drug development; PCR primer; RT-PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9851789-A2.
XX PD 19-NOV-1998.
XX PF 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-DK000186.
XX PR 13-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000547.
PR 19-MAY-1997; 97US-00871030.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98DK-00000432.
XX PA (DISP-) DISPLAY SYSTEMS BIOTECH APS.
XX PI Warthoe PR;
XX WPI; 1999-009772/01.
XX DR Preparation of normalised, subdivided cDNA libraries from mRNA - by
XX PT reverse transcription and amplification, used to screen for new genes and
XX PT interacting proteins, potential drugs, and for diagnosis.
XX PS Example 1; Page 29; 71pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to preparation of a normalised, subdivided library

of amplified cDNA from the coding regions of mRNA in a sample. The method involves reverse transcription, with at least one cDNA primer of formula 5'-Con1-dTn2-Vn3-Nn4 to form first stand cDNA where Con1 = any sequence of 1-100 nucleotides; dT = deoxythymidynyl; n2 is at least 1; n3 and n4 are both 0, or n3 is 1 and n4 is at least 1; followed by second strand cDNA synthesis using the first strand as template and a second cDNA primer of a similar formula, in the presence of DNA polymerase I (or its Klenow fragment) and amplification of double-stranded cDNA with a set of amplification primers. Comparison of cDNA in the prepared library with a database (a computer-generated list of molecular weights of restricted DNA fragments of known sequence) is used to determine presence of an expressed protein in a cell, also to detect changes in such expression (particularly for diagnosis of disease). Surfaces (chip) having amplified cDNA stably immobilised on it, obtained by a similar method, are used to screen for genes of a particular family, by hybridisation with nucleic acid from the family (to identify new genes) and to detect differences in expression patterns between cells. The polypeptides expressed by the libraries can be used for drug development. Sequences AAV71935 to AAV71946 represent primers used to exemplify the method of the invention

Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PT diseases.

XX

PS Example 6; Page 119; 278pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel multivalent compound comprising two

CC binding groups specific for different binding sites on the same target.

CC The compound of the invention demonstrates cytostatic, antirheumatic,

CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, antidiabetic, ophthalmological,

CC antiarteriosclerotic, antiulcer and vasotropic activities and may act as

CC an inhibitor of receptor tyrosine kinase activity. The compound may be

CC used to prepare diagnostic imaging agents and pharmaceutical compositions

CC for treating diseases associated with angiogenesis or hyperproliferation,

CC particularly tumours, but also rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, diabetic

CC retinopathy, atherosclerosis, ulcers and restenosis. Furthermore, the

CC compound may be utilised as a contraceptive via inhibition of uterine

CC neovascularisation. The current sequence is that of the RT-PCR primer

CC oligo dT of the invention which was used to amplify KDR (kinase domain

CC region)-related RNA.

XX

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

of amplified cDNA from the coding regions of mRNA in a sample. The method
involves reverse transcription, with at least one cDNA primer of formula
5'-Con1-dTn2-Vn3-Nn4 to form first stand cDNA where Con1 = any sequence
of 1-100 nucleotides; dT = deoxythymidiny1; n2 is at least 1; n3 and n4
are both 0, or n3 is 1 and n4 is at least 1; followed by second strand
cDNA synthesis using the first strand as template and a second cDNA
primer of a similar formula, in the presence of DNA polymerase I (or its
Klenow fragment) and amplification of double-stranded cDNA with a set of
amplification primers. Comparison of cDNA in the prepared library with a
database (a computer-generated list of molecular weights of restricted
DNA fragments of known sequence) is used to determine presence of an
expressed protein in a cell, also to detect changes in such expression
(particularly for diagnosis of disease). Surfaces (chip) having amplified
cDNA stably immobilised on it, obtained by a similar method, are used to
screen for genes of a particular family, by hybridisation with nucleic
acid from the family (to identify new genes) and to detect differences in
expression patterns between cells. The polypeptides expressed by the
libraries can be used for drug development. Sequences AAV71935 to
AAV71946 represent primers used to exemplify the method of the invention
Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%;   Score 25.4;   DB 1;   Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.3%;   Pred. NO. 1.6e+02;
Matches 26;   Conservative 0;   Mismatches 1;   Indels 0;   Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 27 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 67
ADG75349/C
ID ADG75349 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ADG75349;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer oligo dT used to amplify KDR-related RNA.
XX
KW multivalent compound; binding group; cytostatic; antirheumatic;
KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiulcer; vasotropic;
KW receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor; angiogenesis; hyperproliferation;
KW tumour; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW atherosclerosis; ulcer; restenosis; contraceptive;
KW uterine neovascularisation; KDR; kinase domain region; ss; PCR; primer;
KW RT-PCR.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003084574-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006656.
XX
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360821P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440201P.
XX
PA (BRAC ) BRACCO INT BV.
PA (DYAX-) DYAX CORP.
XX
PI Arbogast C, Bussat P, Dransfield DT, Fan H, Linder KE;
PI Marinelli ER, Nanjappan P, Nunn A, Pillai R, Pochon S, Ramalingam K;
PI Sato A, Shrivastava A, Song B, Swenson RE, Von Wronski MA;
PI Walker SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053022/05.
XX
PT New compound with two different binding groups for same target, useful as
PT diagnostic and therapeutic agent, e.g. for tumors and other angiogenic

```


activity of these SVPs. The SVPs can be used e.g. to promote haemostasis and prevent blood loss such as during surgery or for treatment of wounds resulting from injury or trauma, and may be useful as a topical fibrin 'glue' or 'sealant'.

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels

Qy 1642 TGA##### 1668
:
Db 27 BBA##### 1

RESULT 69
ADR51048/c
ID ADR51048 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC ADR51048;

DT 21-OCT-2004 (first entry)

DE Duo binding moiety multivalent compound associated primer #1.

ss; primer; antiarthritic; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW angiogenesis inhibitor; Kdr tyrosine kinase inhibitor; VEGF antagonist;
 KW hepatocyte growth factor antagonist; multivalent compound;
 KW binding moiety; euplastic tumour growth; angiogenesis;
 KW hyperproliferation; arthritis; atherosclerotic plaque;
 KW corneal graft neovascularization; ocular disease.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2004064595-A2.

PD 05-AUG-2004.

PF 11-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US028838.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440201P.

XX

PA (DYAX-) DYAX CORP.

PI Arbogast C, Busa

PI Sato A, Shrivastava A, Song B, Swenson RE, Von Wronski MA;
PI Walker SM;

DR WPI; 2004-593275/57.

PT Multivalent compounds with at least two binding moieties having
PT specificity for different binding sites on the same target, useful for
PT treating and diagnosing, e.g. angiogenic and hyperproliferative
PT disorders.

Example 6; SEQ ID NO 72; 320pp; English.

The invention relates to a multivalent compound (C) comprising at least two binding moieties having specificity for different binding sites on the same target. (C) is useful for treating euplastic tumour growth and disease associated with angiogenesis or hyperproliferation (claimed). (C) is useful for treating diseases such as arthritis, atherosclerotic plaques, corneal graft neovascularization or ocular diseases. (C) is small and can more easily reach a target. (C) localizes more effectively to the target site than other targeting compounds due to its binding to more than one site on the same target. This sequence represents a DNA oligonucleotide used in the invention.

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.3%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels

Qy

1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
| | | | |
Dd

27 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 70
AAS20595/c
ID AAS20595 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAS20595;

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human zsiq63 cDNA sequencing primer ZC7231.

Human; zsig63; chromosome 4ql2-4ql3; salivary protein; antimicrobial; ss;
KW microbial infection; tooth decay; periodontal disease; thrush; emphysema;
KW gastrointestinal disease; urinary tract infection; vaginal infection;
KW skin infection; epithelial wound; chronic tissue damage; cystic fibrosis;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; lung infection; sarcoidosis;
KW chronic bronchitis; gene therapy; protein therapy; primer; ZC7231.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6331413-B1.

PD 18-DEC-2001.

PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.

PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.

PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;

DR WPI; 2002-096707/13.

PT Polynucleotides encoding salivary proteins useful as anti-microbial
PT agents.

PS Example 1; Col 53; 29pp; English.

The invention relates to a polynucleotide derived from the 4ql2-4ql3 region of human chromosome 4 and encoding a zsig63 polypeptide, a secreted salivary protein with anti-microbial activity. Due to their microbial activity, the sequences can be used in the study of microbial infections, e.g. for recombinant production of anti-microbial proteins. The sequences can be used in the treatment of tooth decay, periodontal disease, thrush, gastrointestinal disease, urinary tract infections, vaginal infections, skin infections, epithelial wounds, chronic tissue damage, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), cystic fibrosis, lung infections, sarcoidosis, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. This sequence represents a sequencing primer for cDNA encoding human zsig63

Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels

Qy	1643	GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1668
		:	
Db	26	BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1

RESULT 71
ABS52637/

ID ABS52637 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABS52637;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted salivary protein zsig63 PCR primer ZC7321.
XX
KW Human; secreted salivary protein; zsig63; immunogen; zsig63-cytokine;
KW antibody-cytokine; in vivo killing; pathological microbe; bacteria;
KW fungal; viral; infection; salivary gland; anti-microbial; dental caries;
KW tooth decay; periodontal disease; thrush; gastrointestinal disease;
KW urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; skin infection; microflora;
KW epithelial wound; pathogenic colonisation; invasion; pro-inflammatory;
KW chronic tissue damage; vascular system; diabetes; anti-inflammatory;
KW incompetent immune system; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
KW chemotherapy; radiation treatment; lung infection; cystic fibrosis;
KW digestion; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002081701-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922480.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.
XX
PA (ADLE/) ADLER D A.
PA (SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.
XX
PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-635468/68.
XX
PT Novel secreted salivary protein, zsig63 and polynucleotide encoding it
PT useful for treating microbial infections, inflammatory conditions, dental
PT caries and lung infections associated with cystic fibrosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new secreted salivary protein, zsig63.
CC The invention is useful for detecting in a test sample, the presence of
CC an antagonist or agonist of zsig63 protein activity. The invention is
CC also useful as an immunogen for producing an antibody to zsig63
CC polypeptide. zsig63-cytokine fusion proteins or antibody-cytokine fusion
CC protein are useful for enhancing in vivo killing of target tissues.
CC Pharmaceutical composition comprising purified zsig63 polypeptide are
CC useful in the treatment of conditions associated with pathological
CC microbes, including bacterial, fungal and viral infections. High
CC expression of zsig63 in salivary gland suggests that anti-microbial
CC polypeptides are useful for treatment of dental caries (tooth decay),
CC periodontal disease, thrush and gastrointestinal disease. Other
CC applications can be used in urinary tract infections, vaginal infections,
CC prevention of infection in skin and other epithelial wounds. The
CC polypeptides can be used to establish normal microflora and protect
CC against pathogenic colonisation and invasion. The invention is useful
CC when pro-inflammatory activity is desired. Applications for such pro-
CC inflammatory activity include the treatment of chronic tissue damage,
CC particularly in areas having a limited or damaged vascular system e.g.,
CC damage in extremities associated with diabetes. Antagonists to zsig63
CC polypeptides may be useful as anti-inflammatory agents. The invention is
CC useful for the treatment of patients having incompetent immune system,
CC such as AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) patients or individuals
CC that have undergone chemotherapy, radiation treatment. The invention is
CC also useful for the treatment of lung infections associated with cystic
CC fibrosis and its agonists or antagonists are useful for aiding digestion.
CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used
CC in the methods of the invention for identification of zsig63
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 72
AAD45054/c
ID AAD45054 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAD45054;
XX
DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ZC7231 primer used in the identification of human zsig63 DNA.
XX
KW Human; secreted salivary protein; zsig63 protein; host defense protein;
KW immune modulating factor; antipathogenic; cell-cell signalling molecule;
KW growth factor; cytokine; growth factor hormone activity; dental caries;
KW infection; tooth decay; periodontal disease; gastrointestinal disease;
KW thrush; urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; diabetes; obesity;
KW anti-inflammatory; chronic tissue damage; lung dysfunction; restenosis;
KW gene therapy; salivary gland dysfunction; prostate gland dysfunction;
KW forensic DNA profiling; chondrosarcoma; atherosclerosis; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002090677-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923236.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.
XX
PA (ADLE/) ADLER D A.
PA (SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.
XX
PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-642378/69.
XX
PT Novel secreted salivary polypeptide, zsig63, useful as antimicrobial
PT agent for treating microbial infection, dental caries, periodontal
PT disease, thrush gastrointestinal disease, and for aiding digestion.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human secreted salivary polypeptide designated
CC as zsig63 and nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides. zsig63
CC can be used in detecting agonists and antagonists of its activity, and is
CC also useful as a host defense polypeptide, immune modulating factor,
CC antipathogenic polypeptide, cell-cell signalling molecule, growth factor,
CC cytokine, or as secreted extracellular matrix associated proteins with
CC growth factor hormone activity. It is useful for treating conditions
CC associated with pathological microbes, including bacterial, fungal and
CC viral infections, for treating dental caries (tooth decay), periodontal
CC disease, thrush and gastrointestinal disease, for treating urinary tract
CC infection, vaginal infection and for preventing infection in skin and
CC other epithelial wounds. zsig63 is useful for establishing normal
CC microflora and protect against pathogenic colonisation and invasion, for
CC treating chronic tissue damage e.g. damage in extremities associated with
CC diabetes and useful as anti-inflammatory agents. It is useful as a marker
CC of lung dysfunction, salivary gland dysfunction, or dysfunction of
CC prostate gland. It is also therapeutically useful for aiding digestion.
CC Polynucleotides of the invention are used in gene therapy for increasing
CC or inhibiting zsig63 activity, for detecting abnormalities on human
CC chromosome 4 associated with disease or other human traits and as

CC diagnostics in forensic DNA profiling. Sequences of the invention are
CC useful for stimulating proliferation or differentiation of cardiac
CC myocytes, for proliferation or differentiation of adipocytes and for
CC inhibiting chondrosarcomas, atherosclerosis, restenosis and obesity. The
CC present sequence is a primer used in the identification of human zsig63
CC DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 BAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 73
ABX93598/c
ID ABX93598 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABX93598;
XX
DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zsig63 PCR/sequencing primer 2C7231.
XX
KW ss; PCR; zsig63; adhesin; salivary gland; dental carries;
KW periodontal disease; thrush; gastrointestinal disease; epithelial wound;
KW urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; skin infection; primer;
KW pro-inflammatory; chronic tissue damage; vascular system; diabetes; AIDS;
KW lung infection; cystic fibrosis; lung dysfunction; digestive;
KW salivary gland carcinoma; Pneumocystis carinii infection; emphysema;
KW chronic bronchitis; prostate dysfunction; prostate adenocarcinoma;
KW cell culture media; gene therapy; human chromosome 4q12-4q13;
KW dentinogenesis imperfecta; dentin dysplasia type II.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002173027-A1.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922469.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.
XX
PA (ADLE/) ADLER D A.
PA (SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.
XX
PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-328428/31.
XX
PT Novel isolated zsig63 polypeptide, member of the adhesin family, useful
PT for treating dental carries, periodontal disease, thrush,
PT gastrointestinal disease, urinary tract infections, vaginal infections,
PT skin infections.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated zsig63 polypeptide comprising at
CC least 90% identity to an amino acid sequence which comprises domain 1 of
CC zsig63, domain 2, domain 3, mature zsig63 and full length zsig3. Also
CC included are the polynucleotide encoding zsig63, a zsig63 expression
CC vector, a cultured cell comprising the vector and expressing the protein,
CC a DNA encoding a fusion protein (comprising amino acids 1-15, 16-37, 38-
CC 126, 127-219 or 16-219 of zsig63 and an additional protein), using a
CC zsig63 reporter gene construct to identify zsig63 agonists, and producing
CC an anti-zsig63 antibody using zsig63 immunogenic peptides, zsig63 is
CC useful for detecting in a test sample, the presence of antagonist of

CC zsig63 protein activity. Zsig63 has antimicrobial activity and since
CC exhibits high expression in salivary gland, can be used for treating
CC dental carries, periodontal disease, thrush, and gastrointestinal
CC disease, urinary tract infections, vaginal infections, skin infections
CC and other epithelial wounds. The polypeptides can be used to establish
CC normal microflora and protect against pathogenic colonization and
CC invasion. Zsig63 can also be used for providing pro-inflammatory activity
CC for treating chronic, tissue damage particularly in areas having limited
CC or damaged vascular system, e.g. in diabetes, and for treating
CC immunocompromised AIDS patients or in individuals that have undergone
CC chemotherapy, radiation treatment, for treating lung infections e.g. in
CC cystic fibrosis. Detection of zsig63 polypeptide at relatively high
CC levels in the trachea may indicate that such polypeptides may serve as a
CC marker of lung dysfunction. Zsig63 is also useful in diagnosing
CC conditions associated with salivary gland or lung dysfunction including
CC salivary gland carcinoma, Pneumocystis carinii infection, emphysema,
CC chronic bronchitis, prostate dysfunctions such as prostate
CC adenocarcinoma, aiding digestion, and as components of defined cell
CC culture media and may be used to replace serum that is commonly used in
CC culture. The DNA is useful in gene therapy applications to increase or
CC inhibit zsig63 activity, and for detecting abnormalities on human
CC chromosome 4 (e.g. 4q12-4q13, associated with dentinogenesis imperfecta,
CC and dentin dysplasia type II). Zsig63 is an adhesin family member. The
CC present sequence is a primer used to isolate and sequence nucleic acids
CC encoding human zsig63
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 26 BAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 74
ACF36382/c
ID ACF36382 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ACF36382;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a second back primer.
XX
KW Nucleic acid manipulation; mRNA profiling; polymerase chain reaction;
KW electrophoresis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003064691-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000843.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352215P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G, Metsis A, Pihlak A;
PI Montelius A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-618365/58.
XX
PT Producing a population of double-stranded product DNA molecules, useful
PT for mRNA profiling, comprises amplification by nested polymerase chain
PT reaction.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 85; 105pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to producing a population of double-stranded
CC product DNA molecules comprising amplification by a nested PCR method.
CC The method is useful in profiling mRNA transcribed in a system under
CC investigation. The oligonucleotides are used as size standards in
CC electrophoresis, and as internal controls allowing for calculation of
CC relative amounts of material present. The present sequence represents a
CC specific example of a PCR primer used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db :|||||
26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 75
AAD55692/c
ID AAD55692 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAD55692;
XX
DT 27-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine viral diarrhea virus gene 5' end amplifying PCR primer.
XX
KW Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus; BVDV; infection; vaccine; prophylaxis;
KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Pestivirus type 1.
XX
PN WO2003023041-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 05-SEP-2002; 2002WO-EP009925.
XX
PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001DE-01043813.
XX
PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH.
XX
PI Elbers K, Meyer C, Von Freyburg M, Meyers G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333043/31.
XX
PT New DNA molecule useful for manufacturing a vaccine for the prophylaxis
PT and treatment of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) infections, comprises
PT a sequence complementary to a BVDV RNA.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 73pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a DNA molecule containing a sequence
CC complementary to a Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) RNA. The RNA when
CC introduced into susceptible host cells, induces the generation of
CC infectious BVDV particles. The attenuated BVDV clone or strain is useful
CC in the manufacture of a vaccine for the prophylaxis and treatment of BVDV
CC infections. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to amplify BVDV gene. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db :|||||
26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

The invention describes a novel non-human transgenic mammal or mammalian
embryo having integrated within its genome, a heterologous nucleotide
sequence comprising at least a significant part of a nucleotide sequence
coding for a stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme (SCCE) or its variant,
operably linked to a promoter that drives expression of heterologous scce
or its variant in skin. The product of the invention is useful as a model
for the study of disease with the aim of improving treatment, to relieve
or ameliorate a pathogenic condition, for development or testing of a
cosmetic or a pharmaceutical formulation, and for the development of a
diagnostic method. It can also be used as a model for a skin disease or
skin cancer. The invention is also useful for screening or identifying a
compound or composition effective for the prevention or treatment of an
abnormal or unwanted phenotype, and for screening or identifying a
compound or composition effective for the prevention or treatment of
inflammatory skin diseases selected from diseases consisting of epidermal
hyperkeratosis, acanthosis, epidermal inflammation, dermal inflammation,
pruritus, atopic dermatitis, eczema, acne and inherited skin diseases
with epidermal hyperkeratosis. The mammal of the invention is also useful
as a model for further studies of itch mechanisms and the testing of
potential compounds and compositions for relieve of various skin diseases
where itch is a component. This sequence represents a 5' RACE cDNA
synthesis primer used in a method of detecting homologues to human
stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme, SCCE, gene. SCCE is a serine
protease synonymous with human kallikrein 7 (KLK7) and is used in the
development of the transgenic mammals described in the invention

Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db      26 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 77
AAQ95960/c
ID      AAQ95960 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      AAQ95960;
XX
DT      06-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide biotin-T25 for novel nucleic acid immobilisation method.
XX
KW      Immobilisation; solid support; salt; cationic detergent; capture probe;
KW      hybridisation; primer; template-dependent extension; target organism;
KW      sequencing; genetic polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key Location/Qualifiers
FT      misc_feature 1 /*tag= a
FT      /note= "biotinylated"
FT
XX
PN      WO9515970-A1.
XX
PD      15-JUN-1995.
XX
PF      06-DEC-1994; 94WO-US014096.
XX
PR      06-DEC-1993; 93US-00162397.
PR      16-NOV-1994; 94US-00341148.
XX
XX
PA      (MOLE-) MOLECULAR TOOL INC.
XX
PI      Nikiforov T, Knapp MR;
XX
WPI; 1995-224282/29.
XX
PT      Immobilising synthetic nucleic acid on solid support - by incubation in
PT      presence of salt or cationic detergent, for use in hybridisation assays,
PT      sequencing and analysis of polymorphism.
XX
PS      Example 1; Page 18; 61pp; English.
XX
CC      Oligonucleotides AAQ95959-82 are examples of oligonucleotides used in a
CC      novel method of immobilising oligonucleotides to a solid support by
CC      incubating in the presence of a salt or cationic detergent e.g. NaCl (50-
CC      250 mM, pH 6.0-8.0) or 1-ethyl-3-(3'-dimethyl amino propyl)-1,3
CC      carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC). The oligonucleotides can be capture
CC      probes for detection of specific nucleic acids by hybridisation or can be
CC      primers for template-dependent extension from the immobilised primers on
CC      nucleic acid from a target organism. The method can be used in
CC      hybridisation assays, sequencing and analysis of genetic polymorphism
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db      25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 78
AAX84260/c
ID      AAX84260 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      AAX84260;
```

```
XX      08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE      PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
XX
KW      Nck associated protein 1; Nap1; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW      therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO9931239-A1.
XX
PD      24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF      14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
XX
PR      15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
XX
PA      (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA      (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.
XX
PI      Sakaki Y;
XX
DR      WPI; 1999-395181/33.
XX
PT      Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
PT      Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 77; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC      This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the
CC      human Nck associated protein 1 (Nap1) of the invention. Nap1 inhibits
CC      apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
CC      treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db      25 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 79
AAA39306/c
ID      AAA39306 standard; RNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      AAA39306;
XX
DT      11-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Rapid capture probe designated Neu-probe SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW      Rapid detection; probe; target nucleic acid; enzymatic amplification;
KW      isolation; detection; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      US6060246-A.
XX
PD      09-MAY-2000.
XX
PF      13-NOV-1997; 97US-00969813.
XX
PR      15-NOV-1996; 96US-0030963P.
XX
PA      (AVIB-) AVI BIOPHARMA INC.
XX
PI      Wages JM, Summerton JE, Weller DD;
```


XX WPI; 2000-364413/31.

XX Reagent for rapidly detecting or isolating target nucleic acid sequences

PT in polynucleotide-containing sample, comprises capture component and

PT target-specific probe linked to solid substrate.

XX Example 3; Col 17; 24pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a rapid pairing reagent (I) for the

CC isolation or detection of a polynucleotide (PN) analyte molecule having a

CC selected target base sequence, in a sample containing the analyte

CC molecule and non-target polynucleotide, comprising a capture component

CC (A) and a target-specific probe (B) linked to a solid substrate. The

CC isolated sequences are useful for enzymatic amplification. (I) is capable

CC of rapidly binding nucleic acids in the sample and placing them in close

CC proximity to target probes on the reagent, thus enabling binding under

CC low stringency. Combination of rapid capture and concentration of

CC polynucleotides with selective targeting of analyte molecules, greatly

CC enhances the isolation process. Non-ionic morpholino oligomers used as

CC probes are not extended by polymerases and therefore do not interfere

CC with amplification of target molecule. AAA39306 to AAA39316 represent

CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 25 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 80

AAZ30267/c

ID AAZ30267 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAZ30267;

AC AAZ30267;

XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX Capture probe CP125 specific for c-myc fusion targets.

DE c-myc fusion; non-nucleoside spacer; capture probe;

XX nucleic acid-protein fusion; ribosome display particle; ss.

KW Synthetic.

OS WO9951773-A1.

XX 14-OCT-1999.

PD 31-MAR-1999; 99WO-US007203.

PF 03-APR-1998; 98US-0080686P.

XX (PHYL-) PHYLOS INC.

PA Kuimelis RG, Wagner R;

XX WPI; 2000-013048/01.

XX Attaching capture probes to solid phases through non-nucleic spacers,

PT producing arrays for detecting interactions of proteins with other

PT compounds, e.g. for drug screening.

XX Example 8; Page 29; 57pp; English.

PS The present sequence represents a capture probe specific for a c-myc

XX fusion target. It is used in the method of the invention. The

CC specification describes the use of non-nucleoside spacers to immobilise

CC an array of capture probes on a solid support. The solid support carries

CC an array of capture probes, each consisting of non-nucleoside spacers

CC plus an oligonucleotide to which a nucleic acid-protein fusion or a

CC ribosome display particle is bound. Non-nucleoside spacers prevent

CC interaction of proteins with the support surface, ensuring efficient

CC hybridisation between capture probes and bound nucleic acid/protein

CC fusions, while minimising denaturation of the protein which may then

CC adopt its native folded structure. The arrays of capture probes are used

CC to screen for interactions between proteins and compounds (e.g. other

CC proteins, ligands or nucleic acids), particularly to identify potential

CC therapeutic agents, enzyme substrates or unknown proteins that interact

CC with drugs, but also for diagnosis (detecting disease-associated

CC proteins) and for quantifying target molecules in a sample

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 81

ABK49986/c

ID ABK49986 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ABK49986;

AC ABK49986;

XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DT Example oligonucleotide #2 prepared on glass-synthetic resin membrane.

XX Glass-synthetic resin membrane; pore glass-polytetrafluoroethylene resin;

KW chromatography membrane; PTFE; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US6261497-B1.

PN 17-JUL-2001.

PD 04-MAY-1999; 99US-00305219.

PF 21-FEB-1996; 96US-00604440.

XX (CPGC-) CPG INC.

PA Wong YN, Chen R;

XX WPI; 2001-534961/59.

DR Preparation of controlled pore glass-polytetrafluoroethylene resin

XX chromatography membrane by heating, calendaring and sintering mixture of

PT controlled pore glass and aqueous dispersion of polytetrafluoroethylene.

XX Example 12; Col 8; 6pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a method of preparing a controlled pore glass-

XX polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resin chromatography membrane, comprising

CC combining controlled pore glass and an aqueous dispersion of PTFE to form

CC a paste-like mass, heating the paste-like mass at 50-70 plus OC,

CC calendaring to form a foldable sheet, and sintering the sheet to produce

CC a rigid, porous sheet. The method prepares a controlled pore glass-PTFE

CC resin chromatography membrane for use in various biotechnical procedures.

CC The membrane is useful in place of controlled pore glass as a support for

CC the synthesis, isolation, and purification of nucleic acids and for the

CC isolation and purification of proteins. The method produces a membrane

CC that may be used in lieu of controlled pore glass. The present sequence

CC represents an oligonucleotide prepared on the membrane in an example

XX which demonstrates the method of the invention


```

XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db      25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 82
ABK66660/c
ID      ABK66660 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ABK66660;
XX
DT      02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human gene specific PCR primer #748.
XX
KW      Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      US6352829-B1.
XX
PD      05-MAR-2002.
XX
PF      05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
PR      21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
PA      (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
PI      Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Bibilashvilli R;
XX      WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX
PT      Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT      differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT      sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
PS      Example 3; SEQ ID NO 748; 11pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC      acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC      source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC      conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC      gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC      each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC      method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC      useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC      different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC      subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC      comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC      differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC      performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC      physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC      surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC      sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC      differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC      expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC      tissue, or different tissue or sub-tissue types. The present sequence is a
CC      human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC      The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC      specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC      at http.wipo.seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;

XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1190 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCAACGGTG 1214
Db      25 GTACTATCTGCGGGTCACCAACGGTG 1

RESULT 83
ADC54009/c
ID      ADC54009 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ADC54009;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide of the invention SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KW      ss; probe carrier; discharge.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      JP2003035711-A.
XX
PD      07-FEB-2003.
XX
PF      28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00093023.
XX
PR      28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00094400.
XX
PA      (CANO ) CANON KK.
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-535999/51.
XX
PT      Probe carrier manufacturing method for inkjet system, involves scanning
PT      liquid discharge head in direction orthogonal to scanning direction, at
PT      angle satisfying predetermined relation.
XX
PS      Example 2; SEQ ID NO 4; 17pp; Japanese.
XX
CC      The invention relates to a novel probe carrier and the method for
CC      manufacturing the carrier. The invention enables stable discharge of
CC      solution, and removes liquid droplets adhering to discharge nozzle. The
CC      present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db      25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 84
ADC54008
ID      ADC54008 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ADC54008;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide of the invention SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KW      ss; probe carrier; discharge.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      JP2003035711-A.
XX
PD      07-FEB-2003.
```

XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00093023.
PF 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00094400.
XX (CANO) CANON KK.
PA WPI; 2003-535999/51.
DR Probe carrier manufacturing method for inkjet system, involves scanning
XX liquid discharge head in direction orthogonal to scanning direction, at
PT angle satisfying predetermined relation.
PT
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 17pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel probe carrier and the method for
CC manufacturing the carrier. The invention enables stable discharge of
CC solution, and removes liquid droplets adhering to discharge nozzle. The
CC present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 25 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 85
ADF39737/c
ID ADF39737 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADF39737;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe #4, immobilised on probe array using novel method.
XX
KW Probe array; microarray; DNA array; DNA chip; manufacture; inkjet system;
KW electrostatic adsorption mechanism; DNA analysis;
KW simultaneous gene detection; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003014773-A.
PD 15-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00093024.
XX
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00094401.
XX
PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-496695/47.
XX
PT Manufacturing of probe carrier for carrying probes for base sequence
PT analysis of genetic deoxyribonucleic acid and simultaneous multiple item
PT diagnosis of gene by ink jet process while removing mist of probe
PT solution.
XX
PN JP2003014773-A.
XX
PD 15-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00093024.
XX
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00094401.
XX
PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-496695/47.
XX
PT Manufacturing of probe carrier for carrying probes for base sequence
PT analysis of genetic deoxyribonucleic acid and simultaneous multiple item
PT diagnosis of gene by ink jet process while removing mist of probe
PT solution.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 4; 15pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method and device for the manufacture of a
CC probe array. The method involves using an inkjet system to discharge a
CC probe solution through a solution discharging head, so as to form a
CC number of probes on a solid matrix. Mists of the probe solution generated
CC during probe solution discharge are caught by an electrostatic adsorption
CC mechanism. The method and device are suitable for manufacturing probe
CC arrays for analysing DNA sequences, and for the simultaneous detection of

CC multiple genes. The method and device of the invention prevent the
CC scattering of probe positions and the mixing of different probe
CC solutions. The present sequence is related to the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 86
ADF39736
ID ADF39736 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADF39736;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Target DNA sequence #3, capable of hybridising to probe #4.
XX
KW Probe array; microarray; DNA array; DNA chip; manufacture; inkjet system;
KW electrostatic adsorption mechanism; DNA analysis;
KW simultaneous gene detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003014773-A.
PD 15-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00093024.
XX
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00094401.
XX
PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-496695/47.
XX
PT Manufacturing of probe carrier for carrying probes for base sequence
PT analysis of genetic deoxyribonucleic acid and simultaneous multiple item
PT diagnosis of gene by ink jet process while removing mist of probe
PT solution.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 15pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method and device for the manufacture of a
CC probe array. The method involves using an inkjet system to discharge a
CC probe solution through a solution discharging head, so as to form a
CC number of probes on a solid matrix. Mists of the probe solution generated
CC during probe solution discharge are caught by an electrostatic adsorption
CC mechanism. The method and device are suitable for manufacturing probe
CC arrays for analysing DNA sequences, and for the simultaneous detection of
CC multiple genes. The method and device of the invention prevent the
CC scattering of probe positions and the mixing of different probe
CC solutions. The present sequence is related to the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 25 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 87

ADO81145/c
ID ADO81145 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ADO81145;
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker consensus sequence #23.
XX KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;
KW microsatellite; ds.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX DE10236711-A1.
PN 26-FEB-2004.
PD 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
PI WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX Claim 9; Page 50; 64pp; German.
PS The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker
CC consensus sequence.
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 88
ADP14589
ID ADP14589 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ADP14589;
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #994.
DE ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
XX peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO2004048933-A2.
XX PN 10-JUN-2004.
XX PD 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX PF 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
XX PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLOW/) SLONI D K.
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.
DR Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
XX differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1325; 350pp; English.
PS The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
XX such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1550 GGATCCTGCACCTCTAACACTCGACT 1574
Db 1 GGATCCTGCACCTCTAACACTCGACT 25
RESULT 89
ADP14593
ID ADP14593 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ADP14593;
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #998.

XX ss: diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;

KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;

KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2004048933-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

PD 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.

XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.

PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.

PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.

PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.

PA (DORN/) DORNER A.

PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.

PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.

XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;

PI Sloni DK;

PI WPI; 2004-460799/43.

DR Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing

XX differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood

PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.

PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1329; 350pp; English.

XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease

CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having

CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes

CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the

CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral

CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCS) of patients having the disease as

CC compared to PBMCS of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing

CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from

CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The

CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCS. The peripheral blood

CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying

CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples

CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of

CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to

CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method

CC of the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1564 AACACTCGACTCTGCTCATGGG 1588

Db 1 AACACTCGACTCTGCTCATGGG 25

RESULT 90

ADP14578

ID ADP14578 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ADP14578;

AC ADP14578;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DT Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #983.

XX

XX ss: diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;

KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;

KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004048933-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

PD 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.

XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.

PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.

PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.

PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.

PA (DORN/) DORNER A.

PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.

PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.

XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;

PI Sloni DK;

PI WPI; 2004-460799/43.

DR Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing

XX differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood

PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.

PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1314; 350pp; English.

XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease

CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having

CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes

CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the

CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral

CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCS) of patients having the disease as

CC compared to PBMCS of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing

CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from

CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The

CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCS. The peripheral blood

CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying

CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples

CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of

CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to

CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method

CC of the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1088 CTACCAGTGGAGATGCTCAACACC 1112

Db 1 CTACCAGTGGAGATGCTCAACACC 25

RESULT 91

ADP14583

ID ADP14583 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ADP14583;

AC ADP14583;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DT Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #988.

XX

KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX

PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX

PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1319; 350pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1268 GAAGCTCTTTGACTCTGATCCCATC 1292
|||||
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTTGACTCTGATCCCATC 25

RESULT 92
ADP14580
ID ADP14580 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14580;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #985.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;

KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX

PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX

PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1316; 350pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1196 TCTGCGGGTCACACGGTGGCTTCC 1220
|||||
Db 1 TCTGCGGGTCACACGGTGGCTTCC 25

RESULT 93
ADP14590
ID ADP14590 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14590;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #995.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;

KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004048933-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1326; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1556 TGCACCTCTAACACTCGACTCTGCTG 1580
|||||
Db 1 TGCACCTCTAACACTCGACTCTGCTG 25

RESULT 94
ADP14585
ID ADP14585 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14585;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #990.
XX
ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004048933-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1321; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1397 AGATGTGGATGTTGCTTTTGACACCT 1421
|||||
Db 1 AGATGTGGATGTTGCTTTTGACACCT 25

RESULT 95
ADP14587
ID ADP14587 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14587;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #992.
XX
ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1323; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1474 AGAGAGCTCTGCACGTCACCAAGTA 1498
Db 1 AGAGAGCTCTGCACGTCACCAAGTA 25

RESULT 96
ADP14582
ID ADP14582 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14582;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #987.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1318; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 GGTCGTGAAGCTCTTTGACTCTGAT 1286
Db 1 GGTCGTGAAGCTCTTTGACTCTGAT 25

RESULT 97
ADP14584
ID ADP14584 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14584;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #989.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
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PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1320; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1274 CTTTGACTCTGATCCCATCACTGTG 1298
|||||
Db 1 CTTTGACTCTGATCCCATCACTGTG 25

RESULT 98
ADP14586
ID ADP14586 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14586;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #991.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1322; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1470 CCAGAGAGAGCTCTGCACGTACCA 1494
|||||
Db 1 CCAGAGAGAGCTCTGCACGTACCA 25

RESULT 99
ADP14588
ID ADP14588 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14588;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #993.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX

PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1324; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1480 CTCTGCACGTCAACCAAGTAACCAAG 1504
Db 1 CTCTGCACGTCAACCAAGTAACCAAG 25

RESULT 100
ADP14592
ID ADP14592 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14592;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #997.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
PF
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1328; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1563 TAACACTCGACTCTGCTCATGG 1587
Db 1 TAACACTCGACTCTGCTCATGG 25

RESULT 101
ADP14579
ID ADP14579 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14579;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #984.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.


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PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1315; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1177 AAGCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 1201
|||||
Db 1 AAGCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 25

RESULT 102
ADP14581
ID ADP14581 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14581;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #986.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
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XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1317; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1256 TGAGGTGGTCGTGAAGCTCTTTGAC 1280
|||||
Db 1 TGAGGTGGTCGTGAAGCTCTTTGAC 25

RESULT 103
ADP14591
ID ADP14591 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP14591;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #996.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
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PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1327; 350pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1562 CTAACACTCGACTCTGCTCATG 1586
Db 1 CTAACACTCGACTCTGCTCATG 25

RESULT 104
AAX07466/C
ID AAX07466 standard; cDNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAX07466;
XX
DT 08-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BS124 specific EST clone oligonucleotide.
XX
KW BS124; breast; cancer; detection; diagnosis; prevention; treatment; EST;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9859049-A1.
XX
PD 30-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 19-JUN-1998; 98WO-US012862.
XX
PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-00879354.
XX

PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
PI Granados EN, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD, Russell JC;
PI Scheffel CP, Stroupe SD, Yu H;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-105623/09.
XX
PT New isolated BS124 polynucleotides and polypeptides - used for detecting,
PT diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions of the breast,
PT such as breast cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 97; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of an oligonucleotide used in the isolation of a
CC BS124-specific EST clone. It is useful for detecting, diagnosing,
CC staging, preventing or treating, or determining predisposition to
CC diseases or conditions of the breast, such as breast cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 105
AAX78723/C
ID AAX78723 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAX78723;
XX
DT 03-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pancreatic PA153 EST-specific clone primer 12.
XX
KW Pancreatic disease; PA153; human; cytostatic; detection; antigen;
KW anti-PA153; antagonist; therapy; treatment; tumour; metastasis;
KW gene therapy; EST; expressed sequence tag; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9931274-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 11-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026441.
XX
PR 15-DEC-1997; 97US-00990568.
XX
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
PI Granados EN, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L;
PI Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-405041/34.
XX
PT PA153 cDNA transcribed from pancreatic tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 121; 123pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel contiguous and partially overlapping cDNA
CC sequences and their encoded polypeptides, designated PA153, transcribed
CC from human pancreatic tissue and which have cytostatic activity. The
CC PA153 polynucleotides, proteins and antibodies are all useful in methods
CC of detection. Detection of PA153 polynucleotide, antigens or anti-PA153
CC antibodies in a sample is indicative of pancreatic disease. PA153

CC antibodies (antagonists) can also be used in vivo for therapeutic use,
CC e.g. treatment of pancreatic disease, tumours or metastases. Antisense
CC PA153 polynucleotides can be used in gene therapy of pancreatic diseases.
CC AAX78712-X78725 represent primers used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 106
AAD03682/c
ID AAD03682 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAD03682;

DT 19-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human full length zcytor13 cDNA isolating polyA PCR primer, ZC7764b.

DE Human; phosphodiesterase; PDE; zcytor13; antiasthmatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; cytostatic; antiatherosclerotic; antiinfertility;
KW cardiant; antiinflammatory; dermatological; wound healing; antiviral;
KW antibacterial; therapy; inflammatory bowel disease; diverticulitis;
KW spermatogenesis; sperm capacitation; immunocontraceptive; vaccine;
KW cancer; reperfusion ischaemia; psoriasis; melanoma; myocarditis; PID;
KW pelvic inflammatory disease; eczema; scleroderma; vasoconstriction;
KW heart arrhythmia; congestive heart disease; muscle spasm; fatigue;
KW chromosomal abnormality; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX WO200125444-A2.

PN
XX 12-APR-2001.

PD
XX 06-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027734.

PF
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99US-00414025.

PR
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

PA
XX Presnell SR, Novak JE, Gao Z;

PI
XX WPI; 2001-266312/27.

DR
XX Novel human phosphodiesterase polypeptide, zcytor13 and polynucleotide
PT encoding it, for detecting human chromosomal abnormalities, identifying
PT modulators and treating inflammatory and cardiovascular diseases.

XX Example 1C; Page 118; 122pp; English.

PS
XX The patent discloses novel human phosphodiesterase (PDE), zcytor13 cDNA
CC and its corresponding protein. Zcytor13 protein is used to promote wound
CC healing in tissues, to exhibit anti-bacterial and anti-viral effects and
CC to identify modulators (e.g. agonists or antagonists). Zcytor13, its
CC agonists or antagonists are useful in the treatment of inflammatory heart
CC or cardiovascular conditions, muscle inflammation, inflammation during
CC and after surgery, arthritis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC diverticulitis, for modulating spermatogenesis, sperm capacitation, as
CC immunocontraceptive or anti-fertility vaccine and for treating male
CC infertility. Zcytor13 protein and its antibodies are used to diagnose
CC cancer, reperfusion ischaemia, asthma, psoriasis and melanoma. Zcytor13
CC proteins are used to enhance fertilisation. Zcytor13 antagonists are used
CC to treat myocarditis, atherosclerosis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID),
CC psoriasis, eczema, scleroderma and other inflammatory diseases. Zcytor13
CC sequences and/or its antibodies are useful for treatment of disorders

CC associated with vasoconstriction, heart arrhythmia, congestive heart
CC disease, muscle spasms and fatigue. They are used for detecting human
CC chromosomal abnormalities. Zcytor13 cDNAs are used in gene therapy.
CC Zcytor13-cytokine fusion proteins or antibody-cytokine fusion proteins
CC are useful for enhancing in vivo killing of target tissue. The present
CC sequence is a polyA PCR primer, ZC7764b which is used to isolate full
CC length zcytor13 cDNA by screening human placental cDNA library
XX

SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
|||
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 107
AAS20596/c

ID AAS20596 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AAS20596;

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human zsig63 cDNA sequencing primer ZC7764a.

DE Human; zsig63; chromosome 4q12-4q13; salivary protein; antimicrobial; ss;
XX microbial infection; tooth decay; periodontal disease; thrush; emphysema;
XX gastrointestinal disease; urinary tract infection; vaginal infection;
KW skin infection; epithelial wound; chronic tissue damage; cystic fibrosis;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; lung infection; sarcoidosis;
KW chronic bronchitis; gene therapy; protein therapy; primer; ZC7764a.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX US6331413-B1.

PN
XX 18-DEC-2001.

PD
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.

PF
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.

PR
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

PA
XX Adler DA, Sheppard PO;

PI
XX WPI; 2002-096707/13.

DR
XX Polynucleotides encoding salivary proteins useful as anti-microbial
PT agents.

PT
XX Example 1; Col 53; 29pp; English.

PS
XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide derived from the 4q12-4q13
CC region of human chromosome 4 and encoding a zsig63 polypeptide, a
CC secreted salivary protein with anti-microbial activity. Due to their
CC microbial activity, the sequences can be used in the study of microbial
CC infections, e.g. for recombinant production of anti-microbial proteins.
CC The sequences can be used in the treatment of tooth decay, periodontal
CC disease, thrush, gastrointestinal disease, urinary tract infections,
CC vaginal infections, skin infections, epithelial wounds, chronic tissue
CC damage, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), cystic fibrosis, lung
CC infections, sarcoidosis, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. This sequence
CC represents a sequencing primer for cDNA encoding human zsig63

XX Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 108
ABS52638/c
ID ABS52638 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABS52638;
XX
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted salivary protein zsig63 PCR primer ZC7764a.
XX
KW Human; secreted salivary protein; zsig63; immunogen; zsig63-cytokine;
KW antibody-cytokine; in vivo killing; pathological microbe; bacteria;
KW fungal; viral; infection; salivary gland; anti-microbial; dental caries;
KW tooth decay; periodontal disease; thrush; gastrointestinal disease;
KW urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; skin infection; microflora;
KW epithelial wound; pathogenic colonisation; invasion; pro-inflammatory;
KW chronic tissue damage; vascular system; diabetes; anti-inflammatory;
KW incompetent immune system; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
KW chemotherapy; radiation treatment; lung infection; cystic fibrosis;
KW digestion; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002081701-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922480.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.
XX
PA (ADLE/) ADLER D A.
PA (SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.
PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-635468/68.
XX
PT Novel secreted salivary protein, zsig63 and polynucleotide encoding it
PT useful for treating microbial infections, inflammatory conditions, dental
PT caries and lung infections associated with cystic fibrosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new secreted salivary protein, zsig63.
CC The invention is useful for detecting in a test sample, the presence of
CC an antagonist or agonist of zsig63 protein activity. The invention is
CC also useful as an immunogen for producing an antibody to zsig63.
CC polypeptide. zsig63-cytokine fusion proteins or antibody-cytokine fusion
CC protein are useful for enhancing in vivo killing of target tissues.
CC Pharmaceutical composition comprising purified zsig63 polypeptide are
CC useful in the treatment of conditions associated with pathological
CC microbes, including bacterial, fungal and viral infections. High
CC expression of zsig63 in salivary gland suggests that anti-microbial
CC polypeptides are useful for treatment of dental caries (tooth decay),
CC periodontal disease, thrush and gastrointestinal disease. Other
CC applications can be used in urinary tract infections, vaginal infections,
CC prevention of infection in skin and other epithelial wounds. The
CC polypeptides can be used to establish normal microflora and protect
CC against pathogenic colonisation and invasion. The invention is useful
CC when pro-inflammatory activity is desired. Applications for such pro-
CC inflammatory activity include the treatment of chronic tissue damage,
CC particularly in areas having a limited or damaged vascular system e.g.,
CC damage in extremities associated with diabetes. Antagonists to zsig63
CC polypeptides may be useful as anti-inflammatory agents. The invention is

CC useful for the treatment of patients having incompetent immune system,
CC such as AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) patients or individuals
CC that have undergone chemotherapy, radiation treatment. The invention is
CC also useful for the treatment of lung infections associated with cystic
CC fibrosis and its agonists or antagonists are useful for aiding digestion.
CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used
CC in the methods of the invention for identification of zsig63
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 109
AAD45055/c
ID AAD45055 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAD45055;
XX
DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ZC7764a primer used in the identification of human zsig63 DNA.

Human; secreted salivary protein; zsig63 protein; host defense protein;
immune modulating factor; antipathogenic; cell-cell signalling molecule;
growth factor; cytokine; growth factor hormone activity; dental caries;
infection; tooth decay; periodontal disease; gastrointestinal disease;
thrush; urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; diabetes; obesity;
anti-inflammatory; chronic tissue damage; lung dysfunction; restenosis;
gene therapy; salivary gland dysfunction; prostate gland dysfunction;
forensic DNA profiling; chondrosarcoma; atherosclerosis; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002090677-A1.

11-JUL-2002.

03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923236.

17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.

17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.

(ADLE/) ADLER D A.
(SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.

Adler DA, Sheppard PO;

WPI; 2002-642378/69.

Novel secreted salivary polypeptide, zsig63, useful as antimicrobial
agent for treating microbial infection, dental caries, periodontal
disease, thrush gastrointestinal disease, and for aiding digestion.

Example 1; Page 30; 33pp; English.

The invention relates to human secreted salivary polypeptide designated
as zsig63 and nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides. zsig63
can be used in detecting agonists and antagonists of its activity, and is
also useful as a host defense polypeptide, immune modulating factor,
antipathogenic polypeptide, cell-cell signalling molecule, growth factor,
cytokine, or as secreted extracellular matrix associated proteins with
growth factor hormone activity. It is useful for treating conditions
associated with pathological microbes, including bacterial, fungal and
viral infections, for treating dental caries (tooth decay), periodontal
disease, thrush and gastrointestinal disease, for treating urinary tract
infection, vaginal infection and for preventing infection in skin and

CC other epithelial wounds. zsig63 is useful for establishing normal
CC microflora and protect against pathogenic colonisation and invasion, for
CC treating chronic tissue damage e.g. damage in extremities associated with
CC diabetes and useful as anti-inflammatory agents. It is useful as a marker
CC of lung dysfunction, salivary gland dysfunction, or dysfunction of
CC prostate gland. It is also therapeutically useful for aiding digestion.
CC Polynucleotides of the invention are used in gene therapy for increasing
CC or inhibiting zsig63 activity, for detecting abnormalities on human
CC chromosome 4 associated with disease or other human traits and as
CC diagnostics in forensic DNA profiling. Sequences of the invention are
CC useful for stimulating proliferation or differentiation of cardiac
CC myocytes, for proliferation or differentiation of adipocytes and for
CC inhibiting chondrosarcomas, atherosclerosis, restenosis and obesity. The
CC present sequence is a primer used in the identification of human zsig63
CC DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 110
AAS20671/c
ID AAS20671 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AAS20671;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human zalphall1 Ligand sequencing primer ZC7764a.
XX
KW Cytokine; zalphall1 Ligand; zalphall1 receptor; NK cell progenitor;
KW natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;
KW B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system;
KW immunostimulant; cytostatic; human; sequencing primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6307024-B1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-040208/05.
XX
PT New zalphall1 ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
PT of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
PT antigenic response.
XX
PS Example 7; Col 139; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
CC zalphall1 Ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
CC gives the sequence for the zalphall1 receptor and the polynucleotide
CC encoding it. The zalphall1 Ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
CC natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK

CC cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
CC anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
CC reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IgM antibodies. The
CC zalphall1 Ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
CC bind to zalphall1 Ligand epitopes. The zalphall1 Ligand polynucleotides can
CC be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalphall1 Ligand gene,
CC and in gene therapy. Zalphall1 Ligand may also be used to identify
CC inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
CC responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
CC activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
CC a sequencing primer used to sequence cDNA clones in the isolation of
CC human zalphall1 Ligand
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 111
ABX93599/c
ID ABX93599 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX ABX93599;
XX
DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zsig63 PCR/sequencing primer ZC7764a.
XX
KW ss; PCR; zsig63; adhesin; salivary gland; dental carries;
KW periodontal disease; thrush; gastrointestinal disease; epithelial wound;
KW urinary tract infection; vaginal infection; skin infection; primer;
KW pro-inflammatory; chronic tissue damage; vascular system; diabetes; AIDS;
KW lung infection; cystic fibrosis; lung dysfunction; digestive;
KW salivary gland carcinoma; Pneumocystis carinii infection; emphysema;
KW chronic bronchitis; prostate dysfunction; prostate adenocarcinoma;
KW cell culture media; gene therapy; human chromosome 4q12-4q13;
KW dentinogenesis imperfecta; dentin dysplasia type II.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002173027-A1.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922469.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124820P.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-00527345.
XX
PA (ADLE/) ADLER D A.
PA (SHEP/) SHEPPARD P O.
XX
PI Adler DA, Sheppard PO;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-328428/31.
XX
PT Novel isolated zsig63 polypeptide, member of the adhesin family, useful
PT for treating dental carries, periodontal disease, thrush,
PT gastrointestinal disease, urinary tract infections, vaginal infections,
PT skin infections.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated zsig63 polypeptide comprising at
CC least 90% identity to an amino acid sequence which comprises domain 1 of
CC zsig63, domain 2, domain 3, mature zsig63 and full length zsig3. Also
CC included are the polynucleotide encoding zsig63, a zsig63 expression

CC vector, a cultured cell comprising the vector and expressing the protein,
CC a DNA encoding a fusion protein (comprising amino acids 1-15, 16-37, 38-
CC 126, 127-219 of zsig63 and an additional protein), using a
CC zsig63 reporter gene construct to identify zsig63 agonists, and producing
CC an anti-zsig63 antibody using zsig63 immunogenic peptides, and producing
CC useful for detecting in a test sample, the presence of antagonist of
CC zsig63 protein activity. Zsig63 has antimicrobial activity and since
CC exhibits high expression in salivary gland, can be used for treating
CC dental carries, periodontal disease, thrush, and gastrointestinal
CC disease, urinary tract infections, vaginal infections, skin infections
CC and other epithelial wounds. The polypeptides can be used to establish
CC normal microflora and protect against pathogenic colonization and
CC invasion. Zsig63 can also be used for providing pro-inflammatory activity
CC for treating chronic, tissue damage particularly in areas having limited
CC or damaged vascular system, e.g. in diabetes, and for treating
CC immunocompromised AIDS patients or in individuals that have undergone
CC chemotherapy, radiation treatment, for treating lung infections e.g. in
CC cystic fibrosis. Detection of zsig63 polypeptide at relatively high
CC levels in the trachea may indicate that such polypeptides may serve as a
CC marker of lung dysfunction. Zsig63 is also useful in diagnosing
CC conditions associated with salivary gland or lung dysfunction including
CC salivary gland carcinoma, Pneumocystis carinii infection, emphysema,
CC chronic bronchitis, prostate dysfunctions such as prostate
CC adenocarcinoma, aiding digestion, and as components of defined cell
CC culture media and may be used to replace serum that is commonly used in
CC culture. The DNA is useful in gene therapy applications to increase or
CC inhibit zsig63 activity, and for detecting abnormalities on human
CC chromosome 4 (e.g. 4q12-4q13, associated with dentinogenesis imperfecta,
CC and dentin dysplasia type II). Zsig63 is an adhesin family member. The
CC present sequence is a primer used to isolate and sequence nucleic acids
CC encoding human zsig63

XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 112
ADH44608/c
ID ADH44608 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AC ADH44608;

XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human cDNA encoding Zalphall sequencing primer #2.

XX KW Human; ss; Zalphall ligand; Zalphall receptor; immune response;
KW tumour progression; metastasis; tumour stasis; haematopoietic tumour;
KW lymphoma; B cell tumour; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; myasthenia gravis; diabetes; infectious disease;
KW immunocompromised patient; HIV infection; vaccine; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6605272-B2.

XX PD 12-AUG-2003.

XX PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923246.

PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.

PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.

XX PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.

PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX WPI; 2003-895283/82.

PT Stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
PT pathogen, useful for enhancing anti-tumor activity resulting in reduced
PT tumor progression or metastasis, comprises administering zalphall ligand
PT polypeptide.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 38; 103pp; English.

XX The invention relates to stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC exposed to an antigen or pathogen comprises administering a composition
CC comprising mature zalphall ligand polypeptide comprising residues 32-162
CC of ADH44572 in a pharmaceutical vehicle. Also included are stimulating an
CC immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or pathogen
CC (comprising: (a) determining (in)directly the level of antigen or
CC pathogen present in the mammal; (b) administering a composition
CC comprising zalphall ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c)
CC determining (in)directly the level of antigen or pathogen in the mammal;
CC and (d) comparing the antigen or pathogen level in (a) with (b), where a
CC change in the level indicates stimulation of immune response), and
CC stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
CC pathogen (comprising: (a) determining a level of antigen- or pathogen-
CC specific antibody; (b) administering a composition comprising zalphall
CC ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c) determining a post
CC administration level of the antigen- or pathogen-specific antibody; and
CC (d) comparing the level of the antibody in (a) with (b), where an
CC increase in the antibody level indicates stimulation of immune response).
CC The method is useful for stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC exposed to an antigen or pathogen, and for enhancing anti-tumour activity
CC resulting in a reduction in tumour progression, decrease in metastasis,
CC or tumour stasis. The tumour may be a haematopoietic tumour, a lymphoma
CC or a B cell tumour. The zalphall ligand is useful for treating a wide
CC range of diseases arising from defects in the immune system, e.g.
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, or
CC diabetes, for boosting immunity to infectious diseases, treating
CC immunocompromised patients, such as HIV+ patients and in improving
CC vaccines. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 113
ADI00944/c

ID ADI00944 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AC ADI00944;

XX DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Sequencing primer SEQ 38 used to analyse human zalphall ligand clone DNA.

XX KW zalphall ligand; immunity; infectious disease; immunocompromised patient;
KW HIV; vaccine; human; ss; PCR; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003125524-A1.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX

PF 15-NOV-2002; 2002US-00295723.
XX
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-811003/76.
XX
XX New zalphall1 ligand polypeptides, useful for boosting immunity to
PT infectious diseases, and treating immunocompromised patients, such as
PT human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients, or in improving vaccines.
XX
PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 38; 113pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated zalphall1 ligand polypeptide.
CC The polypeptide of the invention may be useful for boosting immunity to
CC infectious diseases and treating immunocompromised patients, such as HIV
CC patients, as well as in improving vaccines. The current sequence is that
CC of the PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 114
ADP19767/c
ID ADP19767 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ADP19767;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zalphall1 ligand PCR primer seqid 38.
XX
KW cytotostatic; zalphall1 ligand; pharmaceutical; cancer; immune response;
KW melanoma; tumour; solid tumour; haematopoietic tumour; lymphoma; human;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004110932-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00659684.
XX
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-440401/41.
XX
XX New zalphall1 ligand polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules, useful for
PT treating cancer, e.g. melanoma, solid tumor, hematopoietic tumor, or
PT lymphoma.
XX
PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 38; 111pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence of
CC amino acid residues that is at least 90 or 95% identical to residues 41
CC (Gln) to 148 (Ile), or 32 (Gln) to 148 (Ile) of a sequence of 162 amino
CC acids (SEQ ID NO:2, human zalphall1 ligand), fully defined in the
CC specification. Also described are: a pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising the polypeptide, and a vehicle; a method of treating cancer in
CC a mammal; a method of stimulating an immune response in a mammal bearing
CC melanoma; a method of stimulating an immune response in a mammal bearing
CC a tumour; an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence of nucleotides
CC that encode amino acid residues cited above, where the polynucleotide
CC encodes a polypeptide that binds a receptor comprising 538 amino acids,
CC fully defined in the specification; a pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising the polynucleotide encoding, in a pharmaceutically acceptable
CC vehicle; an expression vector comprising the following operably linked
CC elements a control element; and a DNA segment comprising the
CC polynucleotide; and an isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising at
CC least 10 nucleotides of the polynucleotide sequence of 642 bp, fully
CC defined in the specification. The molecules, compositions and methods are
CC useful for treating cancer, e.g. melanoma, solid tumour, haematopoietic
CC tumour, or lymphoma. This sequence represents a primer used in the
CC expression cloning of human cytokine zalphall1 ligand.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 115
ABS53863/c
ID ABS53863 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABS53863;
XX
DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human androgen receptor complex-associated protein 5'RACE PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; androgen receptor complex-associated protein; ARCAP; primer; ss;
KW androgen receptor; AR; cancer; liver tumour; cytostatic; PCR; 5'RACE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1227150-A2.
XX
PD 31-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00250305.
XX
PR 17-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262312P.
PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781693.
XX
PA (VETE-) VETERANS GEN HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Tai-Jay C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676576/73.
XX
PT Novel substantially pure androgen receptor (AR) complex-associated
PT protein which binds to AR and increases ability of AR to transactivate
PT androgen-responsive gene, useful as drug target for treating liver
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example; Page 11; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an androgen receptor complex-associated protein
CC (ARCAP) sequence and the cDNA encoding it. The protein is useful for

CC screening a compound that decreases AR-mediated (androgen receptor
CC mediated) transactivation which involves contacting the ARCAP protein
CC with a protein complex comprising an AR in the presence of a candidate
CC compound, measuring the extent of binding between the polypeptide, and
CC determining if the extent of binding is less than the extent of binding
CC between the polypeptide and the protein complex in the absence of the
CC candidate compound. The ARCAP DNA is useful for determining if a sample
CC contains cancerous cells which involves providing a sample from a human
CC patient and detecting ARCAP expression in the sample. The sequences are
CC useful for determining whether a sample contains liver tumour cells. This
CC sequence represents a 5'RACE PCR primer used to amplify human ARCAP DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 116
ABS54324/C
ID ABS54324 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABS54324;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ARCAP associated 5'RACE PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; androgen receptor complex-coupled protein; ARCAP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002262871-A.
XX
PD 17-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00055192.
XX
PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781693.
XX
PA (VETE-) VETERANS GEN HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Tai-Jay C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676576/73.
XX

Novel substantially pure androgen receptor (AR) complex-associated
protein which binds to AR and increases ability of AR to transactivate
androgen-responsive gene, useful as drug target for treating liver
cancer.
Example; Page 15; 18pp; Japanese.
The present invention relates to the isolation of human androgen receptor
complex-coupled protein (ARCAP), and the polynucleotide sequence encoding
it. The ARCAP polypeptide complexes with an androgen receptor to increase
the activity of the androgen receptor, transactivating the androgen
responding gene. The invention also describes a vector containing the
ARCAP polynucleotide sequence, and a host cell containing the ARCAP
polynucleotide sequence. The ARCAP polypeptide can be used as a treating
agent. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the example
of the present invention

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 117
ABN83378
ID ABN83378 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC ABN83378;
XX
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mononucleotide repeat locus BAT25 probe #1.
XX
KW Mononucleotide repeat locus; human; BAT25; probe; microsatellite; tumour;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 29
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Labelled with Fluorescein"

XX
PN EP1207210-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00126930.
XX
PR 15-NOV-2000; 2000EP-00124897.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Dietmaier W;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-437469/47.
XX
PT Analyzing repeat sequences in DNA using a probe which hybridizes to
PT adjacent repetitive and non-repetitive regions and determining hybrid
PT melting point is useful to detect microsatellite instability such as in
PT hereditary cancer.

Claim 16; Page 7; 19pp; English.
The present invention relates to a method for analysing a target nucleic
acid consisting of repetitive and non-repetitive sequences. The method
comprises hybridising a polynucleotide probe comprising a segment
complementary to a non-repetitive region and a segment complementary to
an adjacent repetitive region, where the second segment consists of a
defined number of repeats, and determining the melting point temperature
of the hybrid. The method is used to analyse microsatellites, especially
microsatellite instability, particularly as a means for detecting
hereditary tumours. Alternatively, the method is used to identify an
individual in a population. The present sequence is a probe for
Mononucleotide repeat locus BAT25, and was used to illustrate the
invention

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 26 A; 2 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

```
RESULT 118
AAQ83940
ID AAQ83940 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAQ83940;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide clamp o, for producing comb-type brached polymer.
XX
KW HIV; pol; nef; oligonucleotide clamp; branched; macromolecule; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /note= "Modified with SP(O-)(=O)-"
FT
XX
PN WO9501365-A1.
XX
PD 12-JAN-1995.
XX
PF 05-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007557.
XX
PR 02-JUL-1993; 93US-00087386.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Gryaznov SM;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-060944/08.
XX
PT Synthesis of branched polymers and novel branched polymeric structures -
PT used as molecular probes esp. for detecting poly-nucleotide(s).
XX
PS Example 8; Page 33; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ83938, AAQ83952 and AAQ83940 are used in the
CC construction of an oligonucleotide clamp. The clamp is a comb-type
CC branched polymer which has 3' termini and was used to bind a target
CC sequence comprising a segment of the HIV pol and nef genes in single
CC stranded or double stranded forms. An oligonucleotide clamp is a compound
CC capable of forming a covalently closed macromolecule or a stable circular
CC complex after specifically binding to the target polynucleotide.
CC Oligonucleotide clamps generally comprise one or more oligonucleotide
CC moieties capable of specific binding to the target molecule and one or
CC more pairs of binding moieties covalently linked to the oligonucleotide
CC moieties. Upon annealing of the oligonucleotides moieties to the target
CC polynucleotide, the binding moieties of a pair are bought into
CC juxtaposition so that they form a stable covalent or non-covalent linkage
CC or complex. The interaction of the binding moieties effectively clamps
CC the specifically annealed oligonucleotide moieties to the target
CC polynucleotide. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 27 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |||||
6 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 119
AAF60462
ID AAF60462 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAF60462;
XX
```

```
DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide clamp #22.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide clamp; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6180777-B1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00787321.
XX
PR 12-JAN-1996; 96US-0009918P.
XX
PA (FARB ) BAYER CORP.
XX
PI Horn T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-201911/20.
XX
PT Synthesizing branched nucleic acids useful as diagnostic and molecular
PT probes, involves combining first units having haloalkylamino groups and
PT second units having thiol or phosphorothioate groups.
XX
PS Example 8; Col 19; 20pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for synthesising a branched or
CC multiply connected macromolecular structure, comprising oligonucleotide
CC clamps (OC). The macromolecular structure is capable of specifically
CC binding to a target molecule, and can therefore be used as probes. At
CC least one OC comprises a target binding sequence that binds specifically
CC and stably with the target molecule, and at least two OCs comprise signal
CC generation moieties capable of generating a detectable signal in the
CC presence of the target molecule. In addition the OCs are connected to one
CC another by thioalkylamino, or thiophosphorylalkylamino bridges. The
CC present sequence is an OC used in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 27 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db |||||
6 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30

RESULT 120
AAS11744
ID AAS11744 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAS11744;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human haemoglobin alpha 2 transcript (extreme 3' end).
XX
KW Peptide-based cDNA characterisation; haemoglobin alpha 2; human; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200161051-A1.
XX
PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005305.
XX
PR 16-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182983P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUEL GENETICS INC.
```

XX Jarvik JW;
XX WPI; 2001-514778/56.
XX Transcript, genetic, and especially nucleic acid sequence analysis
PT comprises analysis of hybrid peptide products.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 30; 48pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of peptide-based transcript or genetic
CC analysis comprising: (a) providing multiple polynucleotides (I) derived
CC from mRNAs from a biological sample, where (I) has homology to a known
CC reference sequence (II); (b) expressing (I); and (c) assessing a physical
CC property of the expression products to determine the sequences of (I) by
CC comparison with the predicted properties of polypeptides encoded by (II).
CC The method is useful for transcript or genetic analysis, especially
CC nucleic acid analysis where the method comprises expressing polypeptides
CC from two or more reading frames and determining the masses to create a
CC peptide mass signature characteristic of the nucleic acid molecule. The
CC peptide is considerably smaller than the DNA molecule that encodes it
CC (individual amino acids averages about 110 Daltons each whereas the
CC trinucleotides (triplets) that encode them average N Daltons each). Also,
CC the peptides are much more diverse in composition than nucleic acids, as
CC they are composed of combinations of 20 different amino acids instead of
CC combinations of 4 different nucleotides, e.g., two random DNA fragments
CC of identical composition (e.g., with 10 adenines, 10 thymines, 15
CC guanines, and 15 cytosines) are extremely unlikely to encode peptides of
CC identical composition. This means that whereas the two nucleic acids have
CC identical masses and cannot be distinguished on the basis of mass, the
CC peptides that they encode will, except in statistically very rare cases,
CC have different masses and can be readily distinguished in the basis of
CC mass. The present sequence represents the coding sequence of human
CC haemoglobin alpha 2 transcript (extreme 3' end) used in an example to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 23 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 24.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 GCGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 28

RESULT 121
AAF26221
ID AAF26221 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAF26221;
XX
DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE APC binding protein associated primer ON-AT+ SEQ ID 6.
XX
KW APC binding protein; cell proliferation; adenomatous polyposis coli;
KW tumor cell detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN DE19933237-Al.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033237.
XX
PR 15-JUL-1999; 99DE-01033237.
XX
PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Mueller O;

XX WPI; 2001-148321/16.
XX
PT Determining proliferative capacity of cells, useful e.g. for detecting
PT tumor cells, by measuring concentration and subcellular localization of
XX adenomatous polyposis coli protein.
PS Claim 10; Page 12; 26pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for determining the proliferative
CC activity of cells, comprising detecting, in a sample, the concentration
CC and/or subcellular localization of APC (adenomatous polyposis coli)
CC protein (I). The invention also describes (1) determining function of (I)
CC in a sample by detecting presence of the C-terminal, DNA-binding domain
CC of (I); (2) detecting mutations in (I)-encoding nucleic acid by detecting
CC the DNA-binding domain of (I); (3) purifying, enriching and/or detecting
CC (I) or its fragments by reaction with a probe; (4) double-stranded DNA
CC (II) that contains the sequence GCGCGCA_2_3G (S1) and/or GATCCT 2 3GC
CC (S2); (5) peptide fragment of (I) containing at least the DNA-binding
CC domain; (6) antibodies (Ab) directed against an epitope of positions 1340
CC -1901, 2219-2580 or 2581-2843 of (I); (7) set of two or more antibodies,
CC one of which is Ab and the other directed against the N-terminal region
CC (1-1299) of (I); and (8) kit for detecting DNA-binding capacity of (I) or
CC its fragments in a sample consisting of (II), Ab or the set of (7). The
CC method is used to detect proliferative, especially tumor (precursor),
CC cells, to detect function of (I) and mutations in (I), and to purify
CC and/or enrich (I), or its fragments, from a sample. The method allows
CC simple, rapid and reliable detection of proliferation, without the need
CC for polymerase chain reaction or sequencing
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 24.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 2 GCGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 29

RESULT 122
ABX79828/c
ID ABX79828 standard; cDNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABX79828;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #153.
XX
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Fredreich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6472154-B1.
XX
PD 29-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.

Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for polymorphic probability.

Example; Col 717; 588pp; English.

The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedreich's ataxia, myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

```

SQ      Sequence 27 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%;      Score 24.4;      DB 1;      Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 96.2%;      Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

PT sequence which is catalytically active in presence of analyte, contacting
PT catalytic nucleic acid with substrate and amplifying catalytic product.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page; 36pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of detecting an analyte in a sample. The method comprises providing a nucleic acid sequence which is initially catalytically inactive, but which becomes catalytically active in the presence of an analyte (the effector); providing a nucleic acid substrate for the catalytic activity of the nucleic acid sequence; and contacting the nucleic acid sequence and the substrate with the sample under conditions allowing catalytic activity of nucleic acid sequences. The catalytic nucleic acid sequence will be able to convert the nucleic acid substrate into a nucleic acid product only if the analyte of interest is present. The nucleic acid catalytic product is then amplified, and a significant increase in the amount of product indicates the presence of the analyte in the sample. The method is useful for the qualitative or quantitative determination of an analyte in a sample in diagnostic assays. The invention describes the in vitro selection of a ribozyme ligase (L1; AAA57859, AAA57860) which is catalytically active only in the presence of an oligonucleotide effector (AAA57854). The L1 ribozyme ligase was selected from a pool of RNA molecules comprising a central randomised region 90 nucleotides in length flanked on both sides by constant sequence regions (the N90 RNA pool; AAA57851). In the presence of the effector, selection was performed using one of the tagged substrate molecules AAA57855-A57857. RNAs with ligase activity (i.e., those which have become ligated to the substrate molecule) were reverse transcribed using the effector oligo, and then PCR amplified using the effector and a DNA primer identical in sequence to the substrate used for the selection. A ribozyme ligase, L1, was selected via this procedure. L1 can only adopt its active conformation (AAA57859) in the presence of the effector oligo (analyte). In the absence of the effector, L1 adopts an inactive conformation (AAA57860). The present sequence represents the deoxy-T22-tagged substrate oligonucleotide. The dr22 tag enables successfully ligated products to be isolated using oligo(dA) cellulose Type 7. Note: The present sequence is not given in the specification, but is created from the information given on page 11

Sequence 28 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 22 T; 2 U; 0 Other; 0

XX Kool ET;
XX WPI; 1998-481202/41.
XX
PT Synthesis of oligo:nucleotide(s) - using a single-stranded circular
PT oligo:nucleotide template ribonucleotide triphosphate(s) and a
PT polymerase to form multimer(s) which can be cleaved.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 36; 100pp; English.
XX
CC The linear multimer was produced by rolling circle synthesis in an
CC example of the method of the invention for synthesising an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template comprising at least one copy of a nucleotide
CC sequence complementary to the sequence of the desired RNA oligonucleotide
CC with at least 2 types of ribonucleotide triphosphate and a polymerase
CC enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA oligonucleotide multimer
CC complementary to the circular oligonucleotide template, where the RNA
CC oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple copies of the desired RNA
CC oligonucleotide. The methods can be used for producing RNA
CC oligonucleotides having a specific sequence and well defined ends. The
CC RNA oligonucleotides produced can be used as probes, standards and
CC diagnostic or therapeutic agents. They can be used for modifying the
CC structure or function of a target molecule. They can also be used to
CC cleave disease-associated RNA, DNA or protein
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24.2; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 89.7%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1645 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 127
ADC65873/C
ID ADC65873 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC ADC65873;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW RNA oligonucleotide synthesis; ribonucleotide triphosphate; polymerase;
KW electroporation; calcium phosphate treatment; lipid-mediated delivery;
KW cation-mediated delivery; bacterial infection; viral infection;
KW drug resistant infection; double stranded DNA oligomer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087241-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997931.
XX
PR 15-APR-1993; 93US-00047860.
PR 23-FEB-1995; 95US-00393439.
PR 26-FEB-1997; 97US-00805631.
PR 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569344.
XX
PA (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
XX Kool ET;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-755141/71.
XX
PT Synthesizing RNA oligonucleotide involves combining single-stranded

PT circular oligonucleotide, ribonucleotide triphosphate and polymerase
PT enzyme to yield desired RNA complementary to circular oligonucleotide
PT template.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 6; 78pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for synthesising an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template with at least two types of ribonucleotide
CC triphosphate and a polymerase enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide multimer complementary to the circular oligonucleotide
CC template, where the RNA oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple
CC copies of the desired RNA oligonucleotide. The method is useful for
CC synthesising an RNA oligonucleotide with well-defined ends. The circular
CC oligonucleotide is introduced into the cell using direct injection,
CC electroporation, calcium phosphate treatment, lipid-mediated delivery, or
CC cation-mediated delivery. The method is useful for treating bacterial
CC and/or viral infections in mammals, particularly drug resistant
CC infections, and for producing double stranded DNA oligomers. The method
CC is performed in the absence of an oligonucleotide primer, or without the
CC addition of auxiliary proteins. This sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24.2; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 89.7%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1645 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 128
AAT99286
ID AAT99286 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAT99286;
XX
DT 15-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE POLYA, a competitor oligonucleotide for binding human PUR-alpha.
XX
KW PUR element; human; c-myc; inhibitor; hyperproliferative disease; ss;
KW cancer; probe; hybridisation.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5672479-A.
XX
PD 30-SEP-1997.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486421.
XX
PR 28-AUG-1992; 92US-00938189.
PR 02-FEB-1993; 93US-00014943.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470911.
XX
PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Bergemann AD, Johnson EM;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-488859/45.
XX
PT Assays for PUR protein ligands or modulators - using immobilised PUR
PT protein or fragments, to treat hyper-proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example; Col 33; 64pp; English.
XX
CC The oligonucleotides AAT99279-T99286 were used as competitor
CC oligonucleotides for the binding of PUR protein to DNA. The PUR sequence

CC can be used to identify chemical or biological compounds that bind to PUR
CC or binding fragments of PUR. Inhibitors of PUR activity may be used to
CC treat hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 129
AAV31743
ID AAV31743 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAV31743;

DT 24-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of the oligonucleotide POLYA.

PUR-alpha gene; inhibition; viral infection; cancer; PUR element;
hyperproliferative disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5756684-A.
XX
PD 26-MAY-1998.

PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470911.
XX
PR 28-AUG-1992; 92US-00938189.
PR 02-FEB-1993; 93US-00014943.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
PA Bergemann AD, Johnson EM;
XX WPI; 1998-321632/28.
DR
XX PUR protein and its fragments - that inhibit PUR protein binding to PUR
PT element or other proteins.

PS Example 7.1.1; Col 33; 63pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide used as a
CC competitor with the PUR element in the method of the invention, involving
CC the use of the PUR protein and its fragments, which inhibit PUR protein
CC binding to PUR element or other proteins. Inhibitors of PUR activity may
CC be useful for treating viral infections and hyperproliferative diseases
CC such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 130
AAX04086
ID AAX04086 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAX04086;

XX 12-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide POLYA used in PUR cloning and sequencing.

PUR element; PUR-alpha; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; human;
monoclonal antibody; identification; characterisation; ss.
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN US5869622-A.
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486809.
PF
XX 28-AUG-1992; 92US-00938189.
PR 02-FEB-1993; 93US-00014943.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470911.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
PA Bergemann AD, Johnson EM;
XX WPI; 1999-152881/13.
DR
XX Monoclonal antibody specific for PUR protein - useful for treating
PT cancer.

Example; Col 33; 64pp; English.

The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody that specifically
binds to an epitope of the PUR protein. Antibodies that bind to the PUR
protein and neutralise PUR activity may be used to treat
hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer. PUR antibodies may be used
diagnostically to detect aberrant expression of the PUR protein and/or
mutations in the PUR gene. The present sequence represents an
oligonucleotide used in the cloning and sequencing of the PUR protein and
its sequence element PUR repeat, in an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 131
AAA40359/c
ID AAA40359 standard; RNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAA40359;

DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE pBluescriptSK+ phagemid primer SEQ ID NO: 9.
XX
KW Primer; cloning; ligation; ss.

OS Synthetic.
PN WO200036088-A1.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030277.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213834.

XX (ROMA/) ROMANTCHIKOV Y.
XX Romantchikov Y;
PI WPI; 2000-442381/38.
XX
DR
XX Inserting a nucleic acid into a circular vector comprising joining their
PT ends, melting, and reannealing ends at two different concentrations,
PT useful for cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and forming genomic
PT libraries.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 67; 71pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method (M1) for inserting a nucleic acid
CC (N1) into a circular vector (V1) comprising joining ends of N1 and V1
CC under a first nucleic acid concentration, melting hybridized cohesive
CC circularization ends, and reannealing the ends at a second concentration.
CC The methods are useful for the cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and
CC forming genomic libraries of complex populations of DNA or cDNA. The
CC methods allow the cloning of minute amounts of nucleic acids efficiently
CC and avoids the size selection problems of prior art systems. Larger
CC nucleic acid fragments are just as easily cloned, allowing highly
CC representative libraries to be made. Vector to vector ligation is avoided
CC using the methods. AAA40351-A40366 represents primers used to illustrate
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 132
AAA40353/c
ID AAA40353 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAA40353;
XX
DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE pBluescriptSK+ phagemid primer SEQ ID NO: 3.
XX
KW Primer; cloning; ligation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200036088-A1.
XX
PD 22-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030277.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213834.
XX
PA (ROMA/) ROMANTCHIKOV Y.
XX
PI Romantchikov Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-442381/38.
XX
PT Inserting a nucleic acid into a circular vector comprising joining their
PT ends, melting, and reannealing ends at two different concentrations,
PT useful for cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and forming genomic
PT libraries.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method (M1) for inserting a nucleic acid
CC (N1) into a circular vector (V1) comprising joining ends of N1 and V1
CC under a first nucleic acid concentration, melting hybridized cohesive
CC circularization ends, and reannealing the ends at a second concentration.
CC The methods are useful for the cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and
CC forming genomic libraries of complex populations of DNA or cDNA. The
CC methods allow the cloning of minute amounts of nucleic acids efficiently
CC and avoids the size selection problems of prior art systems. Larger
CC nucleic acid fragments are just as easily cloned, allowing highly
CC representative libraries to be made. Vector to vector ligation is avoided
CC using the methods. AAA40351-A40366 represents primers used to illustrate
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 133
AAF99756/c
ID AAF99756 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF99756;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #872.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Claim 101; Page 57; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is


```
RESULT 136
ABV14842/c
ID  ABV14842 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  ABV14842;
XX
DT  13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DE  Human prostate expression marker cDNA 14833.
XX
KW  Human; prostate cancer; cytostatic; carcinogen; pharmacodynamic marker;
XX  pharmacogenomic marker; gene; ss.
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200160860-A2.
XX
PD  23-AUG-2001.
XX
PF  20-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005171.
XX
PR  17-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183319P.
PR  16-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189862P.
PR  25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207454P.
PR  09-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211314P.
PR  18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219007P.
PR  13-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255281P.
XX
PA  (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI  Schlegel R, Endege WO, Monahan JE;
XX  WPI; 2001-662795/76.
XX
PT  Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule associated with cancerous state of
PT  prostate cells and correlating with presence of prostate cancer, useful
PT  for detecting presence of prostate cancer, stage of prostate cancer.
XX
PS  Claim 1; Page 2483; 11750pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising
CC  a nucleotide sequence given in Tables 1-9 (ABV00010-ABV62213) of the
CC  specification or its complement. (I) is useful for: (a) assessing whether
CC  a patient is afflicted with prostate cancer; (b) monitoring the
CC  progression of prostate cancer in a patient; (c) assessing the efficacy
CC  of a test compound to inhibit prostate cancer in a patient; (d) assessing
CC  the efficacy of a therapy for inhibiting prostate cancer in a patient;
CC  (e) selecting a composition for inhibiting prostate cancer in a patient;
CC  (f) assessing the prostate cell carcinogenic potential of a compound; (g)
CC  determining whether prostate cancer has metastasized in a patient; (h)
CC  assessing the aggressiveness or indolence of prostate cancer in a patient
CC  ; (I) is also useful as a pharmacodynamic or pharmacogenomic marker
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db  |||||
    24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 137
ABS78477/c
ID  ABS78477 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  ABS78477;
XX
DT  13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE  Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #961.

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db  |||||
    24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
XX
KW  Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW  tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW  diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW  corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW  rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW  plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW  angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW  scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO200253141-A2.
XX
PD  11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF  14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR  14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA  (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI  Bratzler RL;
XX
DR  WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT  Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT  antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS  Claim 2; Page 36; 276pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC  administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC  included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC  nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC  having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC  useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC  tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC  diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC  corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC  rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC  neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC  wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC  hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC  acid of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db  |||||
    24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 138
ABS77949/c
ID  ABS77949 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  ABS77949;
XX
DT  13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #433.
XX
KW  Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW  tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW  diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW  corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW  rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW  plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
```

KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI Bratzler RL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 27; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
XX acid of the invention
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 139
ABS78478
ID ABS78478 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABS78478;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #962.
XX
KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX

PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
XX
PI Bratzler RL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 36; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
XX acid of the invention
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 140
ABL39405/c
ID ABL39405 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABL39405;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 841.
XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..24
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Weiner G, Hartmann G;
PI WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 309; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 141
ABA98840
ID ABA98840 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABA98840;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE A24 oligonucleotide for the creation of Pc-A24.
XX
KW Component detection; clinical diagnosis; cell detection; drug detection;
KW metabolite detection; pesticide detection; ligand detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 24
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by PO2OCH2CH2CH2CH2SSCH2CH2CH2OH"
XX
PN WO200184157-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014528.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000US-00564230.
XX
PA (DADE-) DADE BEHRING INC.
XX
PI Pease JS, Cromer R, Patel R, Kurn N, De Keczzer S;
XX WPI; 2002-164078/21.
XX

PT Detection of multiple analytes, e.g. ligands, receptors, polynucleotides
PT and pollutants, involves adding a combination of sensitizer reagents and
PT reactive reagent Actuatable by a product of the sensitizer reagents.
XX
PS Example; Page 58; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the detection of multiple components in a
CC medium, comprising combining the medium with at least two sensitizer
CC reagents, and at least one reactive reagent activated by a product
CC generated by the sensitizer reagents when activated; and differentially
CC activating the sensitizer reagents. The combination of sensitizer
CC reagents and reactive reagent(s) allows differential detection of the
CC components. Methods of the invention may be used for the detection of
CC ligands, receptors and polynucleotides, and also for the detection of
CC e.g. cells, various drugs, metabolites, pesticides (e.g. polyhalogenated
CC biphenyls, phosphate esters, thiophosphates, carbamates and
CC polyhalogenated sulfenamides) and pollutants. Methods of the invention
CC allow the detection of multiple analytes in a single test medium. An
CC application of the methods of the present invention would be in the field
CC of clinical diagnostics. The current sequence represents A24
CC oligonucleotide for the creation of oligonucleotide coated phthalocyanine
CC sensitizer particles (Pc-A24)
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 142
AAS17869
ID AAS17869 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAS17869;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE A24 oligonucleotide used to create doptAR chemiluminescer particles.
XX
KW Polymorphism detection; sequence detection; mutation detection; A24;
KW probe; non-dissociative termolecular complex; doptAR sensitizer particle;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 24
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a
FT PO2OCH2CH2CH2CH2SSCH2CH2CH2OH moiety"
XX
PN WO200190399-A2.
XX
PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 17-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016089.
XX
PR 19-MAY-2000; 2000US-00574596.
XX
PA (DADE-) DADE BEHRING INC.
XX
PI Patel RD;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097664/13.
XX
PT Detecting presence of polynucleotide, differences between polynucleotide
PT sequences, useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism and
PT alleles of polynucleotide sequence involves use of three competitive

PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00790214.
XX (CYTO-) CYTOKINETICS INC.
PA
XX
PI Oestreicher DR, Sabry JH, Adams CL, Vaisberg EA, Crompton AM;
XX WPI; 2002-041423/05.
DR
XX
PS Characterizing cellular activity of compound, by receiving images of
XX cells with known activity and images of cells treated with compound,
PT characterizing phenotypic attributes of images and comparing the
PT phenotypes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 18; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for the characterisation of the
CC activity of a compound on cell. The method involves receiving images of
CC cells with a cellular activity and images of other cells treated with the
CC compound, quantitatively characterising phenotypic attributes of the
CC image of cells with a cellular activity to produce a target phenotype for
CC the cellular activity and that of the image of other cells to produce a
CC second phenotype for the compound, and comparing the two phenotypes to
CC determine whether the compound possesses cellular activity. The invention
CC may be useful for characterising cellular activity of a compound, for
CC determining information about properties of substances based upon the
CC information about structure of living or non-living cells exposed to
CC substances. The invention is also useful for identifying promising
CC candidates in a search for new and better medicines and treatments using
CC multiple biological descriptors from a single cell markers or components.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db ||||||||||||||||||
24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 145
ABX79809/C
ID ABX79809 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABX79809;
XX
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #134.
XX
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Fredreich's ataxis; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN US6472154-B1.
XX
XX 29-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
PF
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
PR
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PA
XX
PI Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.
DR

XX Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
PT polymorphic probability.
XX
PS Example; Col 579; 588pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are
CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Fredreich's ataxis,
CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db ||||||||||||||||||
24 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 146
ABZ80181/C
ID ABZ80181 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABZ80181;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:53.
XX
KW Immunostimulation; immune response; natural killer cell; interferon;
KW type 1 interferon; IFN; cancer; infectious disease; allergic disorder;
KW immune related disorder; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..24
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2003015711-A2.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026468.
PF
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313273P.
PR
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393952P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Vollmer J, Uhlman E;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-268241/26.
DR

XX New immunostimulatory nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition
PT for treating an allergic condition.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 44; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes immunostimulatory nucleic acids of 14-100
CC nucleotides in length comprising the formula 5' X1DCGHX2 3' (I), where X1
CC or X2 = independently any sequence 0-10 nucleotides; D = nucleotide other
CC than C; C = cytosine; G = guanine; H = nucleotide other than G. The
CC immunostimulatory nucleic acid further comprises a sequence consisting of
CC P and N positioned immediately 5' to X1 or 3' to X2 and N is a B cell
CC neutralising sequence, where N begins with a CCG trinucleotide and is at
CC least 10 nucleotides long and P is GC-rich palindrome containing sequence
CC at least 10 nucleotides long. Also described: (1) a pharmaceutical
CC composition comprising the immunostimulatory nucleic acid and a carrier;
CC and (2) treating an allergic condition. (I) has antiallergic activity and
CC can be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used for preparing a composition
CC for treating a variety of immune related disorders such as cancer,
CC infectious diseases and allergic disorders. (I) also stimulates the
CC activation of natural killer cells and the production of type 1
CC interferon (IFN). The present sequence represents an immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db |||||
24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 147
ACA62284/c
ID ACA62284 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACA62284;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo (dT)24 RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW ss; PCR; RT-PCR; primer; reverse transcriptase PCR; antisense therapy;
KW mRNA expression profile; promoter containing primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003022318-A1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949305.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-00494212.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICLONE INC.
XX
PI Lin S, Ying S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-479488/45.
XX
PT Improved polymerase thermocycling reaction for nucleic acid
PT amplification, by thermal cycling of promoter-linked nucleic acid
PT template synthesis and in vitro transcriptional amplification of nucleic
PT acid sequences.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 14; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an improved polymerase thermocycling reaction
CC (M1) for linear amplification of nucleic acid sequences, involves

CC denaturing a number of nucleic acid templates (I), combining the
CC denatured (I) with a promoter-containing primer (P1), a primer (P2), a
CC number of deoxynucleotide triphosphates and ribonucleotide triphosphates,
CC a reverse transcription enzyme, a DNA-dependent DNA polymerase and RNA
CC polymerase, contacting P1 with (I) to generate a number of promoter-
CC containing templates, denaturing the promoter-containing templates to
CC generate a number of promoter-containing double-stranded DNA templates,
CC where the double-stranded nucleic acid templates are flanked by P1 in one
CC end and P2 in the other end of the other orientation, transcribing the
CC promoter-containing double-stranded DNA templates to form a number of
CC amplified RNA sequences, including the primer region of the promoter-
CC containing double-stranded DNA templates, contacting the amplified RNA
CC sequences with P2 to form a number of cDNAs and a number of DNA-RNA
CC hybrid templates, and denaturing the DNA-RNA hybrid templates. The method
CC is useful for improved polymerase thermocycling reaction for linear
CC amplification of nucleic acid sequences, and thus for producing mRNA
CC expression profile of a cell by M1 to generate multiple copies of the
CC mRNA. M1 is also useful for determining aberrant protein production of
CC cells in a diseased state, by generating an expression profile by the
CC above method, of cells in both normal and diseased states, comparing the
CC expression profile of the cells in the normal and diseased states,
CC determining the differences in mRNA composition of the cell(s) in the
CC diseased state, isolating the mRNA sequences of cell(s) in the diseased
CC state that differ from mRNA in cell(s) in non-diseased state, amplifying
CC the isolated mRNA by M1, and determining aberrant protein function of the
CC protein coded for by the isolated mRNA. M1 is also useful for treating a
CC cell in a diseased state caused by aberrant protein production, by
CC determining protein expression of a cell in a diseased state, determining
CC the mRNA sequence for the aberrant proteins, synthesising an antisense
CC sequence of the mRNA, amplifying the antisense mRNA sequences by M1, and
CC delivering a pharmaceutically effective dosage of a composition
CC comprising the anti-sense mRNA and a compatible lipid based biological
CC carrier. M1 is also useful for predicting the efficacy of a proposed drug
CC targeted against an aberrant protein, by determining aberrant protein
CC production of cell in a diseased state by the above method, amplifying
CC the aberrant protein by M1 and using recombinant techniques to determine
CC the effect of proposed drug on the aberrant protein. M1 is also useful
CC for differential screening of tissue-specific gene expression at a
CC cellular level, for preparing labeled RNA/DNA probes for a gene chip
CC technology, and for determining the efficacy of a drug regimen against a
CC gene or its cDNAs. The present sequence is an Oligo (dT)24 RT-(reverse
CC transcriptase) PCR primer used to produce first strand cDNA in the method
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db |||||
24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 148
ACD99729/c
ID ACD99729 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD99729;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #415.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
DR
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 149
ACH03285
ID ACH03285 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACH03285;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #920.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
PR Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #920.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX

PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 34; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24
RESULT 150
ACH03284/C
ID ACH03284 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACH03284;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #919.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 34; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 151
ADA66379
ID ADA66379 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADA66379;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX mRNA poly A.
DE
XX ss; nucleic acid amplification; multiple step elimination;
KW varying reaction condition elimination; poly A tract.
KW
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH primer_bind 1..24
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Binds to nucleotides 42-19 of the 1st strand cDNA
FT synthesis primer"
XX
PN US6582938-B1.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854317.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854317.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Su X, Dong H, Ryder TB;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-656427/62.
XX
PT Amplification of nucleic acids, where the promoter is blocked from
PT extension at the 3' end, useful for eliminating multiple step reactions.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 9pp; English.
XX

The invention relates to a method of amplification of nucleic acid which
comprises primer extension by reverse transcriptase and hybridising an
oligonucleotide to the single stranded DNA, where the oligonucleotide is
blocked from extension at the 3' end. The method is useful for
amplification of nucleic acids. In the new method, a promoter is
protected from degradation throughout the method. The promoter is
constructed so that it does not serve as a primer for extension of a
sequence that is complementary to the target sequence, i.e. it is
blocked. The method can be combined with other processes to eliminate the
need for multiple steps and varying reaction conditions and their
associated problems. At least three otherwise separate enzymatic
reactions can occur consecutively in one phase (i.e., without organic
extraction and precipitation), more preferably in the same reaction
vessel. Preferably, cDNA synthesis according to the new method may occur
in a modified low salt buffer. The present sequence represents the poly A
tract of a mRNA used to illustrate the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 152
ADB37258/c
ID ADB37258 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB37258;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #872.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 153
ADB36806/c
ID ADB36806 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB36806;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #420.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX

OS Synthetic.
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
PF
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
PR
XX (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
XX Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
PI WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 154
ADB37259
ID ADB37259 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB37259;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #873.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
PF
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
PR
XX (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory

PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 155
ADD31867/C
ID ADD31867 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD31867;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Butterfly biliverdin binding protein BBP-B1X oligonucleotide SEQ ID:106.
XX
KW recombination product; synthetic gene technology; butterfly;
KW biliverdin binding protein; ss.
XX
OS synthetic.
XX WO2003064611-A2.
PN 07-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
PF 29-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002612.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2002; 2002US-00062188.
XX (EGEA-) EGEA BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA Evans GA;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-663477/62.
DR
XX
PT Creating recombination products between two distinct nucleotide
PT sequences, useful in the field of synthetic gene technology, and in
PT assembling a library, or a population or a collection of polypeptide
PT variants.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 106; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for creating a collection of
CC recombination products between two nucleotide sequences. The method
CC comprises combining an initial set of oligonucleotides corresponding to a
CC first nucleotide sequence with a subsequent set of oligonucleotides
CC corresponding to a distinct nucleotide sequence and further combining the
CC initial and subsequent sets of combination oligonucleotides having a
CC sequence region corresponding to the initial nucleotide sequence and a
CC sequence region corresponding to the second oligonucleotide sequence.
CC Also described is a method of creating a collection of recombination
CC products between two genes. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful in the field of synthetic gene technology, and more
CC specifically, to generating a collection of recombination products
CC between distinct nucleotide sequences. They can also be used in
CC assembling a library, or a population or a collection of polypeptide
CC variants that correspond to single or multiple polynucleotide

RESULT 158
ACA58802/c
ID ACA58802 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACA58802;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric ulcer treatment immunostimulatory nucleic acid #148.
XX
KW Gastric ulcer; ss; immunostimulant; equine gastric ulcer syndrome; EGUS;
KW Helicobacter pylori.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002198165-A1.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920313.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222248P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-370798/35.
XX
PT Prevention or treatment of gastric ulcer involves administering nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 14; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of prevention or treatment of gastric ulcer comprising administering a nucleic acid to a subject in need for treatment of gastric ulcer. A nucleic acid sample comprising
CC oligonucleotide 2006 was administered to a mouse model by an oral route or a vehicle control. Colonisation of mice by Helicobacter pylori was assessed at time points from 1 day to 1 month after treatment. The ability of the nucleic acid to reduce H. pylori colonisation was assessed. The method is useful for preventing or treating a gastric ulcer on a subject e.g. human or non-human vertebrate animal including dog, cat, horse (equine gastric ulcer syndrome, EGUS), cow, goat, sheep, pig, rabbit, turkey, chicken, primate, rat and mouse. The method effectively treats or prevents gastric ulcers. The present sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid for the treatment of gastric ulcers
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
DB 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 159
ADG75917/c
ID ADG75917 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75917;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-CpG DNA oligonucleotide IMT 053 SeqID 19.
XX
KW ss; CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response; proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW

KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g. melanoma.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 19; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is the non-CpG DNA oligo IMT 053, used in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
DB 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 160
ADR48246
ID ADR48246 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADR48246;
XX
DT 18-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Microarray synthesised oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW ss; deposition unit misalignment; polymeric array synthesis;
KW pulse jet misalignment; printhead misalignment; microarray.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004170984-A1.
XX
PD 02-SEP-2004.
XX

PF 25-FEB-2003; 2003US-00374307.
XX
PR
XX
XX
PA (LEPR/) LEPROUST E M.
PA (AMOR/) AMORESE D A.
PA (KRON/) KRONICK M N.
XX
PI Leproust EM, Amorese DA, Kronick MN;
XX WPI; 2004-634540/61.
XX
XX
PT Detection of deposition unit misalignment of in situ polymeric array
PT synthesis device, by contacting test probe feature with different
PT distinguishably labeled targets, and evaluating binding of labeled
PT targets to test probe feature.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detection of deposition unit
CC misalignment of an in situ polymeric array synthesis device which
CC comprises synthesising test probe feature(s) on substrate using in situ
CC polymeric array synthesis device, contacting test probe feature with at
CC least two different distinguishably labelled targets and evaluating
CC binding of labelled targets to test probe feature to detect any pulse jet
CC misalignment of polymeric array synthesis device. The method is useful
CC for detecting deposition unit misalignment e.g. printhead misalignment,
CC of an in situ polymeric, e.g. nucleic acid, array synthesis device. The
CC method is easy to use, cost effective. effective at detecting printhead
CC misalignments and may enable immediate detection and/or adjustments of
CC one or more printheads of an in situ nucleic acid array synthesis fluid
CC deposition device if misalignment is detected. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide synthesised on a microarray.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 161
ADR48249/c
ID ADR48249 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADR48249;
XX
DT 18-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Microarray synthesised oligonucleotide #13.
XX
KW ss; deposition unit misalignment; polymeric array synthesis;
KW pulse jet misalignment; printhead misalignment; microarray.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004170984-A1.
XX
PD 02-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2003; 2003US-00374307.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2003; 2003US-00374307.
XX
PA (LEPR/) LEPROUST E M.
PA (AMOR/) AMORESE D A.
PA (KRON/) KRONICK M N.
XX
PI Leproust EM, Amorese DA, Kronick MN;

XX WPI; 2004-634540/61.
XX
PT Detection of deposition unit misalignment of in situ polymeric array
PT synthesis device, by contacting test probe feature with different
PT distinguishably labeled targets, and evaluating binding of labeled
PT targets to test probe feature.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detection of deposition unit
CC misalignment of an in situ polymeric array synthesis device which
CC comprises synthesising test probe feature(s) on substrate using in situ
CC polymeric array synthesis device, contacting test probe feature with at
CC least two different distinguishably labelled targets and evaluating
CC binding of labelled targets to test probe feature to detect any pulse jet
CC misalignment of polymeric array synthesis device. The method is useful
CC for detecting deposition unit misalignment e.g. printhead misalignment,
CC of an in situ polymeric, e.g. nucleic acid, array synthesis device. The
CC method is easy to use, cost effective. effective at detecting printhead
CC misalignments and may enable immediate detection and/or adjustments of
CC one or more printheads of an in situ nucleic acid array synthesis fluid
CC deposition device if misalignment is detected. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide synthesised on a microarray.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 162
AAX84258/c
ID AAX84258 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAX84258;
XX
DT 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
XX
KW Nck associated protein 1; Nap1; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9931239-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
XX
PR 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-395181/33.
XX
PT Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 76; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the

```
CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Nap1) of the invention. Nap1 inhibits
CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 163
AAX84259/c
ID AAX84259 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAX84259;
XX
DT 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
DE
KW Nck associated protein 1; Nap1; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9331239-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
XX
PR 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-395181/33.
XX
PT Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 76; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the
CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Nap1) of the invention. Nap1 inhibits
CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 164
ACF79235/c
ID ACF79235 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACF79235;
XX
```

```
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Calix(a)arene-oligonucleotide hybrid.
XX
KW Calix(4)arene; triplex; gene therapy; DNA sensor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT stem_loop 1..25
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= a
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= calix(4)arene nucleoside"
XX
PN WO2003059925-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-KR001160.
XX
PR 15-JAN-2002; 2002KR-00002316.
XX
PA (POST-) POSTECH FOUND.
XX
PI Kim BH, Kim SJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-627375/59.
XX
PT New calix(4)arene-nucleoside hybrid useful in gene therapy has at least
PT one nucleoside attached to a calix(4)arene group through amide bonding,
PT and is derived from a calix(4)arene having amino groups.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 20; 16pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a calix(4)arene-oligonucleotide hybrid of
CC the invention, which includes a calix(4)arene-nucleoside (preferably
CC thymidine) derivative. The calix(4)arene-oligonucleotide hybrid functions
CC as a DNA hairpin structure mimic. It effectively recognises DNA or RNA
CC through triplex formation by bonding between the calix(4)arene-containing
CC cavity and a biologically active substance. The hybrid has a certain
CC level of both rigidity and flexibility, is stable in vivo, has high cell
CC permeability and can be mass-produced. It can be used as a DNA sensor or
CC for gene therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match      1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 165
AAA40358/c
ID AAA40358 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAA40358;
XX
DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE pBluescriptSK+ phagemid primer SEQ ID NO: 8.
XX
KW Primer; cloning; ligation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200036088-A1.
XX
```


PD 22-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030277.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213834.
XX
PA (ROMA/) ROMANTCHIKOV Y.
XX
PI Romantchikov Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-442381/38.
XX
PT Inserting a nucleic acid into a circular vector comprising joining their
PT ends, melting, and reannealing ends at two different concentrations;
PT useful for cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and forming genomic
PT libraries.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 67; 71pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method (M1) for inserting a nucleic acid
CC (N1) into a circular vector (V1) comprising joining ends of N1 and V1
CC under a first nucleic acid concentration, melting hybridized cohesive
CC circularization ends, and reannealing the ends at a second concentration.
CC The methods are useful for the cloning small amounts of nucleic acids and
CC forming genomic libraries of complex populations of DNA or cDNA. The
CC methods allow the cloning of minute amounts of nucleic acids efficiently
CC and avoids the size selection problems of prior art systems. Larger
CC nucleic acid fragments are just as easily cloned, allowing highly
CC representative libraries to be made. Vector to vector ligation is avoided
CC using the methods. AAA40351-A40366 represents primers used to illustrate
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 166
ADO81065/c
ID ADO81065 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC ADO81065;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #77.
XX
KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker, and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 29 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAA 3

RESULT 167
ADO81069/c
ID ADO81069 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC ADO81069;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #81.
XX
KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX

PS Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.

XX The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one

CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR

CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and

CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:

CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for

CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or

CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that

CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to

CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases

CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and

CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,

CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and

CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This

CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion

CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.

XX

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673

Db 29 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAGAA 3

RESULT 168

AAV42215/c

ID AAV42215 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAV42215;

XX

DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX Sequencing primer used to exemplify the invention.

DE

XX Incyte clone 1; fluorescent label; probe; primer; DNA sequencing; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1 /tag= a

FT /note= "labelled with the donor carboxyfluoscein"

FT modified_base 7

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "optionally labelled with the acceptor 6-

FT carboxyrhodamine"

FT modified_base 14

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "optionally labelled with the acceptor 6-

FT carboxyrhodamine"

FT modified_base 17

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "optionally labelled with the donor

FT carboxyfluoscein"

FT modified_base 17

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "optionally labelled with the acceptor 6-

FT carboxyrhodamine"

XX WO9831834-A1.

PN

XX 23-JUL-1998.

PD

XX

XX 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-US022914.

PF

XX 15-JAN-1997; 97US-00784162.

PR

XX (INCY-) INCYTE PHARM INC.

PA

XX Ju J;

PI

XX WPI; 1998-414127/35.

DR

XX Set of energy-transfer fluorescent labels with donor and acceptor at

PT different separations - useful for DNA sequencing allows use of fewer

PT analysing wavelengths or an increased throughput.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 14; 30pp; English.

XX The present sequence exemplified the primer of the invention, and is

CC used to sequence Incyte clone 1 (AAV42737). The primer of the invention

CC is labelled with a set of at least 2 different fluorescent labels. The

CC set comprises an energy-transfer fluorescent label with at least 1 each

CC of a donor fluorophore and an acceptor fluorophore capable of energy

CC transfer, and separated by a distance x, and a second similar fluorescent

CC label in which the separation distance is y, x and y being sufficiently

CC different for the two fluorescent labels to produce distinct fluorescent

CC signals. Fluorescent labels are useful in multicomponent analyses, e.g.

CC as probes for fluorescent in situ hybridisation or especially as primers

CC for DNA sequencing

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667

Db 25 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 169

AAH38515/c

ID AAH38515 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC AAH38515;

XX

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE SNP specific SNPE primer SEQ ID 1311.

XX

KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;

KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;

KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;

KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;

KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;

KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200129262-A2.

XX

PD 26-APR-2001.

XX

PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX

PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX

PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX

PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,

PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic

PT acid sample.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.

CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide

CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking

CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention

CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the

CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a

CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.

CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by

CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or

CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to

CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of

CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being

CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.

CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,

CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic

CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial

CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune

CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,

CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic

CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and

CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a single nucleotide

CC primer extension (SNPE) primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA

CC sequence

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1646 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATG 1

RESULT 170

AAV12482

ID AAV12482 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAV12482;

XX

DT 15-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5 from US5174320 Example 2.

XX

KW Synthesis; selection; amplification; circular oligonucleotide;

KW rolling circle synthesis; diagnosis; therapeutic agent; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US5714320-A.

XX

PD 03-FEB-1998.

XX

PF 23-FEB-1995; 95US-00393439.

XX

PR 15-APR-1993; 93US-00047860.

XX

PA (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.

XX

PI Kool ET;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-144278/13.

XX

PT Rolling circle synthesis of oligo:nucleotide(s) - using primed circular

PT template to produce oligonucleotide multimer for cleavage.

XX

PS Example 2; Col 45; 38pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in an example of

CC the present invention. The present invention describes a method for

CC synthesising a selected oligonucleotide (I) having well defined ends. The

CC method comprises: (a) annealing a primer to a single-stranded (ss)

CC circular template to yield a primed circular template, where the template

CC comprises: (i) at least one nucleotide sequence complementary to (I); and

CC (ii) at least one nucleotide effective to produce a cleavage site in the

CC oligonucleotide multimer; (b) combining the primed circular template with

CC at least two types of nucleotide triphosphates and a polymerase enzyme

CC without the addition of auxiliary proteins to yield a ss oligonucleotide

CC multimer complementary to the circular oligonucleotide template,

CC comprising multiple copies of (I); and (c) cleaving the oligonucleotide

CC multimer at the cleavage site to produce (I) having well defined ends.

CC The method is used for the large-scale synthesis of DNA and RNA oligomers

CC for use, e.g. as probes and diagnostic agents and/or therapeutic agents

XX

SQ Sequence 26 BP; 24 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 171

AAV59215

ID AAV59215 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAV59215;

XX

DT 21-OCT-2004 (revised)

DT 14-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX

DE Circular template for linear oligomer dT12.

XX

KW ss; circular; cyclic; RNA oligonucleotide; probe; standard; diagnostic;

KW therapeutic agent.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_binding 1

FT /tag= a

FT /bound_moiety= "Position 1 optionally bound to position

FT 26"

FT misc_binding 26

FT /tag= b

FT /bound_moiety= "Position 26 optionally bound to position

FT 1"

XX

PN WO9838300-A1.

XX

PD 03-SEP-1998.

XX

PF 26-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003784.

XX

PR 26-FEB-1997; 97US-00805631.

XX

PA (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.

XX

PI Kool ET;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-481202/41.

XX

PT Synthesis of oligo:nucleotide(s) - using a single-stranded circular

PT oligo:nucleotide template ribonucleotide tri:phosphate(s) and a

PT polymerase to form multimer(s) which can be cleaved.

XX

PS Example 2; Page 36; 100pp; English.

XX

CC The circular template was used for the synthesis of the oligomer dT12 in

CC an example of the method of the invention for synthesising an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template comprising at least one copy of a nucleotide
CC sequence complementary to the sequence of the desired RNA oligonucleotide
CC with at least 2 types of ribonucleotide triphosphate and a polymerase
CC enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA oligonucleotide multimer
CC complementary to the circular oligonucleotide template, where the RNA
CC oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple copies of the desired RNA
CC oligonucleotide. The methods can be used for producing RNA
CC oligonucleotides having a specific sequence and well defined ends. The
CC RNA oligonucleotides produced can be used as probes, standards and
CC diagnostic or therapeutic agents. They can be used for modifying the
CC structure or function of a target molecule. They can also be used to
CC cleave disease-associated RNA, DNA or protein
CC
CC Revised record issued on 21-OCT-2004 : Correction to feature table key
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 24 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 172
AAX30018
ID AAX30018 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAX30018;
XX
DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Precircle DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KW Multimer; probe; diagnosis; synthesis; detection; polymerase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9909216-A2.
XX
PD 25-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 13-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016776.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1997; 97US-00910632.
XX
PA (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
PI Kool ET;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-181062/15.
XX
PT New detectably labelled oligonucleotide multimer, comprising multiple
PT contiguous copies of a repeated oligonucleotide - useful for detecting
PT target molecules in diagnosis and medicinal applications.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 41; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a detectably labelled oligonucleotide
CC multimer, comprising multiple contiguous copies of a repeated
CC oligonucleotides. The detectably labelled oligonucleotide multimer is
CC useful for detecting a target molecule. Oligonucleotide multimers may be
CC produced in sufficient quantity to be useful for diagnostic and medical
CC applications. The multimers are useful for affinity labelling of
CC proteins, and for signal amplification in highly sensitive affinity
CC capture and sequence identification applications. The method provides a
CC faster, cheaper and simpler way for large-scale production of DNA and RNA
CC oligomers and multimers. The incorporation of labels enables the
CC oligonucleotide multimers to be useful in diagnostics and medicine. The

CC present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 24 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 173
ADC65872
ID ADC65872 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ADC65872;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligonucleotide #5.
XX
KW RNA oligonucleotide synthesis; ribonucleotide triphosphate; polymerase;
KW electroporation; calcium phosphate treatment; lipid-mediated delivery;
KW cation-mediated delivery; bacterial infection; viral infection;
KW drug resistant infection; double stranded DNA oligomer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087241-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997931.
XX
PR 15-APR-1993; 93US-00047860.
PR 23-FEB-1995; 95US-00393439.
PR 26-FEB-1997; 97US-00805631.
PR 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569344.
XX
PA (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
PI Kool ET;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755141/71.
XX
PT Synthesizing RNA oligonucleotide involves combining single-stranded
PT circular oligonucleotide, ribonucleotide triphosphate and polymerase
PT enzyme to yield desired RNA complementary to circular oligonucleotide
PT template.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 5; 78pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for synthesising an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template with at least two types of ribonucleotide
CC triphosphate and a polymerase enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide multimer complementary to the circular oligonucleotide
CC template, where the RNA oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple
CC copies of the desired RNA oligonucleotide. The method is useful for
CC synthesising an RNA oligonucleotide with well-defined ends. The circular
CC oligonucleotide is introduced into the cell using direct injection,
CC electroporation, calcium phosphate treatment, lipid-mediated delivery, or
CC cation-mediated delivery. The method is useful for treating bacterial
CC and/or viral infections in mammals, particularly drug resistant
CC infections, and for producing double stranded DNA oligomers. The method
CC is performed in the absence of an oligonucleotide primer, or without the
CC addition of auxiliary proteins. This sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 24 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY1644AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA1668
Db2AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAA26

RESULT 174
ABK48140/c
IDABK48140 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XXACABK48140;
XX18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XXAspergillus niger aminopeptidase RT-PCR primer poly-T.
DEAminopeptidase; primer; ss; food composition; dough; flavour enhancer;
KWbaked product; cheese; poly-T; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XXSynthetic.
OSWO200216618-A1.
PN28-FEB-2002.
XX22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP009925.
XX23-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00202995.
PR(STAM) DSM NV.
XXBasten D, Dekker PJT, Schuurhuizen PW, Schaap PJ, Visser J;
PIWPI; 2002-257917/30.
XXAn isolated polypeptide with aminopeptidase activity, for preparing food
PTcompositions, such as bread and cheese, with enhanced flavoring.
PTExample 5; Page 40; 94pp; English.
PSThe invention relates to an isolated polypeptide with aminopeptidase
XXactivity and the gene encoding it (including sequences complementary to
CCthe gene and which hybridise to it at high stringency), from Aspergillus
CCniger. Also included are a nucleic acid construct comprising the above
CCpolynucleotide operably linked to one or more control sequences that
CCdirect the production of the polypeptide in a suitable expression host, a
CCrecombinant expression vector comprising the above nucleic acid
CCconstruct, a recombinant host cell comprising the above construct or
CCvector, and producing the protein comprising cultivating an above strain/
CCrecombinant host cell to produce a supernatant and/or cells comprising
CCthe polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide. The aminopeptidase is
CCused to prepare a food composition such as dough to enhance the flavour
CCof a baked product from the dough and for preparing a cheese to enhance
CCthe flavour. The invention provides a bacterial enzyme for protein
CChydrolysis i.e. with aminopeptidase activity, to produce flavouring
CCagents, and the enzyme has been isolated and characterised, compared to a
CCpreviously observed weak aminopeptidase activity which was detected in an
CCAspergillus niger culture filtrate but the source was never isolated or
CCidentified. The use of enzymes to produce flavouring agents from
CCproteinaceous material is better than use of strong acids which can
CCseverely degrade the amino acids obtained. The present sequence is a
CCreverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to investigate the intron-exon
XXstructure of the aminopeptidase gene
SQSequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Matches 23; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY1643AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA1666
Db24AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA1

RESULT 175
AAA57855
IDAAA57855 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XXACAAA57855;
XX11-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XXDeoxy-A22-tagged substrate oligonucleotide.
KWRibozyme; catalytic RNA; analyte detection; effector molecule;
KWnucleic acid substrate; in vitro selection; ribozyme ligase;
KWconformation dependent activity; allosteric activation; ss.
XXSynthetic.
OSKey Location/Qualifiers
FHmisc_RNA 23..28
FT/*tag= a
FTmisc_binding 24..28
FT/*tag= b
FT/bound_moiety= "Bases 13-17 of N90 RNA pool (AAA57851)"
XXWO200024931-A2.
PN04-MAY-2000.
XX22-OCT-1999; 99WO-IL000557.
XX23-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126731.
PR(INTE-) INTELLIGENE LTD.
XXNathan A, Ellington A;
PIWPI; 2000-350763/30.
XXDetecting an analyte in a sample comprises providing nucleic acid
PTsequence which is catalytically active in presence of analyte, contacting
PTcatalytic nucleic acid with substrate and amplifying catalytic product.
XXDisclosure; Page; 36pp; English.
PSThe invention relates to a method of detecting an analyte in a sample.
CCThe method comprises providing a nucleic acid sequence which is initially
CCcatalytically inactive, but which becomes catalytically active in the
CCpresence of an analyte (the effector); providing a nucleic acid substrate
CCfor the catalytic activity of the nucleic acid sequence; and contacting
CCthe nucleic acid sequence and the substrate with the sample under
CCconditions allowing catalytic activity of nucleic acid sequences. The
CCcatalytic nucleic acid sequence will be able to convert the nucleic acid
CCsubstrate into a nucleic acid product only if the analyte of interest is
CCpresent. The nucleic acid catalytic product is then amplified, and a
CCsignificant increase in the amount of product indicates the presence of
CCthe analyte in the sample. The method is useful for the qualitative or
CCquantitative determination of an analyte in a sample in diagnostic
CCassays. The invention describes the in vitro selection of a ribozyme
CCligase (L1; AAA57859, AAA57860) which is catalytically active only in the
CCpresence of an oligonucleotide effector (AAA57854). The L1 ribozyme
CCligase was selected from a pool of RNA molecules comprising a central
CCrandomised region 90 nucleotides in length flanked on both sides by
CCconstant sequence regions (the N90 RNA pool; AAA57851). In the presence
CCof the effector, selection was performed using one of the tagged
CCsubstrate molecules AAA57855-A57857. RNAs with ligase activity (i.e.,
CCthose which have become ligated to the substrate molecule) were reverse
CCtranscribed using the effector oligo, and then PCR amplified using the
CCeffector and a DNA primer identical in sequence to the substrate used for

CC the selection. A ribozyme ligase, L1, was selected via this procedure. L1
CC can only adopt its active conformation (AAAS7859) in the presence of the
CC effector oligo (analyte). In the absence of the effector, L1 adopts an
CC inactive conformation (AAAS7860). The present sequence represents the
CC deoxy-A22-tagged substrate oligonucleotide. The dA22 tag enables
CC successfully ligated products to be isolated using oligo(dT)12-18
CC cellulose. Note: The present sequence is not given in the specification,
CC but is created from the informamtion given on page 11

XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 23 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAUGCACU 28

RESULT 176
AAL43065
ID AAL43065 standard; RNA; 28 BP.

XX AAL43065;

XX
DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Regulatable, catalytically active nucleic acid substrate #1.

DE
XX Regulatable catalytically active nucleic acid; RCANA; ribozyme;

KW
KW gene therapy; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5' biotinylated"

XX
PN WO200196559-A2.

XX
PD 20-DEC-2001.

XX
PF 14-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019302.

XX
PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212097P.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX Ellington AD, Hesselberth J, Marshall K, Robertson M, Sooter L;

PI Davidson E, Cox JC, Reidel T;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-122216/16.

XX New regulatable, catalytically active nucleic acids (RCANA), useful in
PT gene therapy (particularly for regulating gene expression), or in assays
PT for detecting the presence of ligands or activation of an effector of
PT RCANA.

XX
PS Example 6; Page 75; 126pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to regulatable, catalytically active
CC nucleic acids (RCANAs) which are regulated by polypeptides. These are
CC useful for regulating gene expression, in assays for detecting the
CC presence of ligands, for activation of an effector of RCANA, and in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide substrate used in the
CC construction of an RCANA

XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 23 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 28;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAUGCACU 28

RESULT 177
ADA39569
ID ADA39569 standard; RNA; 28 BP.

XX ADA39569;

XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Substrate RNA related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:25.

XX regulatable catalytically active nucleic acid; RCANA; catalytic domain;
KW regulation; screening; gene therapy; biological pathway regulation;
KW regulatory element; metabolic pathway; ribozyme; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2003027310-A2.

XX
PD 03-APR-2003.

XX
PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030458.

XX
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324715P.

XX (ARCH-) ARCHEMIX CORP.

XX
PI Wilson C, Cload ST, Keefe AD;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-354657/33.

XX
PT Regulating production of a product in a cell, comprises inserting a
PT regulatable catalytically active nucleic acid into a gene that produces
PT the product or regulates the production of the product in the cell.

XX
PS Example 6; Page 76; 128pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for regulating production of a
CC product in a cell. The method comprises inserting a regulatable
CC catalytically active nucleic acid (RCANA) into a gene that produces the
CC product or regulates the production of the product in the cell, where the
CC RCANA comprises a catalytic domain which modifies a transcript to alter
CC its coding potential and a regulatory domain that recognises an effector
CC that alters the function of the catalytic domain, and contacting the
CC regulatory domain with an effector to regulate production of the product.
CC Also described: (1) regulating a biological pathway in cell; and (2)
CC screening a population of cells for a cell that produces a bioproduct.
CC The methods are useful for regulating a biological pathway in cell, or
CC regulating production of a product in a cell. The RCANAs are useful as
CC regulatory elements to control the expression of genes in a metabolic
CC pathway, or as regulated selectable markers to increase a selective
CC pressure favouring or disfavouring production of a targeted bioproduct.
CC The RCANAs are also useful for in vitro or in vivo sensing or detection,
CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents an RNA substrate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 23 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 28;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAUGCACU 28

PT Detaching nucleic acid molecule comprising unconventional nucleotide
PT incorporated at predetermined site from a solid support involves cleaving
PT the nucleic acid molecule at the site of unconventional nucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 16; 47pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with the cleavage of nucleic acids
CC from solid supports. This is carried out by adding a non-conventional
CC nucleotide into the nucleic acid attached to the support, so that it is
CC recognised and cleaved by a specific DNA glycosylase and the sequence is
CC released. This is useful in many molecular biological procedures such as
CC sequencing, in vitro amplifications, cDNA and template preparation, DNA-
CC based assays, mutagenesis procedures, nucleic acid purification and
CC affinity chromatography. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
CC in assays to demonstrate the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
|||||
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 180
AAC62451/c
ID AAC62451 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAC62451;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cleavage of nucleic acids from solid supports assay oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Nucleic acid cleavage; solid support; affinity chromatography;
KW sequencing; mutagenesis; DNA preparation; nucleic acid purification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200058329-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001190.
XX
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99GB-00007245.
XX
PA (GOLD/) GOLDSBOROUGH A.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-664908/64.
XX

PT Detaching nucleic acid molecule comprising unconventional nucleotide
PT incorporated at predetermined site from a solid support involves cleaving
PT the nucleic acid molecule at the site of unconventional nucleotide.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 32; 47pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention is concerned with the cleavage of nucleic acids
CC from solid supports. This is carried out by adding a non-conventional
CC nucleotide into the nucleic acid attached to the support, so that it is
CC recognised and cleaved by a specific DNA glycosylase and the sequence is
CC released. This is useful in many molecular biological procedures such as
CC sequencing, in vitro amplifications, cDNA and template preparation, DNA-
CC based assays, mutagenesis procedures, nucleic acid purification and
CC affinity chromatography. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
CC in assays to demonstrate the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 23 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
|||||
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 181
ABN99658/c
ID ABN99658 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ABN99658;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin PCR primer 2.
XX

KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss; PCR; primer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Example 13; Page 80; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human clusterin
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 789 CTTGAGATGATACACGAGGCTCA 811
|||||
Db 23 CTTGAGATGATACACGAGGCTCA 1

RESULT 182
ACF36411/c
ID ACF36411 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ACF36411;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Human TRPM-2 cDNA amplifying RT-PCR antisense primer.
 XX
 KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytosstatic; RT-PCR;
 XX androgen; prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003072591-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
 XX
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX
 PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
 XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
 DR
 XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
 PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Page 20; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
 CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
 CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
 CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
 CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
 CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
 CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
 CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
 CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
 CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
 CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
 CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
 CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
 CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
 CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
 CC against other antiapoptotic genes. The present sequence represents a RT-
 CC PCR primer for amplifying the anti-apoptotic protein TRPM-2 (testosterone
 CC -repressed prostate message-2) cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 957 AAGTGGCGGAGATCTTGCTGT 979
 Db 23 AAGTGGCGGAGATCTTGCTGT 1
 RESULT 183
 ACF36410
 ID ACF36410 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF36410;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TRPM-2 cDNA amplifying RT-PCR sense primer.
 XX
 KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytosstatic; RT-PCR;
 KW androgen; prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003072591-A1.
 XX

PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
 XX
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX
 PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
 XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
 DR
 XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
 PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Page 20; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
 CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
 CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
 CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
 CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
 CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
 CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
 CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
 CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
 CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
 CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
 CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
 CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
 CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
 CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
 CC against other antiapoptotic genes. The present sequence represents a RT-
 CC PCR primer for amplifying the anti-apoptotic protein TRPM-2 (testosterone
 CC -repressed prostate message-2) cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 177 AAGGAAATTCAAAAATGCTGTCAA 199
 Db 1 AAGGAAATTCAAAAATGCTGTCAA 23
 RESULT 184
 ADM83082/c
 ID ADM83082 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM83082;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TRPM-2 amplifying antisense RT-PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
 KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
 KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
 KW reverse transcription; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003158130-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
 XX
 PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
 PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
 PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.

XX (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
PT Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 17; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) amplifying RT-PCR primer. The primer is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 957 AAGTGCCGGGAGATCTTGCTGT 979
Db 23 AAGTGCCGGGAGATCTTGCTGT 1

RESULT 185
ADM83081
ID ADM83081 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADM83081;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 amplifying sense RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW reverse transcription; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
PT Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 16; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) amplifying RT-PCR primer. The primer is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 AAGGAAATTCAAAATGCTGTCAA 199
Db 1 AAGGAAATTCAAAATGCTGTCAA 23

RESULT 186
ADL70521
ID ADL70521 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADL70521;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin target for RNAi.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 66; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a human clusterin cDNA target for a double-
CC stranded short interfering RNA (siRNA) of the invention ADL70522-
CC ADL70523. It was used in an example from the invention to demonstrate

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCGCAGCTT 733
|||||
Db 1 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCGCAGCTT 23

RESULT 189
ADL70518
ID ADL70518 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADL70518;
XX
AD 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin target for RNAi.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 63; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a human clusterin cDNA target for a double-
CC stranded short interfering RNA (siRNA) of the invention ADL70519-
CC ADL70520. It was used in an example from the invention to demonstrate
CC clusterin gene silencing in PC-3 prostate cancer cells. Clusterin, also
CC known as testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCATAAAACTGTCTT 1635
|||||
Db 1 AACTAATTCATAAAACTGTCTT 23

RESULT 190
ADF12405
ID ADF12405 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF12405;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE L1 retrotransposon insertion characterisation primer seq id 151.
XX
KW gene therapy; insertional mutation; germ line specific promoter;
KW mutation generation; transgenic animal; poly A element; non-LTR;
KW retrotransposon; long terminal repeats; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003121063-A1.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216122.
XX
PR 16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
PR 28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653812.
XX
PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
PI Kazazian HH, Ostertag E, Deberardinis R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-863454/80.
XX
PT Creating an insertional mutation in the germ line of an animal, useful
PT for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, comprises
PT introducing into an animal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a germ line
PT specific promoter.
XX
PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 151; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of creating an insertional mutation in
CC the germ line of an animal by introducing into an animal a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a germ line specific promoter. The method is useful
CC for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, or for isolating
CC a nucleic acid from a genome of an offspring of an animal. The method may
CC also be used to correct genetic defects in animals, especially humans.
CC The nucleic acid is useful for generating mutations in a cell for
CC assessing the frequency with which selected cells under go insertional
CC mutagenesis for the generation of transgenic animals. This sequence
CC represents a primer used to characterise the insertion site of the
CC L1/enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) retrotransposon cassette
CC into the mouse genome.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 23 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 23

RESULT 191
AAD34264
ID AAD34264 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX

AC AAD34264;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CYP2D6 gene polymorphic site 385 detecting sense 5' oligo.
XX
KW Human; cytochrome P450 2D6; CYP2D6; enzyme; detection; xenobiotic;
KW ligase-based sequenced determination; drug metabolism; chromosome 22; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200218638-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-IB001544.
XX
PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000GB-00021286.
XX
PA (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS PLC.
XX
PI Risinger C, Andersson MK, Lewander T, Oliasson E;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-329785/36.
XX
PT New sequence determination oligonucleotides, useful for detecting
PT polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of a CYP2D6 gene, as
PT hybridization probes, as components of diagnostic assays, or in ligase-
PT based sequence determination.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 23; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to sequence determination oligonucleotides for
CC detecting polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of cytochrome P450
CC 2D6 (CYP2D6) gene. CYP2D6 enzymes are involved in the metabolism of many
CC different xenobiotics. Human CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22. The
CC oligonucleotides may be used as in situ hybridisation probes, in ligase-
CC based sequenced determination, as components of diagnostic assays, as
CC probes in sequence determination methods based on mismatches, as
CC hybridisation-based diagnostic assays, and as components of diagnostic
CC microarray. CYP2D6 is useful to predict variations in an individual's
CC ability to metabolise certain drugs. The present sequence is a sense
CC oligonucleotide used for detecting of human CYP2D6 gene 5' flanking
CC region single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 22 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 3 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 25

RESULT 192
AAT93819/c
ID AAT93819 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAT93819;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Antitumoural phosphodiester oligonucleotide 9 with cytotoxic activity.
XX
KW Phosphodiester; selective binding; cell viability; growth;
KW tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;
KW lymphoblastic tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..26
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"
XX
PN WO9720924-A1.
XX
PD 12-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP005388.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.
XX
PA (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.
XX
PI Scaggiante B, Quadrifoglio F;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-319771/29.
XX
PT New phospho:di:esteric oligo:nucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and
PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and
PT liquid tumours.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 5; 38pp; English.
XX
CC Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93811-27 are based on the
CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gafa')a''-(Gbtb')b''-
CC (Gctc')c''-(Gdtd')d''-(Gete')e''-(Gftf')f''-(Ggtg')g''-N', where: N and
CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or
CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or
CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal
CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-
CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides are believed
CC to selectively bind and sequester some proteins which are essential to
CC the viability and growth of tumoural cell line. They have specific and
CC selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells, and can be used for
CC treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of lymphoblastic
CC origin, and of solid type, in particular lymphomas. The present
CC phosphodiester oligonucleotide, at a concentration of 15 micromolar,
CC reduced growth of CCRF-CEM tumoural cells by 76%, which is detectable 48
CC hours after administration. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 26 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 193
AAF16616
ID AAF16616 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAF16616;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 103.
XX
KW Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
KW stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200071164-A1.
XX
PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX

PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU0000498.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.
XX
PA (TACH/) TACHAS G.
XX
PI Tachas G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-025093/03.
XX
PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
PT production or secretion.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 150; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
CC caused by Helicobacter pylori
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 23 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1645 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAGAG 26

RESULT 194
ADG76060/c
ID ADG76060 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC ADG76060;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
DE Non-CpG DNA oligonucleotide 61.
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT melanoma.
XX

PS Example 17; Page 82; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is a non-CpG DNA oligo of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAATGAA 3

RESULT 195
ADG75972/c
ID ADG75972 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC ADG75972;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory non-CpG phosphorothioate DNA oligo IMT191.
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT melanoma.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 70; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine

CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory
CC phosphorothioate non-CpG variant DNA oligo, used to determine the effect
CC of oligo size on B cell proliferation and IL6 secretion in an
CC exemplification of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is referred to as
CC SeqID 77 in example 5 of the specification, this differs from that given
CC as SeqID 77 in claim 14.
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1648 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAATGAA 3

RESULT 196
ADO81068/C
ID ADO81068 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC ADO81068;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #80.
XX
KW Gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (NM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins, and
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1669
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAA 3

RESULT 197
ADG16126/C
ID ADG16126 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG16126;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Compound activity characterisation-related oligonucleotide SeqID1.
XX
KW compound activity characterisation; cellular activity;
KW phenotypic attribute; candidate medicine; candidate treatment;
KW multiple biological descriptor; cell marker; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200181895-A2.
XX
PD 01-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 24-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013248.
XX
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0199778P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00790214.
XX
PA (CYTO-) CYTOKINETICS INC.
XX
PI Oestreicher DR, Sabry JH, Adams CL, Vaisberg EA, Crompton AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-041423/05.
XX
PT Characterizing cellular activity of compound, by receiving images of
PT cells with known activity and images of cells treated with compound,
PT characterizing phenotypic attributes of images and comparing the
PT phenotypes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 18; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for the characterisation of the
CC activity of a compound on cell. The method involves receiving images of
CC cells with a cellular activity and images of other cells treated with the
CC compound, quantitatively characterising phenotypic attributes of the
CC image of cells with a cellular activity to produce a target phenotype for
CC the cellular activity and that of the image of other cells to produce a
CC second phenotype for the compound, and comparing the two phenotypes to
CC determine whether the compound possesses cellular activity. The invention
CC may be useful for characterising cellular activity of a compound, for
CC determining information about properties of substances based upon the
CC information about structure of living or non-living cells exposed to
CC substances. The invention is also useful for identifying promising
CC candidates in a search for new and better medicines and treatments using
CC multiple biological descriptors from a single cell markers or components.
XX


```
RESULT 202
AAF17413
ID  AAF17413 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC  AAF17413;
XX
DT  09-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  L1 cleavage site related sequence #3.
XX
KW  Retrotransposon; genetic defect; cystic fibrosis; ds.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
PN  US6150160-A.
XX
PD  21-NOV-2000.
XX
PF  28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
XX
PR  16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
PR  15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
XX
PA  (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA  (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
PI  Moran JV, Dombroski BA, Kazazian HH, Boeke JD;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-060015/07.
XX
PT  DNAC comprising a promoter P and an L1 cassette sequence having a core
PT  retrotransposon element, useful for random insertion of a heterologous or
PT  homologous DNA sequence into a cell genome and for correcting genetic
XX  defects.
PS  Disclosure; Fig 14; 87pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to DNA for a promoter and an L1 cassette
CC  sequence having a core retrotransposon element. The invention is useful
CC  for random insertion of a heterologous or homologous DNA sequence into a
CC  cell genome, and for correction of a genetic defect in the cell into
CC  which the insertion is made. Genetic defects which may be corrected
CC  includes cystic fibrosis, mutations in the dystrophin gene, genetic
CC  defects associated with blood clotting and other genetic defects
XX
SQ  Sequence 22 BP; 22 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 203
ADF12348
ID  ADF12348 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC  ADF12348;
XX
DT  12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  L1 retrotransposon endonuclease cleavage site seq id 94.
XX
KW  gene therapy; insertional mutation; germ line specific promoter;
KW  mutation generation; transgenic animal; poly A element; non-LTR;
KW  retrotransposon; long terminal repeats; L1; EN domain; endonuclease;
KW  cleavage site; ds.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
```

```
XX      US2003121063-A1.
PN
XX      26-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX      09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216122.
PF
XX
PR  16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
PR  15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
PR  28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
PR  01-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653812.
XX
XX  (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
PA
XX  Kazazian HH, Ostertag E, Deberardinis R;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-863454/80.
DR
XX
PT  Creating an insertional mutation in the germ line of an animal, useful
PT  for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, comprises
PT  introducing into an animal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a germ line
PT  specific promoter.
XX
PS  Example 2; SEQ ID NO 94; 102pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention describes a method of creating an insertional mutation in
CC  the germ line of an animal by introducing into an animal a nucleic acid
CC  molecule comprising a germ line specific promoter. The method is useful
CC  for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, or for isolating
CC  a nucleic acid from a genome of an offspring of an animal. The method may
CC  also be used to correct genetic defects in animals, especially humans.
CC  The nucleic acid is useful for generating mutations in a cell for
CC  assessing the frequency with which selected cells under go insertional
CC  mutagenesis for the generation of transgenic animals. This sequence
CC  represents an exemplary cleavage site of the endonuclease encoded by
CC  human L1 retrotransposon EN domain.
XX
SQ  Sequence 22 BP; 22 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22

RESULT 204
ADQ25630/c
ID  ADQ25630 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADQ25630;
XX
DT  23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Junction-specific poly(A) cDNA primer.
XX
KW  Cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; diabetes; gene discovery;
KW  gene mapping; molecular haplotyping; agricultural research;
KW  prostate cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer;
KW  ovarian cancer; human; adenorectal carcinoma; primer; ss.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
PN  US2004126770-A1.
XX
PD  01-JUL-2004.
XX
PF  31-DEC-2002; 2002US-00335573.
XX
PR  31-DEC-2002; 2002US-00335573.
XX
```

PA (KUMA/) KUMAR G.
PA (ABAR/) ABARZUA P.
XX
XX Kumar G, Abarzua P;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-499113/47.
XX
PT Amplifying RNA sequences, useful in detecting diseases or mutation,
PT comprises synthesizing first strand cDNA, circularizing first strand
PT cDNA, and replicating the circularized cDNA molecules by rolling circle
PT replication.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 64pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to composition and method for amplifying
CC RNA sequences. The method involves synthesizing first strand cDNA
CC molecules from RNA molecules, circularising the first strand and
CC replicating the circularised first strand cDNA molecules using rolling
CC circle replication. The method is useful for producing nucleic acid
CC molecules corresponding to RNA molecules in an RNA sample, for
CC identifying or analysing and comparing RNA molecules and or sequences
CC expressed in different cells, tissues and or samples. The invention is
CC also useful in detecting disease (e.g. cystic fibrosis, muscular
CC dystrophy or diabetes), mutation detection, gene discovery, gene mapping
CC (molecular haplotyping), agricultural research, and assessment of
CC predisposition for cancers, e.g. prostate, breast, lung, colon or ovarian
CC cancer. The present sequence is a junction-specific cDNA primer. This
CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 205
AAQ30432/C
ID AAQ30432 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30432;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer IL6805 for forming triplex with HUMIL6 target duplex.
KW Human interleukin-6 gene; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT misc_feature 11..12
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "o-xyloso dimer synthon linkage"
FT misc_feature 12..23
FT /*tag= c
FT /label= inverted_polarity_region
FT /note= "see comments"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX

PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 71; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC interleukin 6 gene untranslated sequence contg. a purine rich sequence
CC concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are
CC useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA
CC duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant
CC tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions
CC thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to
CC harsh conditions. The oligomer contains an inverted polarity region
CC formed from an o-xyloso dimer synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso
CC (nucleotides have the 3'positions of xylose sugars linked via the o-
CC xylene ring). Two nucleotides are coupled through a xylene residue to
CC form the dimer synthon. This additional modifications may render the
CC oligomer stable to nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit
CC gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501
CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 23 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 206
AAQ30431/C
ID AAQ30431 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30431;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer IL6804 for forming triplex with HUMIL6 target duplex.
XX Human interleukin-6 gene; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT 11. .12
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "o-xyloso dimer synthon linkage"
FT 12. .23
FT /*tag= c
FT /label= inverted_polarity_region
FT /note= "see comments"
FT 23
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"

XX WO9209705-A1.

XX 11-JUN-1992.

XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.

XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.

PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.

PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.

PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.

PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.

PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.

PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.

XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

PA Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;

PI WPI; 1992-217083/26.

DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.

XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C

PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,

PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.

XX Claim 12; Page 71; 77pp; English.

PS The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological

XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove

CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human

CC interleukin 6 gene untranslated sequence contg. a purine rich sequence

CC concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are

CC useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA

CC duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant

CC tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions

CC thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to

CC harsh conditions. The oligomer contains an inverted polarity region

CC formed from an o-xyloso dimer synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso

CC (nucleotides have the 3'positions of xylose sugars linked via the o-

CC xylene ring). Two nucleotides are coupled through a xylene residue to

CC form the dimer synthon. This additional modifications may render the

CC oligomer stable to nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit

CC gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501

CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1649 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

DB 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 207

ABZ23535

ID ABZ23535 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ABZ23535;
XX 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX fragment of a plasmid used to detect somatic instability.
DE Replication error; drug development; somatic instability; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 4
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of
FT bases"
FT 22
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of
FT bases"
XX WO200295071-A2.
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-NL000322.
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00201936.
XX (NEVW-) KONINK NEDERLANDSE AKAD VAN WETENSCHAPPE.
PA (TIJS/) TIJSTERMAN M.
XX Plasterk RHA, Tijsterman M;
XX WPI; 2003-129440/12.
XX Determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a
PT replication error in a cell comprises providing a specific inhibitor for
PT the product and determining the level of expression of a marker gene.
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 47pp; English.

XX The specification describes a method for determining whether a product of
CC a gene is involved in preventing a replication error in a cell. The
CC method comprises providing the cell with a specific inhibitor for the
CC product and determining the level of functional expression of a marker
CC gene in the cell, where the level of expression of the marker gene is
CC dependent on the occurrence of the replication error. The method is used
CC for determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a
CC replication error in a cell. The identified genes are useful for
CC developing diagnostic tools, or as targets for drug development to
CC manipulate cells on the basis of the presence or absence of function of
CC the gene. ABZ23535-36 represents fragments of plasmids used to detect
CC somatic instability, in the course of the invention
XX Sequence 25 BP; 21 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
DB 2 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 208
ADR44220
ID ADR44220 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX ADR44220;
XX 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
DT

XX WPI; 2004-215730/21.

XX Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for

PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining

PT length of amplicons.

XX Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.

PS The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one

XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR

CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and

CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:

CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for

CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or

CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that

CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to

CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases

CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and

CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,

CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and

CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This

CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion

CC protein (Prp) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668

Db 25 AAAGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 213

AAD26899

ID AAD26899 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAD26899;

XX

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Bacterial PNP DNA fragment with an out-of-frame polyA tract.

XX

KW Hypermutable organism; dominant negative allele; mismatch repair gene;

KW spontaneous mutation; DNA repair; purine nucleotide phosphorylase; PNP;

KW bacteria; ss.

XX

OS Bacteria.

OS Unidentified.

OS Chimeric.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "Bacterial PNP gene"

FT misc_feature 6..26

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "Out-of-frame polyA tract"

XX

PN WO200188192-A2.

XX

PD 22-NOV-2001.

XX

PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015376.

XX

PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204769P.

XX

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.

PA (NICO/) NICOLAIDES N C.

PA (SASS/) SASS P M.

PA (GRAS/) GRASSO L.

PA (VOGE/) VOGELSTEIN B.

PA (KINZ/) KINZLER K W.

XX

PI Nicolaides NC, Sass PM, Grasso L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;

XX WPI; 2002-083004/11.

XX

PT Generating mutation in gene using cells which contain defective mismatch

PT repair gene, useful to generate genetically altered mutations with new

PT output traits.

XX

PS Example 5; Fig 7; 59pp; English.

XX

CC The patent discloses a method for generating hypermutable organisms.

CC Dominant negative alleles of human mismatch repair genes can be used to

CC generate hypermutable cells and organisms. They increase the rate of

CC spontaneous mutations by reducing the effectiveness of DNA repair and

CC thereby render the cells or animals hypermutable. The method is used to

CC produce genetically altered organisms to produce new output traits. The

CC present sequence is a bacterial poly purine nucleotide phosphorylase

CC (polyPNP) DNA fragment containing an out-of-frame polyA tract. This

CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 26 BP; 22 A; 1 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666

Db 2 TGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 26

RESULT 214

AAD39650

ID AAD39650 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAD39650;

XX

DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE PolyPNP out-of-frame polyA tract DNA.

XX

KW Dominant negative allele; mismatch repair gene; D-MMR; gene discovery;

KW ITRF; inducible transcriptional regulatory element;

KW recombinant gene mutagenesis; recombinant protein production;

KW drug target discovery; ds.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN US2002055106-A1.

XX

PD 09-MAY-2002.

XX

PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853646.

XX

PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203905P.

PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204769P.

XX

PA (NICO/) NICOLAIDES N C.

PA (SASS/) SASS P M.

PA (GRAS/) GRASSO L.

PA (VOGE/) VOGELSTEIN B.

PA (KINZ/) KINZLER K W.

XX

PI Nicolaides NC, Sass PM, Grasso L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;

XX WPI; 2002-499469/53.

DR

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db 1 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 23

RESULT 217
AAI66361/c
ID AAI66361 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAI66361;
XX
DT 23-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase 35 cDNA PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase 35; PTDINS-3 kinase 35; cancer;
KW haemopathy; development disorder; HIV infection; immunological disease;
KW inflammation; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200175014-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000328.
XX
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00114973.
XX
PA (BIOW-) BLOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-025836/03.
XX
XX New human phosphatidylinositol-3 (PTDINS3) kinase 35 for diagnosing and
PT treating malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
PT infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 34pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
CC phosphatidylinositol-3 (PTDINS-3) kinase 35. The sequences can be used in
CC the treatment of cancer, haemopathy, HIV infection, development
CC disorders, immunological diseases and inflammation. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 23 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 218
ABN85073/c
ID ABN85073 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABN85073;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human S4 ribosomal protein 13.97 PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; S4 ribosomal protein 13.97; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX CNI333268-A.
PN
XX 30-JAN-2002.
PD
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00117077.
PF
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00117077.
PR
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
PA
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-292916/34.
DR
XX Human S4 ribosomal protein 13.97 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide,
PT useful for treating malignant tumor, inflammation, hemopathy, human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological disease and inflammation.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human S4 ribosomal protein 13.97 (see
CC AB883379). The ribosomal protein and its coding sequence are useful for
CC treating malignant tumours, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological
CC diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence is a PCR primer,
CC which was used in an example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCAAT 2

RESULT 219
ADG16127/c
ID ADG16127 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG16127;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Compound activity characterisation-related oligonucleotide SeqID2.
XX
KW compound activity characterisation; cellular activity;
KW phenotypic attribute; candidate medicine; candidate treatment;
KW multiple biological descriptor; cell marker; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200181895-A2.
XX
PD 01-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 24-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013248.
XX
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0199778P.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00790214.
XX
PA (CYTO-) CYTOKINETICS INC.
XX
PI Oestreicher DR, Sabry JH, Adams CL, Vaisberg EA, Crompton AM;
XX WPI; 2002-041423/05.
DR
XX Characterizing cellular activity of compound, by receiving images of
PT cells with known activity and images of cells treated with compound,
PT characterizing phenotypic attributes of images and comparing the
PT phenotypes.

XX Disclosure; Fig 18; 139pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the characterisation of the

CC activity of a compound on cell. The method involves receiving images of

CC cells with a cellular activity and images of other cells treated with the

CC compound, quantitatively characterising phenotypic attributes of the

CC image of cells with a cellular activity to produce a target phenotype for

CC the cellular activity and that of the image of other cells to produce a

CC second phenotype for the compound, and comparing the two phenotypes to

CC determine whether the compound possesses cellular activity. The invention

CC may be useful for characterising cellular activity of a compound, for

CC determining information about properties of substances based upon the

CC information about structure of living or non-living cells exposed to

CC substances. The invention is also useful for identifying promising

CC candidates in a search for new and better medicines and treatments using

CC multiple biological descriptors from a single cell markers or components.

XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666

Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATAAAAAA 2

RESULT 220

AAQ75754/c

ID AAQ75754 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ75754;

AC

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DT

XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

DE

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX JP06303997-A.

PN

XX 01-NOV-1994.

PD

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PF

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR

XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

PA

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

DR

XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PT

XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.

PS

XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 21 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 221

AAT39500

ID AAT39500 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAT39500;

AC

XX 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)

DT

XX Chromosome 8p clustrin gene (CL1) specific primer (nt 2504-2524).

DE

XX Chromosome 8p; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; CL1;

KW clustrin gene; human; steroidogenesis; acute regulatory protein;

KW regional mapping; confirmation; hSTAR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX WO9629338-A1.

PN

XX 26-SEP-1996.

PD

XX 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.

PF

XX 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.

PR

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

PA

XX Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;

PI

XX WPI; 1996-443130/44.

DR

XX Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for

PT detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipoid

PT adrenal hyperplasia.

PT

XX Example 7; Page 51; 89pp; English.

PS

XX The present sequence is a human chromosome 8p clustrin gene (CL1)

CC specific PCR primer, which was used in the confirmation of the regional

CC mapping of the human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein (hSTAR)

CC

XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1354 AGAAAGCGCTGCAGGAATACC 1374

Db 1 AGAAAGCGCTGCAGGAATACC 21

RESULT 222

AAX26973/c

ID AAX26973 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.

XX AAX26973;

AC

XX 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DT

XX Primer used to reverse transcribe mammaglobin RNA.

DE

XX Human; mammary-specific protein; mammaglobin; antigen; vaccine;

KW mammaglobin-expressing cancer; breast cancer;

KW autologous tumor lymphocyte; diagnosis; marker; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9914230-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US017991.
XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-00933149.
XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX PI Watson MA, Fleming TP;
XX DR WPI; 1999-244021/20.
XX PT Mammaglobin, secreted protein overexpressed in breast cancer.
XX PS Example 2; Page 55; 60pp; English.
XX CC The present primer was used to reverse transcribe RNA encoding a human mammary-specific protein, designated mammaglobin. The specification describes a protein comprising a mammaglobin antigen that is recognized by B and/or Tc cells specific for the natural, secreted and glycosylated form of mammaglobin polypeptide. This protein, or recombinant vectors that express it, are used in vaccines for treating mammaglobin-expressing cancers, specifically of the breast. Such cancers can also be treated using autologous tumor lymphocytes activated ex vivo with an mammaglobin antigen, then returned to the patient. Expression of mammaglobin is elevated in 27% of stage I primary breast cancers, so it represents a marker useful for diagnosis of this disease
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
DB 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 223
AAZ44350/c
ID AAZ44350 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ44350;
XX DT 04-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Protein kinase inhibiting primer #12.
XX KW Antimicrobial; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; protein kinase; prophylactic; therapy; treatment; cancer; autoimmune disease; pathogenic microorganism; primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN US5998596-A.
XX PD 07-DEC-1999.
XX PF 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX PR 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PI Bergan R, Neckers L;
XX DR WPI; 2000-104623/09.

XX PT Oligonucleotides inhibiting protein kinase, useful for treating diseases such as cancer and autoimmune disease.
XX PS Example 8; Col 27-28; 26pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes novel purified aptameric oligonucleotides which have antimicrobial, cytostatic and immunosuppressive activity. The oligonucleotides are useful for binding to and preventing or inhibiting the biological function of a protein kinase or a target molecule and for detecting the presence or absence of a target molecule in biological samples. The oligonucleotides are also useful for prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases and diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms. This sequence represents a primer used in the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
DB 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 224
AAA52783
ID AAA52783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAA52783;
XX DT 03-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Porcine clusterin PCR primer #1.
XX KW Pig; clusterin; cell migration; wound healing; angiogenesis; cancer; vascular trauma; vascular disease; atherosclerosis; restenosis; complement cytotoxicity inhibitor; SP-40; 40; apoJ;
KW testosterone repressed prostate message-2; sulfated glycoprotein-2; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Sus scrofa.
XX PN WO200034469-A1.
XX PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX PF 10-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029262.
XX PR 11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111856P.
XX PA (UYN) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND.
XX PI Millis AJT;
XX DR WPI; 2000-431300/37.
XX PT Clusterin and gp38K-related peptide capable of altering cell migration useful for treating atherosclerosis, cancer and stenosis following vascular trauma or disease.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 12; 43pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the porcine clusterin gene. Clusterin (also known as complement cytotoxicity inhibitor, sulfated glycoprotein-2, testosterone repressed prostate message-2, SP-40, 40 and ApoJ) is essential for the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC). The gene and protein can, therefore, be used to promote wound healing, angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, in the treatment of stenosis following vascular trauma or disease and to treat atherosclerosis, and antisense sequences can be used to treat cancer, as angiogenesis is vital

```
CC for tumour survival
XX Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
    Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 AAGCCAAGAGAGAAAGAGG 294
Db 1 AAGCCAAGAGAGAAAGAGG 21

RESULT 225
AAA94227/c
ID AAA94227 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94227;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #3.
DE
XX Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200049937-A2.
XX 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX WPI; 2000-533132/48.
DR
XX Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200049937-A2.
XX 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX WPI; 2000-533132/48.
DR
XX Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX Claim 4; Page 36; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

    Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
    Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 114 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 134
Db 21 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 1

RESULT 226
AAA94231/c
ID AAA94231 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94231;
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```
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #7.
DE
XX Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200049937-A2.
XX 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX WPI; 2000-533132/48.
DR
XX Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX Example 5; Page 37; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

    Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
    Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 936
Db 21 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 1

RESULT 227
AAA94230/c
ID AAA94230 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94230;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #6.
DE
XX Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200049937-A2.
XX 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
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PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
XX
PS Example 5; Page 37; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CCGCATCGTCCGCGAGCTTGAT 736
Db 21 CCGCATCGTCCGCGAGCTTGAT 1

RESULT 228
AAA94232/c
ID AAA94232 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94232;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #8.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
KW clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
KW promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
KW TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
KW gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
KW cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
KW chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
KW more effective
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
XX
PS Example 5; Page 37; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
```

```
AC AAA94229;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #5.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
XX sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 37; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 535
Db 21 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 1

RESULT 231
AAA94226/C
ID AAA94226 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94226;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
XX sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
```

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XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 36; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
Db 21 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 232
AAA94234/C
ID AAA94234 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94234;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #10.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 38; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
```

```
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1516 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1536
Db 21 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1

RESULT 233
AAA94228/c
ID AAA94228 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA94228;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #4.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 36; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 336
Db 21 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 1

RESULT 234
AAA94225/c
ID AAA94225 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
```

```
XX AAA94225;
AC
XX 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 antisense oligo #1.
XX
KW Human; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; clusterin;
KW sulfated glycoprotein-2; SGP-2; cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200049937-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121726P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-533132/48.
XX
PT Treating prostatic tumors and renal cancers by antisense inhibition of
PT the testosterone-repressed prostate messenger-2 gene.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 36; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the
CC human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2, also known as
CC clusterin, sulfated glycoprotein-2 or SGP-2). The sequence was shown to
CC promote the regression of tumours, and oligonucleotides directed at human
CC TRPM-2 can be used in the treatment of tumour cells expressing the TRPM-2
CC gene. These include prostate cancer, renal cell cancer and some breast
CC cancer cells. In addition to this, they also increase the
CC chemosensitivity of the cells, meaning that conventional chemotherapy is
CC more effective
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 CCGAGGCGGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 36
Db 21 CCGAGGCGGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 1

RESULT 235
AAF97658
ID AAF97658 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97658;
XX
DT 18-NOV-2004 (revised)
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2419.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT variation 11
```

```
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX      PN      WO200118250-A2.
XX      PD      15-MAR-2001.
XX      PF      07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX      PR      10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX      PR      26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX      PR      16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX      PA      (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX      PA      (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX      XX      WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX      DR      Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX      PT      applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX      PT      analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX      PT      atherosclerosis.
XX      XX      Example; Page 212; 242pp; English.
XX      CC      The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX      CC      in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX      CC      polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX      CC      genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX      CC      in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX      CC      diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX      CC      disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX      CC      pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX      CC      useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX      CC      correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX      CC      the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX      CC      Revised record issued on 18-NOV-2004 : The variantion feature was
XX      CC      incorrectly given a captial V
XX      SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX      Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX      QY      1170 CTCACGCAAGCGGAAGACCAG 1190
XX      Db      1 CTCACGCAAGCGGAAGACCAG 21
XX      RESULT 236
XX      AAF97656
XX      ID      AAF97656 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX      AC      AAF97656;
XX      XX      18-NOV-2004 (revised)
XX      DT      06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX      XX      Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2417.
XX      KW      Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX      KW      polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX      KW      myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX      KW      pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Unidentified.
XX      FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
```

```
FT      variation      11
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX      PN      WO200118250-A2.
XX      PD      15-MAR-2001.
XX      PF      07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX      PR      10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX      PR      26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX      PR      16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX      XX      (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX      PA      (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX      XX      WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX      DR      Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX      PT      applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX      PT      analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX      PT      atherosclerosis.
XX      XX      Example; Page 212; 242pp; English.
XX      CC      The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX      CC      in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX      CC      polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX      CC      genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX      CC      in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX      CC      diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX      CC      disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX      CC      pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX      CC      useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX      CC      correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX      CC      the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX      CC      Revised record issued on 18-NOV-2004 : The variantion feature was
XX      CC      incorrectly given a captial V
XX      SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX      Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX      QY      1050 GAGAGGTTGACCAGGAATAC 1070
XX      Db      1 GAGAGGTTGACCAGGAATAC 21
XX      RESULT 237
XX      AAF97657
XX      ID      AAF97657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX      AC      AAF97657;
XX      XX      18-NOV-2004 (revised)
XX      DT      06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX      XX      Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2418.
XX      KW      Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX      KW      polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX      KW      myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX      KW      pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Unidentified.
XX      XX
```



```

FH Key variation Location/Qualifiers
FT 11
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX PS Example; Page 212; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX CC Revised record issued on 18-NOV-2004 : The variantion feature was
XX CC incorrectly given a captial V
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 999 CCCTCCAGGCTAAGCTGCGG 1019
Db 1 CCCTCCAGGCTAAGCTGCGG 21

RESULT 238
AAF97659
ID AAF97659 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF97659;
XX 18-NOV-2004 (revised)
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2420.
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Unidentified.
```

```

XX Key variation Location/Qualifiers
FH 11
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX PS Example; Page 213; 242pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX CC Revised record issued on 18-NOV-2004 : The variantion feature was
XX CC incorrectly given a captial V
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 TCAACACCTCCTCCTTGCTGG 1125
Db 1 TCAACACCTCCTCCTTGCTGG 21

RESULT 239
AAF99707/c
ID AAF99707 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF99707;
XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #823.
XX KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
OS XX
```

```

PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 240
AAH42480/c
ID AAH42480 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH42480;
XX
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used to produce branched chain compounds.
KW Branched chain compound; nucleic acid synthesis; primer extension;
KW reverse transcription; nucleic acid hybridization;
KW nucleic acid amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "NH2-C6 attached"
FT modified_base 4 /*tag= b
FT /*note= "NH2-C6 attached"
FT misc_feature 6..7 /*tag= c
FT

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FT
XX
PN EPI111068-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 21-DEC-1999; 99EP-00125484.
XX
PR 21-DEC-1999; 99EP-00125484.
XX
PA (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.
PA (VBCG-) VBC GENOMICS GMBH.
XX
PI Schmidt W, Hiller R, Huber M, Mueller M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-466959/51.
XX
PT Branched compounds useful in e.g. nucleic acid synthesis reaction
PT comprises nucleic acid moieties optionally extended by a polymerase.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 10; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes branched compounds containing nucleic acid
CC moieties optionally extended by a polymerase. The branched chain
CC compounds of the invention are used in nucleic acid synthesis reaction,
CC primer extension reaction, reverse transcription reaction of RNA into
CC DNA, nucleic acid hybridization experiment (for identifying sequence of a
CC nucleic acid), and nucleic acid amplification experiment (for analysing
CC the expression pattern of genes). The compounds are also used in solid-
CC phase enzymatic reactions. The present sequence was used in the course of
CC the invention to produce branched chain compounds
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 241
ABS78428/c
ID ABS78428 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABS78428;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #912.
KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

```

XX Bratzler RL;
PI WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
DR
XX
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 242
ABL39404/C
ID ABL39404 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABL39404;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 840.
XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of

PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 309; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 243
ABN99659
ID ABN99659 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABN99659;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss; PCR; probe;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Example 13; Page 80; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a PCR probe specific for the human clusterin
CC gene. NOTE: The present sequence is labelled with a fluorescent reporter
CC dye (FAM) and a quencher dye (TAMRA)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCACGCCCATGTTCCAGCCCT 786
Db 1 TCCACGCCCATGTTCCAGCCCT 21

RESULT 244
AAD51323/c
ID AAD51323 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAD51323;
XX
DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Regular oligo dT primer used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Laminitis; viral disease; vaccine; bacterial disease; primer; epistaxis;
KW gastritis; gastric ulcer; respiratory ailment; fracture; joint disease;
KW musculoskeletal damage; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200290579-A1.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU0000553.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00004809.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00896941.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMICS RES PARTNERS PTY LTD.
XX
PI Brandon RB;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-120558/11.
XX
PT Assessing condition e.g. athletic ability, stage of disease, presence of
PT drugs, response to exercise, response to vaccines, therapies, nutritional
PT states, of performance animal involves analyzing nucleic acid expression.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 46; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for assessing a condition of a
CC performance animal. The method involves determining in sample abundance
CC of expressed target nucleic acid; transmitting digital sample signal to
CC remote diagnostic server; processing digital sample signal at remotely
CC located database to correlate digital signal with digital information and
CC returning report of particular condition of animal. The method is useful
CC for assessing a condition of a performance animal preferably human, dog
CC or camel. The condition can be an athletic ability and a condition that
CC enhances, hinders, impedes or does not change an expected ability of the
CC performance animal; and also normal, pre-clinical, overt progress and/or
CC stage of disease, undiagnosed of unclassified conditions, presence of
CC drugs, response to exercise, response to vaccines, therapies, nutritional
CC states and response to environmental conditions. Diseases assessed by the
CC invention include laminitis, lameness, viral or bacterial disease,
CC gastritis, gastric ulcers, respiratory ailments, fractures, epistaxis,
CC musculoskeletal damage or disorders and joint diseases. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 245
ACH03246/c
ID ACH03246 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACH03246;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #881.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 33; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 246
ADB37209/c
ID ADB37209 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB37209;
XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #823.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 247
ACF36397/c
ID ACF36397 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36397;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 40; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. The present sequence represents an
CC anti-apoptotic protein TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2)
CC antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 CCGAGGGCGTGCAAGACTCCA 36
Db 21 CCGAGGGCGTGCAAGACTCCA 1

RESULT 248
ACF36405/c
ID ACF36405 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36405;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #11.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
XX
XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX


```
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 114 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 134
Db 21 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 1

RESULT 251
ACF36402/c
ID ACF36402 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36402;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #8.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
XX
PT New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 41; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
```

```
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CCGCATCGTCCGACAGCTTGAT 736
Db 21 CCGCATCGTCCGACAGCTTGAT 1

RESULT 252
ACF36401/c
ID ACF36401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36401;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
XX
PT New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 41; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 535
Db 21 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 1
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```
RESULT 253
ACF36398/c
ID ACF36398 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36398;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
XX prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX
PT New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 25; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. The present sequence represents a
CC specific example of an anti-apoptotic protein TRPM-2 (testosterone-
CC repressed prostate message-2) antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
Db 21 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 254
ACF36403/c
ID ACF36403 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36403;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX
PT New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 41; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 936
Db 21 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 1

RESULT 255
ACF36404/c
ID ACF36404 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36404;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
```


PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX
XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 41; 44pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1115 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1135
Db 21 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1
RESULT 256
ACF36400/c
ID ACF36400 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36400;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
KW prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003072591-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX
XX New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 40; 44pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. Sequences ACF36399-406 represent
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted against human anti-apoptotic protein
CC TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2) gene
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 316 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 336
Db 21 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 1
RESULT 257
ADF75347
ID ADF75347 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF75347;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RT-PCR primer to amplify an epigenetically silenced gene (SeqID27).
XX
KW human; primer; RT-PCR; PCR; ss; epigenetically silenced gene;
KW tumour suppressor; cancer; proliferative disorder; head and neck cancer;
KW oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma; ESCC; gene therapy;
KW methyltransferase inhibitor; 5Aza-dC; histone deacetylase inhibitor.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003076594-A2.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007245.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362577P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-756817/71.
XX
PT Identifying at least one epigenetically silenced gene associated with

PT cancer useful for treating cancer comprises contacting an array of genome
PT with nucleic acid molecule that reactivates expression of epigenetically
PT silenced gene.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 27; 97pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel methods of screening to identify
CC epigenetically silenced genes. Specifically, it refers to the detection
CC of epigenetically silenced tumour suppressor genes in cancer cells, which
CC are transcriptionally inactive due to aberrant methylation at normally
CC unmethylated CpG islands. Accordingly, these genes provide diagnostic
CC markers for immortalised and transformed cells and hence can be used to
CC diagnose various proliferative disorders, particularly oesophageal cancer
CC and head and neck cancer. The present invention describes a genomic
CC screening method to identify silenced genes in a cell suspected of a
CC predisposition to, or exhibiting, unregulated growth. Accordingly,
CC oligonucleotides of the genes identified herein are useful for detecting
CC oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) or neck squamous cell
CC carcinoma. Furthermore, treatment can occur via gene therapy, using a
CC demethylation agent such as a methyltransferase inhibitor (5Aza-dC) or a
CC histone deacetylase inhibitor to restore expression of at least one
CC methylation silenced gene in cancer cells. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify those genes that were up-regulated as
CC a result of treatment with a demethylation agent i.e epigenetically
CC silenced genes of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 994 ACAACCCCTCCCAGGCTAAGC 1014
Db 1 ACAACCCCTCCCAGGCTAAGC 21

RESULT 258
ADF75348/c
ID ADF75348 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF75348;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RT-PCR primer to amplify an epigenetically silenced gene (SeqID28).
XX human; primer; RT-PCR; PCR; ss; epigenetically silenced gene;
KW tumour suppressor; cancer; proliferative disorder; head and neck cancer;
KW oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma; ESCC; Gene therapy;
KW methyltransferase inhibitor; 5Aza-dC; histone deacetylase inhibitor.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003076594-A2.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007245.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362577P.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA Sidransky D;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-756817/71.
XX
PT Identifying at least one epigenetically silenced gene associated with
PT cancer useful for treating cancer comprises contacting an array of genome
PT with nucleic acid molecule that reactivates expression of epigenetically
PT silenced gene.
XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 28; 97pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel methods of screening to identify
CC epigenetically silenced genes. Specifically, it refers to the detection
CC of epigenetically silenced tumour suppressor genes in cancer cells, which
CC are transcriptionally inactive due to aberrant methylation at normally
CC unmethylated CpG islands. Accordingly, these genes provide diagnostic
CC markers for immortalised and transformed cells and hence can be used to
CC diagnose various proliferative disorders, particularly oesophageal cancer
CC and head and neck cancer. The present invention describes a genomic
CC screening method to identify silenced genes in a cell suspected of a
CC predisposition to, or exhibiting, unregulated growth. Accordingly,
CC oligonucleotides of the genes identified herein are useful for detecting
CC oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) or neck squamous cell
CC carcinoma. Furthermore, treatment can occur via gene therapy, using a
CC demethylation agent such as a methyltransferase inhibitor (5Aza-dC) or a
CC histone deacetylase inhibitor to restore expression of at least one
CC methylation silenced gene in cancer cells. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify those genes that were up-regulated as
CC a result of treatment with a demethylation agent i.e epigenetically
CC silenced genes of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 ATTTATGGAGACCGTGGCGGA 1354
Db 21 ATTTATGGAGACCGTGGCGGA 1

RESULT 259
ADK01314/c
ID ADK01314 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01314;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #34.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, organic
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 260
ADK01344/C
ID ADK01344 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01344;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #64.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 261
ADK01337/C
ID ADK01337 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01337;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #57.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

PS This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then

CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)

CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at

CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region

CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by

CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-

CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single

CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the

CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic

CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible

CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and

CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual

CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1662

Db 21 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 262

ADK01343/c

ID ADK01343 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADK01343;

XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #63.

XX

KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX

OS Rattus sp.

XX

PN DE10208794-A1.

XX

PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX

PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression

PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable

PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

PS This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then

CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)

CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at

CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region

CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by

CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-

CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single

CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the

CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic

CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible

CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and

CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual

CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1663

Db 21 GAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 263

ADM83075/c

ID ADM83075 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADM83075;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #10.

XX

KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;

KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;

KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;

KW antisense; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .21

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN US2003158130-A1.
XX 21-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
PI WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
DR Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
XX that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
PT
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1135
Db 21 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1

RESULT 264
ADM83077/c
ID ADM83077 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83077;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #12.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
PF
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
PI WPI; 2003-778017/73.
DR
XX
PT Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 12; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1516 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1536
Db 21 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1

RESULT 265
ADM83072/c
ID ADM83072 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83072;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX

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PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGE T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
DR Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 535
Db 21 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 1

RESULT 266
ADM83074/c
ID ADM83074 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83074;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
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XX (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGE T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
DR Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 936
Db 21 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 1

RESULT 267
ADM83076/c
ID ADM83076 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83076;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #11.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
```

PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
XX (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX WPI; 2003-778017/73.
DR Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
XX that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1316 CTCCAGGAAGAACCTAAATT 1336
Db 21 CTCCAGGAAGAACCTAAATT 1

RESULT 268
ADM83068/c
ID ADM83068 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83068;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #3.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /not= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
XX (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.

XX Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
PI WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
DR Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
XX that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM
CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 CCGAGGCGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 36
Db 21 CCGAGGCGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 1

RESULT 269
ADM83069/c
ID ADM83069 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83069;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #4.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN US2003158130-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
XX (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.

Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;

DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.

XX Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells

PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)

PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.

XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4; 14pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which

CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).

CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-

CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,

CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma

CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The

CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM

CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68

Db 21 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 270

ADM83070/c

ID ADM83070 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADM83070;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #5.

XX

KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;

KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;

KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;

KW antisense; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .21

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN US2003158130-A1.

XX

PD 21-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.

XX

PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.

PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.

XX

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.

PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.

PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.

PA (NELS/) NELSON C.

PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.

XX

PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.

XX Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells

PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)

PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.

XX

PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 5; 14pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which

CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).

CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-

CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,

CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma

CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The

CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM

CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 114 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 134

Db 21 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 1

RESULT 271

ADM83073/c

ID ADM83073 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADM83073;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #8.

XX

KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;

KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;

KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;

KW antisense; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .21

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN US2003158130-A1.

XX

PD 21-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.

XX

PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.

PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.

XX

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.

PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.

PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.

PA (NELS/) NELSON C.

PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.

XX

PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.

XX Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells

PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)

PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8; 14pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which

CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).

CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-

CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,

CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma

CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The

CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM

CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CCGCATCGTCCGAGCTTGAT 736

Db 21 CCGCATCGTCCGAGCTTGAT 1

RESULT 272

ADM83071/C

ID ADM83071 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADM83071;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human TRPM-2 antisense oligonucleotide #6.

XX

KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;

KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;

KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; human;

KW antisense; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..21

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN US2003158130-A1.

XX

PD 21-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.

XX

PR 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.

PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.

XX

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.

PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.

PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.

PA (NELS/) NELSON C.

PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.

XX

PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-778017/73.

XX

PT Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells

PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)

PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 14pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which

CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).

CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-

CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,

CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma

CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The

CC present sequence is human testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM

CC -2) antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide (ODN).

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 336

Db 21 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 1

RESULT 273

ADM96310/C

ID ADM96310 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADM96310;

XX

DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human ATP5F1 gene, RT-PCR primer #1.

XX

KW ss; human; H+ transporting; mitochondrial ATP synthase; subunit B;

KW isoform 1; ATP5F1; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US2003211483-A1.

XX

PD 13-NOV-2003.

XX

PF 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-00144179.

XX

PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-00144179.

XX

PA (SCHR/) SCHROEDER B G.

PA (CHEN/) CHEN C.

PA (SCHR/) SCHROTH G P.

XX

PI Schroeder BG, Chen C, Schroth GP;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-901581/82.

XX

PT Enriching low abundance polynucleotides in a sample, useful for gene

PT expression analysis, comprises exposing the sample to an enzymatically

PT non-extendable nucleobase oligomer to block polymerase activity on high

PT abundance species.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 20; 43pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a method of enriching a low abundance

CC polynucleotide in a sample of polynucleotides comprising a low abundance

CC and a high abundance polynucleotide. The method comprises exposing the

CC sample to an enzymatically non-extendable nucleobase oligomer having a

CC nucleobase sequence complementary to a sequence within the high abundance

CC polynucleotide under conditions so that base pairing occurs, and

CC subjecting the sample to conditions for polymerase extension. Preferably,

CC the enzymatically non-extendable nucleobase oligomer does not have a

CC ribose-containing oligomeric structure. It is a peptide nucleic acid

CC (PNA) oligomer or is a modified nucleotide oligomer or internucleotide

CC analogue oligomer. The modified nucleotide oligomer is selected from 2'-

CC modified and 3'-modified nucleotide oligomers. The 2'-modified and 3'-

CC modified nucleotide oligomers are selected from 2'-O-alkyl modified

CC nucleotide oligomers and 3'-alkyl modified nucleotide oligomers. The 2'-O

CC -alkyl modified nucleotide oligomers are 2'-O-methyl nucleotide

CC oligomers. The modified nucleotide oligomer or internucleotide analogue

CC oligomer is selected from locked nucleic acids (LNA), N3'-P5'
CC phosphoramidate (NP) oligomers, minor groove binder-linked-
CC oligonucleotides (MGB-linked oligonucleotides), phosphorothioate (PS)
CC oligomers, C1-C4 alkylphosphonate oligomers, phosphoramidates, beta-
CC phosphodiester oligonucleotides, and alpha-phosphodiester
CC oligonucleotides. The C1-C4 alkylphosphonate oligomers are methyl
CC phosphonate (MP) oligomers. The enzymatically non-extendable nucleobase
CC oligomer is chimeric. The sample comprises more than one high abundance
CC polynucleotide. The sample comprises RNA, and polymerase extension is by
CC reverse transcription to yield a first strand cDNA. The method further
CC comprises second strand cDNA synthesis. The sample is exposed to the
CC nucleobase oligomer during the first and/or second strand cDNA synthesis.
CC The method further comprises an amplification step, which is by
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or by in vitro transcription. The RNA is
CC mRNA or cRNA or total cellular RNA. Alternatively, the sample comprises
CC DNA, and polymerase extension is by DNA-dependent DNA polymerase in a
CC PCR. The method also comprises labelling the amplified polynucleotides.
CC The labelling is concomitant with or subsequent to amplification. The
CC methods are useful in selective enrichment of low abundance
CC polynucleotides in a sample. The pool of enriched polynucleotides may be
CC used in analysing gene expression and in creating cDNA libraries. The
CC present sequence represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer which
CC was used to amplify the human import precursor of subunit B of the H+
CC transporting, mitochondrial ATP synthase, subunit B, isoform 1 (ATP5F1)
CC gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 274
ADJ88057/c
ID ADJ88057 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ88057;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RT primer used in the synthesis of an artificial gene transcript.
XX
KW Selective enrichment; gene expression; RT; reverse transcriptase; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014105-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-00435489.
XX
PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-00144179.
XX
PA (SCHR/) SCHROEDER B G.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN C.
PA (SCHR/) SCHROTH G P.
XX
PI Schroeder BG, Chen C, Schroth GP;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121562/12.
XX
PT Enriching low abundance polynucleotide relative to a high abundance
PT polynucleotide in a sample, for analyzing gene expression and creating
PT cDNA libraries, comprises blocking polymerase activity on high abundance
PT polynucleotides.
XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 41; 62pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for the selective enrichment of
CC low abundance polynucleotides. The invention is useful for analysing gene
CC expression in a sample and creating cDNA libraries. The present sequence
CC is reverse transcriptase (RT) primer used in the synthesis of an
CC artificial gene transcript.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 275
ADL70456
ID ADL70456 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70456;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX
PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to nucleotides 487-505 of human clusterin cDNA. The
CC antisense strand is also provided ADL70457. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be

CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
|||:||||:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 CCAGAGCUCGCCCUUUAUACTT 21

RESULT 278
ADL70458
ID ADL70458 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70458;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dTdT"

XX WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX

PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to nucleotides 1105-1123 of human clusterin cDNA. The
CC antisense strand is also provided ADL70459. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated

CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease.
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GATGCTCAACACCTCTCTCTT 1120
|||:||||:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 GAUGCUCACACCUCCUCCTT 21

RESULT 279
ADL70520/c
ID ADL70520 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ADL70520;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dTdT"

XX WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 65; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70518 of human clusterin cDNA.
CC The sense strand is also provided ADL70519. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated

CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1633
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 280
ADL70461/c
ID ADL70461 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70461;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX

PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX

PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 6; 63pp; English.

XX The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to nucleotides 1620-1638 of human clusterin cDNA. The
CC sense strand is also provided ADL70460. The siRNA can be used to

CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease.
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1633
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 281
ADL70519
ID ADL70519 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70519;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX

PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX

PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 64; 63pp; English.

XX The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70518 of human clusterin cDNA.
CC The antisense strand is also provided ADL70520. The siRNA can be used to

XX The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70515 of human clusterin cDNA.
CC The antisense strand is also provided ADL70517. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapies or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 GTCCCGCATCGTCGCGAGCTT 733
Db 1 GUCCCGCAUCGUCCGAGCTT 21

RESULT 284
ADL70457/c
ID ADL70457 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX ADL70457;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"

XX WO2004018676-A2.

XX 04-MAR-2004.

XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.

XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

XX 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX WPI; 2004-226852/21.

XX New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2; 63pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to nucleotides 487-505 of human clusterin cDNA. The
CC sense strand is also provided ADL70456. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapies or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACACAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACACAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 285
ADL70459/c

ID ADL70459 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX ADL70459;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX RNAi for human clusterin.

XX

XX RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"

XX WO2004018676-A2.

XX 04-MAR-2004.

XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.

XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

XX 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX WPI; 2004-226852/21.

XX New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

```

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4; 63pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to nucleotides 1105-1123 of human clusterin cDNA. The
CC sense strand is also provided ADL70458. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match          1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
    Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 1098 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1118
    Db 21 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1
    |||||
RESULT 286
ADL70514/c
ID ADL70514 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADL70514;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
XX RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW SS.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX
XX WO2004018676-A2.
XX
XX 04-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
XX New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

```

```

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 59; 63pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70512 of human clusterin cDNA.
CC The sense strand is also provided ADL70513. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 480 AACCCAGAGCTCGCCTTCTAC 500
Db 21 AACCCAGAGCTCGCCTTCTAC 1
|||||
|||

RESULT 287
ADL70410/c
ID ADL70410 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70410;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1..4 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
FT modified_base 18..21 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
```


XX Jansen B;
PI WPI; 2004-226851/21.
DR
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
XX clusterin in the melanoma cells.
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 8; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 CCGCATCGTCCGCGAGCTTGAT 736
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
21 CCGCATCGTCCGCGAGCTTGAT 1
RESULT 288
ADL70440
ID ADL70440 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70440;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX Jansen B;
PI WPI; 2004-226851/21.
DR
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
XX clusterin in the melanoma cells.
PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 38; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 713 GTCCCGCATCGTCCGCGAGCTT 733
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 GUCCCGCAUCGUCGCGAGCTT 21
RESULT 289
ADL70422
ID ADL70422 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70422;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX Jansen B;
PI

XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 20; 32pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule

CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the

CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of

CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide

CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445

CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin

CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell

CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of

CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL

CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such

CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor

CC of apoptosis.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502

Db 1 CCAGAGCUCGCCCUUUCUACTT 21

RESULT 290

ADL70413/C

ID ADL70413 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADL70413;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.

XX

XW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .21

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"

FT modified_base 1. .4

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"

FT modified_base 18. .21

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"

XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX

PD 04-MAR-2004.

XX

XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.

XX

PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.

PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.

XX

PI Jansen B;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX

PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX

PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 11; 32pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to

CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of

CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The

CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421

CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the

CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the

CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,

CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'

CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for

CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises

CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin

CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-

CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such

CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor

CC of apoptosis.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1316 CTCCAGGAAGAACCTAAATT 1336

Db 21 CTCCAGGAAGAACCTAAATT 1

RESULT 291

ADL70408/C

ID ADL70408 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADL70408;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.

XX

XW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .21

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"

FT modified_base 1. .4

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"

FT modified_base 18. .21

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"

XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX

PD 04-MAR-2004.

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XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
PF 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
XX 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 6; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 336
Db |||||
21 AATCAGAGACAAAGCTGAAGG 1

RESULT 292
ADL70412/c
ID ADL70412 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70412;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
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```
FT modified_base 18..21
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 10; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1135
Db |||||
21 CTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTGAA 1

RESULT 293
ADL70425/c
ID ADL70425 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70425;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
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21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.	
03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.	
02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.	
20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.	
(UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
(GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.	
Jansen B;	
WPI; 2004-226851/21.	
Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of clusterin in the melanoma cells.	
Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 23; 32pp; English.	
The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor of apoptosis.	
Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1098 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1118
Db	21 AAGATGCTCAACACCTCCTCC 1
RESULT 294	
ADL70442	
ID	ADL70442 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADL70442;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	RNAi for human clusterin.
XX	
KW	Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW	short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
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XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
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PD 04-MAR-2004.
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PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
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PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 4; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) (MOE) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. The
CC present antisense oligonucleotide is particularly preferred. It is
CC targeted to the translation initiation codon and next 6 codons of the
CC human clusterin sequence. It has a phosphorothioate backbone throughout
CC and MOE wings, the remaining nucleotides being 2'-deoxynucleotides. In an
CC example from the invention, this antisense oligonucleotide provided a
CC dose-dependent down-regulation of clusterin in human melanoma cells,
CC leading to an increase in apoptotic cell death. In one melanoma cell line
CC (607B) this alone was sufficient to lead to complete cell death. In
CC another melanoma cell line, the surviving cells showed increased
CC sensitivity to subsequent treatment with cisplatin. A claimed method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
|||||
Db 21 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 296
ADL70423/c
ID ADL70423 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC ADL70423;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20. .21
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
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PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
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PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 21; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACACAGAGCTGCCCTTCTAC 500
|||||
Db 21 AACACAGAGCTGCCCTTCTAC 1

RESULT 297
ADL70441/c
ID ADL70441 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70441;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX RNAi for human clusterin.
DE Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
KW Synthetic.
XX
OS Key Location/Qualifiers
OS modified_base 20. .21
XX /*tag= a
FH /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
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FT
XX WO2004018675-A1.
PN 04-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PF 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
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PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
PA Jansen B;
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
PI
XX Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 39; 32pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 711 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGC 731
Db ||||||||||||||||
21 AAGTCCCGCATCGTCCGAGC 1
RESULT 298
ADL70443/c
ID ADL70443 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70443;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX

KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 20. .21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX WO2004018675-A1.
PN 04-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
PA Jansen B;
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
DR
XX Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 41; 32pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1633
Db ||||||||||||||||
21 AACTAATTCAATAAAACTGTC 1
RESULT 299
ADL70411/c
ID ADL70411 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70411;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

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OS Synthetic.
FH Key
FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers
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FT modified_base 18..21
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FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
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XX 04-MAR-2004.
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XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
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XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
XX Jansen B;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
XX Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
XX Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 9; 32pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 936
Db |||||
21 ACAACTCCACGGGCTGCCTGC 1
RESULT 300
ADL70439/c
ID ADL70439 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70439;
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XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
XX Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX WO2004018675-A1.
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XX 04-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
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XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
XX Jansen B;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
XX Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
XX Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 37; 32pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 AACACAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 500
Db |||||
21 AACACAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTAC 1
RESULT 301
ADL70438
ID ADL70438 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70438;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
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DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytotstatic; gene silencing;
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
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XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 36; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTCGCCCTTCTACTT 502
|||:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 CCAGAGCUCGCCCUUUAUACTT 21

RESULT 302
ADL70414/c
ID ADL70414 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70414;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytotstatic; gene silencing; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
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FT /*tag= a
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FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 12; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1516 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1536
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Db 21 AGGCCCCCAACTCCGCCAGC 1

RESULT 303
ADL70409/c
ID ADL70409 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADL70409;
AC
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 7; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX ADL70409;
AC
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..21
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
FT 1..4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
FT 18..21
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 7; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 535
Db 21 TGACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCT 1
RESULT 304
ADL70427/c
ID ADL70427 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70427;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 25; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1613 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTC 1633
Db 21 AACTAATTCAATAAACTGTC 1

RESULT 305
ADL70405/c
ID ADL70405 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70405;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
FT modified_base 18..21
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 3; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for
CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 CCGAGGCGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 36
DB 21 CCGAGGCGTGCAAAAGACTCCA 1
RESULT 306
ADL70407/c
ID ADL70407 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70407;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide to human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; antisense; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional phosphorothioate nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
FT modified_base 18..21
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= optional 2'O-methoxyethyl modifications"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 5; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to
CC human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of
CC melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The
CC therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421
CC or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to a region of the
CC clusterin mRNA spanning either the translation initiation site or the
CC termination site. They may be modified to increase stability in vivo,
CC e.g. they may be employed as phosphorothioate derivatives and may have 2'
CC -O-(2-methoxyethyl) modifications in the 5' and 3' 'wings'. A method for

CC regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises
CC administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin
CC expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL is down-
CC regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 114 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 134
|||||
Db 21 GACCAGACGGTCTCAGACAAT 1

RESULT 307
ADL70424
ID ADL70424 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70424;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 22; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL

CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1100 GATGCTCAACACCTCCTCCTT 1120
|||:|||||:|||||:|||||
Db 1 GAUGCUCACACCCUCCUCCCTT 21

RESULT 308
ADM07216/C
ID ADM07216 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM07216;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Control primer used in cDNA first strand synthesis.
XX
KW Double-stranded cDNA synthesis; cDNA first strand synthesis;
KW cDNA second strand synthesis; RNA template; RNA amplification;
KW differential gene expression; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004081962-A1.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
PF 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-00278760.
XX
PR 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-00278760.
XX
PA (CHEN/) CHEN C.
PA (SCHR/) SCHROEDER B.
PA (BRAN/) BRANDIS J.
PA (SCHR/) SCHROTH G.
XX
PI Chen C, Schroeder B, Brandis J, Schroth G;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-340131/31.
XX
DR
XX
PT Synthesizing double-stranded cDNA, by synthesizing a cDNA strand from RNA
PT template, removing the template and synthesizing double-stranded cDNAs
PT using the cDNA as template in the presence of processive DNA polymerase
PT and random primers.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 19pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for synthesising double-
CC stranded cDNA, by synthesising first cDNA strands in a first reaction
CC mixture comprising reverse transcriptase, RNA template, and first strand
CC primer complementary to template, removing the template, synthesising
CC double-stranded cDNAs in a second reaction mixture comprising processive
CC DNA polymerase, DNA ligase, first cDNA strand as template and random
CC primers having a mixture of oligonucleotides having random DNA sequences.
CC Also disclosed is a method for amplifying a population of RNA molecules
CC to produce a pool of double-stranded cDNA molecules, and a kit for
CC synthesising double-stranded cDNA. The generated cDNA products are useful
CC in determining quantitative information about the genetic profile of
CC nucleic acid in original RNA sample. The method of the invention is
CC useful in differential gene expression assays for the analysis of
CC diseased and normal tissue and for large-scale correlation studies on
CC sequences, mutations, variants or polymorphisms among samples. The method
CC is efficient in synthesising improved cDNA molecules and effective in
CC generating useful quantities of an amplified cRNA product that comprises
CC a population of cRNA molecules in substantially the same relative molar

```
CC ratio as the RNA or mRNA starting material. The present sequence
CC represents a primer used for cDNA first strand synthesis.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 309
AAQ30430/c
ID AAQ30430 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30430;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer IL6803 for forming triplex with HUMIL6 target duplex.
XX
KW Human interleukin-6 gene; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT misc_feature 11..12
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "o-xyloso dimer synthon linkage"
FT misc_feature 12..23
FT /*tag= c
FT /label= inverted_polarity_region
FT /note= "see comments"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 71; 77pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC interleukin 6 gene untranslated sequence contg. a purine rich sequence
CC concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are
CC useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA
CC duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant
CC tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions
CC thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to
CC harsh conditions. The oligomer contains an inverted polarity region
CC formed from an o-xyloso dimer synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso
CC (nucleotides have the 3'positions of xylose sugars linked via the o-
CC xylene ring). Two nucleotides are coupled through a xylene residue to
CC form the dimer synthon. This additional modifications may render the
CC oligomer stable to nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit
CC gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501
CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 310
AAQ29753/c
ID AAQ29753 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAQ29753;
XX
DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Primer; destabilise non-specific duplex formation; PCR; detection;
KW purification; sequencing; genetic marker; RACE; DNA synthesis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
XX
PN WO200020630-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 06-OCT-1999; 99WO-CA000933.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98CA-02246623.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Pelletier J, Das M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-328943/28.
XX
PT Novel method of stabilizing duplex formation, or destabilizing non-
PT specific duplex formation using primer containing modified nucleotide
PT analogs, useful for preventing mispriming during PCR, RACE, DNA synthesis
PT or sequencing.
XX
```


PS Example 1; Page 25; 46pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for destabilising non-specific

CC duplex formation, between an oligonucleotide and a target nucleic acid

CC (NA), comprising incubating the target NA with a modified oligonucleotide

CC (I) comprising a homopolymeric sequence having a modification which

CC decreases or abrogates H-bonding between the modified oligonucleotide and

CC the non-specific target NA. The modified oligonucleotide is used to

CC improve discrimination between the targeted homopolymeric sequence and a

CC non-homopolymeric target sequence. It is used to increase the proportion

CC of full length cDNA clones for a library, to reduce mispriming during

CC sequencing, 5' or 3' RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends) or DNA

CC synthesis or to generate bona fide genetic markers. The present sequence

CC represents an oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of the

XX present invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666

Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 311

ABZ23536

ID ABZ23536 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ABZ23536;

XX

DT 07-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE fragment of a plasmid used to detect somatic instability.

DE

XX Replication error; drug development; somatic instability; ss.

KW Synthetic.

XX

OS

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 4

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of

FT bases"

FT 21

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of

FT bases"

XX

XX WO200295071-A2.

XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-NL000322.

XX

PR 22-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00201936.

XX

PA (NEVW-) KONINK NEDERLANDSE AKAD VAN WETENSCHAPPE.

PA (TIJS/) TIJSTERMAN M.

XX

PI Plasterk RHA, Tijsterman M;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-129440/12.

XX

PT Determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a

PT replication error in a cell comprises providing a specific inhibitor for

PT the product and determining the level of expression of a marker gene.

XX

PS Example 1; Fig 3; 47pp; English.

XX

CC The specification describes a method for determining whether a product of

CC a gene is involved in preventing a replication error in a cell. The

CC method comprises providing the cell with a specific inhibitor for the

CC product and determining the level of functional expression of a marker

CC gene in the cell, where the level of expression of the marker gene is

CC dependent on the occurrence of the replication error. The method is used

CC for determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a

CC replication error in a cell. The identified genes are useful for

CC developing diagnostic tools, or as targets for drug development to

CC manipulate cells on the basis of the presence or absence of function of

CC the gene. ABZ23535-36 represents fragments of plasmids used to detect

XX somatic instability, in the course of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664

Db 2 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 312

ADR44221

ID ADR44221 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ADR44221;

XX

DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Caenorhabditis elegans heat-shock promoter DNA #2.

XX

KW Nematode; gene therapy; tumour; cancer; heat-shock promoter; ss.

XX

OS Caenorhabditis elegans.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 4

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "N can be repeated X times"

FT 21

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "N can be repeated Y times"

XX

PN US2004161782-A1.

XX

PD 19-AUG-2004.

XX

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003US-00719995.

XX

PR 22-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00201936.

PR 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-NL000322.

PR 28-NOV-2002; 2002WO-WO095071.

XX

PA (TIJS/) TIJSTERMAN M.

PA (PLAS/) PLASTERK R H A.

XX

PI Tijsterman M, Plasterk RHA;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-603554/58.

XX

PT Determining if a gene product/compound is involved in preventing

PT replication error in a cell, useful for treating cancer, comprises

PT determining expression level of a marker gene in a cell treated with a

PT gene product inhibitor/compound.

XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 25pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for determining if a gene

CC product or compound is involved in preventing replication error in a

CC cell. The method involves providing a cell with a specific inhibitor for

CC a gene product or with a compound and determining the expression level of

CC a marker gene in the cell, where the expression level of the marker gene
CC is dependent on the occurrence of a replication error. The invention is
CC useful in gene therapy and for treating a subject having tumours or
CC cancer. The present sequence is a Caenorhabditis elegans heat-shock
CC promoter DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 TGNAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 313
AAI72268/c
ID AAI72268 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAI72268;

DT 15-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE P4 primer used in differential display s-AFLP analysis.

XX Lung; cancer; metastasis; solid tumour; blood; bone marrow; syndecan 1;
KW collagen 1 alpha 2; 7013; 7018; amplification; mammal; human; dog; cat;
KW bile duct; colon; breast; uterus; oesophagus; larynx; liver; brain; PCR;
KW remission; relapse; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS
XX WO200198539-A2.

PN
XX 27-DEC-2001.

PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019980.

XX
PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215727P.

PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243976P.

XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.

PA (HITB) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.

PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.

XX Mitsuhashi M, Kambara H, Matsunaga H, Kawamura M;

PI WPI; 2002-098233/13.

XX
DR
XX Identifying lung cancer/metastasis of solid tumor in patient by isolating

PT blood or non-lung tissue, or bone marrow from patient and identifying

PT presence of marker e.g. syndecan 1, collagen 1 alpha 2, 7013, or 7018.

XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 29pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAI72265-69 are oligonucleotides which were used

CC in the method of the invention for identifying lung cancer or metastasis

CC of a solid tumour. The method comprises isolating blood (or non-lung

CC tissue in the case of identifying lung cancer, or bone marrow in case of

CC identifying metastasis) from a patient, and identifying the presence of

CC at least one marker (M) such as syndecan 1, collagen 1 alpha 2, 7013, or

CC 7018. These oligos lead to the amplification of cDNA's which were more

CC abundant in lung cancer RNA than in normal blood. The method is useful

CC early stage in the disease, or after remission or to identify a relapse
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 314
AAA66325

ID AAA66325 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAA66325;

AC
XX 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DT Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:187.

DE Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;

XX chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;

XX phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.

XX Canis familiaris.

XX WO200029615-A2.

XX 25-MAY-2000.

XX 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.

XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.

XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

XX Galibert F, Andre C;

XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.

XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful

PS Claim 1; Page 61; 87pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine

CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected

CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for

CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %

CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types

CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers

CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes

CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify

CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such

CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be

CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes

CC involved in genetic diseases

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1467 CCCCCAGAGAGAGCTCTGCAGTC 1490

||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 1 CCCCTAGAGAGAGCTCTGCATGTC 24

RESULT 315
AAH24266/C
ID AAH24266 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAH24266;
XX DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human phosphatase 79 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.
XX KW Phosphatase 79; human; BAC clone CTB-54D4-encoded protein homologue;
KW KW recombinant production; malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease;
KW KW HIV infection; human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder;
KW KW inflammatory condition; cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory;
KW KW immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200138385-A1.
XX PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CN0000459.
XX PR 22-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124059.
XX PA (BIOR-) BIOROAD GENE DEV LTD SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX DR WPI; 2001-355903/37.
XX PT Human phosphatase 79 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable in diagnosis
PT and treatment of malignant tumor, hemopathy, HIV infection, immunological
PT diseases and various inflammation.
XX PS Example 3; Page 12; 38pp; Chinese.
XX CC The invention relates to human phosphatase 79 (AAH24264), nucleic acids
CC encoding it (AAH24264), and a method for the recombinant production of
CC human phosphatase 79. The present invention additionally discloses an
CC agonist of phosphatase 79 for therapeutic use, and an antibody which
CC specifically binds to human phosphatase 79. Human phosphatase 79, and
CC nucleotides which encode it may be used for treating a variety of
CC diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders and inflammatory
CC conditions. The protein may also be used to screen for modulators of its
CC activity or for peptide fingerprinting identification. The polynucleotide
CC can be used as a primer for nucleic acid amplification reaction or as a
CC probe for hybridisation reactions, or in producing gene chips or
CC microarrays. Sequences AAH24265-AAH24266 represent reverse transcription-
CC PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the invention to
CC isolate human phosphatase 79 cDNA
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
DB 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATAATAA 1
RESULT 316
ABN86902/C
ID ABN86902 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABN86902;
XX DT 23-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX PT

DE Human macroprotein 21.78 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.
XX KW Human; macroprotein 21.78; embryo development teratogenesis; tumour;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN CN1331245-A.
XX PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116981.
XX PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116981.
XX PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX DR WPI; 2002-292882/34.
XX PF New polypeptide-human macroprotein 21.78 and polynucleotide encoding it,
PT for treating diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis and tumor.
XX PS Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
XX CC The present invention describes human macroprotein 21.78 (I). Also
CC described is a process for preparing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) and the polynucleotide sequence encoding it (II) can be
CC used in the treatment of diseases such as embryo development
CC teratogenesis and tumours. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC for (I), which is used in an example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
DB 24 GAAAAAAAAACAAACACAAAAA 1
RESULT 317
ABK86169
ID ABK86169 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABK86169;
XX DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligo dT primer #2 used in method to study gene expression.
XX KW Oligo dT primer; gene expression analysis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200236828-A2.
XX PD 10-MAY-2002.
XX PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045401.
XX PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244933P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOMIC SOLUTIONS INC.
XX PI Kane MD, Dombkowski AA, Nagel AC;
XX DR WPI; 2002-508123/54.
XX PT Identifying and characterizing gene expression in samples, for

PT identifying mRNAs expressed at different levels, comprises employing an
PT identifier having a oligo-dt primer of a specific sequence and a
PT detectable marker at its 5' end.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to systems for identification and characterisation
CC of gene expression in one or more samples, comprising an identifier having
CC a specific oligo-dt primer sequence, where the identifier comprises a
CC detectable marker at its 5' end. The system is useful for identifying any
CC or all genes expressed in a given in vivo or in vitro RNA sample, as well
CC as the relative differences in mRNA between 2 or more samples, where
CC desired, for supporting discovery of new genes, and for identifying mRNAs
CC that are expressed at different levels between 2 or more samples. The new
CC system or method addresses limitations of prior methods by comprising
CC or biochemical assay compositions and systems are linked to DNA or RNA
CC sequence databases for optimal resource efficiency in assaying gene
CC expression. The system has the following advantages over existing
CC methods: (a) prior sequence information or clone library construction is
CC not needed to enable the assay; (b) provides immediate sequence
CC information in addition to information concerning changes or differences
CC in mRNA level, to determine mRNA expression level and mRNA identification
CC in one assay; (c) generates cDNA fragments from all mRNAs present in the
CC sample for subsequent investigation by common molecular biology
CC techniques; and (d) does not require prior knowledge of the sequence of
CC the genome of the organism under investigation and can be employed in
CC organisms lacking significant genomic sequence in formation. The present
CC sequence represents an oligo dt primer used in the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 GTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24
RESULT 318
ABK86168/c
ID ABK86168 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABK86168;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo dt primer #1 used in method to study gene expression.
XX
KW Oligo dt primer; gene expression analysis; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200236828-A2.
XX
PD 10-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045401.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244933P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMIC SOLUTIONS INC.
XX
PI Kane MD, Dombkowski AA, Nagel AC;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-508123/54.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing gene expression in samples, for
PT identifying mRNAs expressed at different levels, comprises employing an
PT identifier having a oligo-dt primer of a specific sequence and a

PT detectable marker at its 5' end.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to systems for identification and characterisation
CC of gene expression in one or more samples, comprising an identifier having
CC a specific oligo-dt primer sequence, where the identifier comprises a
CC detectable marker at its 5' end. The system is useful for identifying any
CC or all genes expressed in a given in vivo or in vitro RNA sample, as well
CC as the relative differences in mRNA between 2 or more samples, where
CC desired, for supporting discovery of new genes, and for identifying mRNAs
CC that are expressed at different levels between 2 or more samples. The new
CC system or method addresses limitations of prior methods by comprising
CC or biochemical assay compositions and systems are linked to DNA or RNA
CC sequence databases for optimal resource efficiency in assaying gene
CC expression. The system has the following advantages over existing
CC methods: (a) prior sequence information or clone library construction is
CC not needed to enable the assay; (b) provides immediate sequence
CC information in addition to information concerning changes or differences
CC in mRNA level, to determine mRNA expression level and mRNA identification
CC in one assay; (c) generates cDNA fragments from all mRNAs present in the
CC sample for subsequent investigation by common molecular biology
CC techniques; and (d) does not require prior knowledge of the sequence of
CC the genome of the organism under investigation and can be employed in
CC organisms lacking significant genomic sequence in formation. The present
CC sequence represents an oligo dt primer used in the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 24 GTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 319
ADG75919/c
ID ADG75919 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75919;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 174 SeqID 21.
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic

PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
XX melanoma.

PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 21; 139pp; English.

XX
CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1650 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAATGAA 1

RESULT 320
ADG75918/c

ID ADG75918 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ADG75918;

XX

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 173 SeqID 20.

DE ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
XX proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO2003101375-A2.

XX 11-DEC-2003.

XX 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.

XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.

XX Lopez RA;

XX WPI; 2004-053333/05.

XX New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT melanoma.

XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 20; 139pp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that

CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAATG 1

RESULT 321

AAD26900

ID AAD26900 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC AAD26900;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Bacterial PNP DNA fragment with an in-frame polyA tract.

DE Hypermutable organism; dominant negative allele; mismatch repair gene;
KW spontaneous mutation; DNA repair; purine nucleotide phosphorylase; PNP;
KW bacteria; ss.

XX Bacteria.

OS Unidentified.

OS Chimeric.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..5

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "Bacterial PNP gene"

FT misc_feature 6..25

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "In-frame polyA tract"

XX WO200188192-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015376.

XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204769P.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.

XX (NICO/) NICOLAIDES N C.

XX (SASS/) SASS P M.

XX (GRAS/) GRASSO L.

XX (VOGE/) VOGELSTEIN B.

XX (KINZ/) KINZLER K W.

PI Nicolaides NC, Sass PM, Grasso L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;

XX WPI; 2002-083004/11.

XX Generating mutation in gene using cells which contain defective mismatch

XX Locked nucleic acid; LNA; gene therapy; primer; ss.
KW Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= m
FT /mod_base= um
FT /note= "2'-O-methyluridine"
FT 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 3
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 7
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 13
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 15
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 17
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 19
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 21
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 22
FT /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Compound 17d"
XX
PN WO2003020739-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003911.
XX
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317034P.
PR 22-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323967P.
XX
PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX
PI Wengel J, Kauppinen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-363021/34.

XX Novel nucleic acid comprising a locked nucleic acid unit having a
PT modified base that comprises an optionally substituted carbocyclic aryl
PT moiety, or modified nucleobase or nucleosidic base other than
XX oxazole/imidazole.
PS Example 24a; Page 90; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of pyrene-anchored locked nucleic acid (LNA)
CC oligo(dT) primer ON14, which was used in first-strand cDNA synthesis from
CC eukaryotic mRNA. It includes compound '17d' at its 3' end, which is based
CC on an LNA-type 2'-O,4'-C-methylene- beta-D-ribofuranosyl moiety. It is
CC one of a set of such primers (see also ACC48482-85) that were used in an
CC example from the invention to demonstrate improved reverse transcription
CC of mRNA using pyrene-LNA anchored oligo(T) primers. The following results
CC were observed: efficient priming on mRNAs with short poly(A) tails;
CC efficient anchoring of the oligo(T) primer by pyrene-LNA and LNA-C/G/T
CC units resulting in an improved T20-VN anchor primer and thus avoiding
CC reverse transcription of long poly(A) tracts; and improved reverse
CC transcription of eukaryotic poly(A)+RNA directly from total RNA extracts
CC due to increased specificity. The invention relates to modified LNA units
CC that comprise unique base groups. Desirable nucleobase and nucleosidic
CC base substitutions can mediate universal hybridisation when incorporated
CC into nucleic acid strands. The novel LNA compounds can be used e.g. as
CC PCR primers, in sequencing, the synthesis of antisense oligonucleotides,
CC and in diagnostics
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db :|||||||||||||||||
21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 325
ACC48485/c
ID ACC48485 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACC48485;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Locked nucleic acid anchored oligo(I) primer ON15.
XX
KW Locked nucleic acid; LNA; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT 22
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Compound 17d"
XX
PN WO2003020739-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003911.
XX
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317034P.
PR 22-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323967P.
XX
PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX

PI Wengel J, Kauppinen S;
XX WPI; 2003-363021/34.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid comprising a locked nucleic acid unit having a
PT modified base that comprises an optionally substituted carbocyclic aryl
PT moiety, or modified nucleobase or nucleosidic base other than
PT oxazole/imidazole.
XX
PS Example 24a; Page 90; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of pyrene-anchored locked nucleic acid (LNA)
CC oligo(dT) primer ON15, which was used in first-strand cDNA synthesis from
CC eukaryotic mRNA. It includes compound '17d' at its 3' end, which is based
CC on an LNA-type 2'-O,4'-C-methylene- beta-D-ribofuranosyl moiety. It is
CC one of a set of such primers (see also ACC48482-84) that were used in an
CC example from the invention to demonstrate improved reverse transcription
CC of mRNA using pyrene-LNA anchored oligo(T) primers. The following results
CC were observed: efficient priming on mRNAs with short poly(A) tails;
CC efficient anchoring of the oligo(T) primer by pyrene-LNA and LNA-C/G/T
CC units resulting in an improved T20-VN anchor primer and thus avoiding
CC reverse transcription of long poly(A) tracts; and improved reverse
CC transcription of eukaryotic poly(A)+RNA directly from total RNA extracts
CC due to increased specificity. The invention relates to modified LNA units
CC that comprise unique base groups. Desirable nucleobase and nucleosidic
CC base substitutions can mediate universal hybridisation when incorporated
CC into nucleic acid strands. The novel LNA compounds can be used e.g. as
CC PCR primers, in sequencing, the synthesis of antisense oligonucleotides,
CC and in diagnostics
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 326
ACC48483/C
ID ACC48483 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACC48483;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Locked nucleic acid anchored oligo(I) primer ON13.
XX
XX Locked nucleic acid; LNA; gene therapy; primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= a /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= b /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 8 /*tag= c /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 11 /*tag= d /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 14

FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 17 /*tag= f /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 21 /*tag= g /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 22 /*tag= h /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Compound 17d"
XX WO2003020739-A2.
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003911.
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317034P.
XX 22-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323967P.
XX (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX Wengel J, Kauppinen S;
XX WPI; 2003-363021/34.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid comprising a locked nucleic acid unit having a
XX modified base that comprises an optionally substituted carbocyclic aryl
XX moiety, or modified nucleobase or nucleosidic base other than
XX oxazole/imidazole.
PS Example 24a; Page 90; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of pyrene-anchored locked nucleic acid (LNA)
CC oligo(dT) primer ON13, which was used in first-strand cDNA synthesis from
CC eukaryotic mRNA. It includes compound '17d' at its 3' end, which is based
CC on an LNA-type 2'-O,4'-C-methylene- beta-D-ribofuranosyl moiety. It is
CC one of a set of such primers (see also ACC48482-85) that were used in an
CC example from the invention to demonstrate improved reverse transcription
CC of mRNA using pyrene-LNA anchored oligo(T) primers. The following results
CC were observed: efficient priming on mRNAs with short poly(A) tails;
CC efficient anchoring of the oligo(T) primer by pyrene-LNA and LNA-C/G/T
CC units resulting in an improved T20-VN anchor primer and thus avoiding
CC reverse transcription of long poly(A) tracts; and improved reverse
CC transcription of eukaryotic poly(A)+RNA directly from total RNA extracts
CC due to increased specificity. The invention relates to modified LNA units
CC that comprise unique base groups. Desirable nucleobase and nucleosidic
CC base substitutions can mediate universal hybridisation when incorporated
CC into nucleic acid strands. The novel LNA compounds can be used e.g. as
CC PCR primers, in sequencing, the synthesis of antisense oligonucleotides,
CC and in diagnostics
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 327
AAD51324/C
ID AAD51324 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAD51324;

XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT Anchored oligo dT primer used to illustrate the method of the invention.
DE
XX
XX Laminitis; viral disease; vaccine; bacterial disease; primer; epistaxis;
KW gastritis; gastric ulcer; respiratory ailment; fracture; joint disease;
KW musculoskeletal damage; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200290579-A1.
PN
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000553.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00004809.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00896941.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOMICS RES PARTNERS PTY LTD.
PA
XX
XX Brandon RB;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-120558/11.
DR
XX
XX Assessing condition e.g. athletic ability, stage of disease, presence of
PT drugs, response to exercise, response to vaccines, therapies, nutritional
PT states, of performance animal involves analyzing nucleic acid expression.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 46; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for assessing a condition of a
CC performance animal. The method involves determining in sample abundance
CC of expressed target nucleic acid; transmitting digital sample signal to
CC remote diagnostic server; processing digital sample signal at remotely
CC located database to correlate digital signal with digital information and
CC returning report of particular condition of animal. The method is useful
CC for assessing a condition of a performance animal preferably human, dog
CC or camel. The condition can be an athletic ability and a condition that
CC enhances, hinders, impedes or does not change an expected ability of the
CC performance animal; and also normal, pre-clinical, overt progress and/or
CC stage of disease, undiagnosed of unclassified conditions, presence of
CC drugs, response to exercise, response to vaccines, therapies, presence of
CC states and response to environmental conditions. Diseases assessed by the
CC invention include laminitis, lameless, viral or bacterial disease,
CC gastritis, gastric ulcers, respiratory ailments, fractures, epistaxis,
CC musculoskeletal damage or disorders and joint diseases. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db :|||||
21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 328
AAD64451/c
ID AAD64451 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AAD64451;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human RP-11-336A10 clone specific primer.
XX
XX Sequence presentation; human; chromosome 10; primer; ss.
KW
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190648-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314321.
XX
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103333.
XX
XX (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
XX
XX Hosoiiri T, Yokoi T, Wagatsuma M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-864174/80.
DR
XX
XX Presenting partial sequences by predicting and extracting exon sequences
PT from a database, is useful to prepare primers to obtain a cDNA clone of a
PT total coding region from a partial sequence of an unidentified gene
PT sequence.
XX
XX Example 4; SEQ ID NO 56; 0pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to methods and system for sequence presentation.
CC The method involves extracting a partial sequence corresponding to a
CC partial sequence of a target gene having an unidentified sequence, by
CC homology search on a database. The methods are useful for presentation of
CC sequences. It is also useful to prepare primer sequences to obtain a cDNA
CC clone of a total coding region from a partial sequence of a gene having
CC an unidentified sequence. The present sequence is a primer specific for
CC human chromosome 10 RP-11-336A10 clone DNA. This sequence is used to
CC illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db :|||||
21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 329
ABX74887/c
ID ABX74887 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX74887;
XX
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-dT primer used in human CC-RCC invention.
XX
KW Microarray; solid surface; immobilised probe; CC-RCC;
KW differential expression profile; aggressive CC-RCC tumour type;
KW non-aggressive CC-RCC tumour type; clear cell renal carcinoma;
KW gene expression profiling; tumour tissue; oligo-dT; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200279411-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009576.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279411P.
PR
XX
XX (VAND-) VAN ANDEL INST.
PA
XX
XX Haab B, Rhodes D, Teh BT, Takashi M;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2003-040679/03.

XX New microarray, comprising a matrix of cDNA probe from a set of probes

PT immobilized to a solid surface in predetermined order, useful in the

PT prognosis of patients with clear cell renal carcinoma.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 179pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to a microarray comprising a matrix of at

XX least one cDNA probe from a set of probes immobilised to a solid surface

CC in a predetermined order, where a row of pixels corresponds to replicates

CC of one distinct probe from the set. The probes are complementary to

CC nucleic acid sequences that are expressed differentially in aggressive as

CC compared to non-aggressive types of clear cell renal carcinoma (CC-RCC)

CC and that hybridise to the probes under high stringency conditions. The

CC microarray is useful for the prognosis of patients with CC-RCC, wherein

CC aggressive and non-aggressive CC-RCC tumour types are characterised by

CC differential expression profiles of genes that hybridise with one or more

CC probes immobilised on the microarray. The arrays are useful for gene

CC expression profiling of tumour and normal tissues. The present sequence

CC represents an oligo-dT primer used in the examples of the present

CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db :|||||

21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 330

ADI34007/c

ID ADI34007 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADI34007;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX RNA extraction anchored oligonucleotide primer.

DE ss; cancer; neuroblastoma; rhabdomyosarcoma; Burkitt's tumour family;

KW Ewing tumour family; primer.

KW Synthetic.

XX OS US2004009154-A1.

XX PN 15-JAN-2004.

XX PD 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159563.

XX PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133937.

XX PR (KHAN/) KHAN J.

PA (RING/) RINGNER M.

PA (PETE/) PETERSON C.

PA (MELT/) MELTZER P.

XX PI Khan J, Ringner M, Peterson C, Meltzer P;

XX WPI; 2004-167702/16.

DR Selecting genes expressed in cancer cell, by characterizing cancer based

XX on functioning of gene selection by comparing expression of selected gene

PT from cancer cell with expression of selected genes from noncancerous

PT cell.

XX PS Example 2; Page 18; 53pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a method of selecting genes expressed in a

CC cancer cell, which involves characterising cancer based on the

CC functioning of gene selection by comparing the expression of the selected

CC gene from the cancer cell with the expression of an identical selection

CC of genes from a noncancerous cell or different type of cancer cell. The

CC method is useful for selecting genes expressed in a cancer cell. The

CC method is useful for targeting the therapy of cancer by using a selection

CC of genes or their products expressed in a cancer cell, the gene selection

CC or a selection of product functioning to characterising cancer by

CC comparing the expression of the selected gene or their products from the

CC cancer cell with the expression of an identical selection of genes or

CC their products noncancerous. The method is also useful for diagnosing,

CC prognosing, monitoring and classifying a disease condition e.g. cancer

CC such as neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, Burkitt's or Ewing family of

CC tumours. The present sequence represents an anchored oligonucleotide

CC primer used to extract RNA from cells.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db :|||||

21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 331

ADL97794/c

ID ADL97794 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADL97794;

XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide probe.

DE ss; primer; molecular array.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX WO2004027093-A1.

XX 01-APR-2004.

XX PF 19-SEP-2003; 2003WO-GB004041.

XX PR 19-SEP-2002; 2002GB-00021792.

XX PR 26-SEP-2002; 2002GB-00022412.

XX PA (UYCH-) UNIV CHANCELLOR MASTER & SCHOLARS OXF.

XX PI Mir K;

XX WPI; 2004-295431/27.

XX Producing molecular array by immobilizing to solid phase several known

PT molecules at low density for allowing individual immobilized molecules to

PT be individually resolved and spatially addressable.

XX Disclosure; Page 152; 219pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of producing (M1) a molecular array,

CC involves: immobilizing to a solid phase a several molecules at a density

CC which allows individual immobilized molecules to be individually

CC resolved, where each molecule in the array is spatially addressable and

CC the identity of each molecule is known or determined prior to

CC immobilization; and optionally providing a molecular array comprising a

CC several molecules immobilized to a solid phase at a density such that

CC individual immobilized molecules are not capable of being individual

CC resolved, and reducing the density of functional immobilized molecules in

CC the array such that remaining individual functional immobilized molecules

CC are capable of being individually resolved, where each individual
CC functional molecule in the resulting array is spatially addressable and
CC the identity of each molecule is known or determined prior to the density
CC reduction step. The array efficiently resolve complex samples, separate
CC correct signals from erroneous signals, eliminates need for sample
CC amplification, detects transient interactions or temporal characteristic
CC of single molecule processes. This sequence represents anoligonucleotide
CC used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 332
ADS13095/c
ID ADS13095 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADS13095;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo dT PCR primer used in the cloning of PON1 genes Seq 11.
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; paraoxonase; PON1; praaxon; nerve agent; sarin; soman;
KW in vitro evolution; hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KW neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease; neurofibromatosis;
KW Huntington's disease; depression; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW multiple sclerosis; stroke; Parkinson's disease; multi-infarct dementia;
KW cancer; organophosphate poisoning; antilipaemic; multi-infarct dementia;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; cytosstatic; anticonvulsant; antidepressant;
KW antiparkinsonian; antidote.

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004078991-A2.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2004.
XX
XX 04-MAR-2004; 2004WO-IL000216.
XX
XX 04-MAR-2003; 2003US-0451267P.
XX 22-OCT-2003; 2003US-0512925P.
XX
XX (YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.
XX
XX Tawfik DS, Aharoni A, Gaydukov L, Sussman JL, Silman I;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-668627/65.
XX
XX Novel mutant of PON enzyme exhibiting increased substrate specificity to
PT PON substrate, useful for treating or preventing PON1-related diseases
PT e.g., hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, neurological disease or cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 11; 240pp; English.
PS
XX

CC This invention relates to novel mutant serum paraoxonase (PON1) nucleic
CC acid molecules and the encoded proteins thereof. Specifically, it refers
CC to enzymes that are calcium dependent phosphotriesterases essential to
CC the detoxification process of organophosphates such as the insecticide
CC praaxon and the nerve agents sarin and soman. The present invention
CC describes a method to identify mutated PONs that exhibit substantially
CC identical (or improved) substrate specificity in comparison with the wild
CC -type PON and also those mutants that do not form aggregates when
CC expressed in bacteria. In particular, the method employed an in vitro
CC evolution process to identify proteins with desired traits such as
CC structural plasticity, catalytic activity and maintaining substrate

CC binding. These mutants have been found to be useful for treating or
CC preventing PON1-related diseases including hyperlipidaemia.
CC atherosclerosis, neurological disease (e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC neurofibromatosis, Huntington's disease, depression, amyotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, stroke, Parkinson's disease or multi-
CC infarct dementia), cancer and organophosphate poisoning. Accordingly,
CC they exhibit antilipaemic, antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic, cytosstatic, anticonvulsant, antidepressant and
CC antiparkinsonian activities, as well as being an antidote in a case of
CC poisoning. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used for the
CC cloning and expression of a wild type PON1 gene of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 333
ABK13916/c
ID ABK13916 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ABK13916;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 3'-PCR primer used in method of identifying transcribed genes.
XX
KW Identification of transcribed gene; mRNA profile; gene expression;
KW cellular process; fingerprinting; susceptibility to external factor;
KW development; disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200208461-A2.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-IB001539.
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00018016.
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219925P.
XX
XX (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
XX Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-217065/27.
XX

PT Providing mRNA profile, by generating two independent patterns
PT characteristic of sample mRNA population, analyzing patterns, comparing
PT gene expression by cell types under varied conditions, and identifying
PT genes.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 45; 67pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for providing a profile of mRNA
CC molecules present in a sample. The method comprises generating two
CC independent patterns characteristic of the population of mRNA molecules
CC expressed in the sample and analysing the patterns using a combinatorial
CC algorithm, comparing gene expression by different or same cell types
CC under different conditions, and identifying genes having a role in
CC various cellular processes. The method is useful for the analysis and
CC identification of transcribed genes, and fingerprinting. The method can
CC be used to identify genes which play a role in determining various
CC cellular processes, including susceptibility to external factors,
CC development, and disease. The present sequence for a PCR primer is used
CC in the methods of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
:|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
Db 21 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 334
ABK86172/C
ID ABK86172 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABK86172;
XX DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligo dT primer #4 used in method to study gene expression.
XX KW Oligo dT primer; gene expression analysis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200236828-A2.
XX PD 10-MAY-2002.
XX PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045401.
XX PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244933P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOMIC SOLUTIONS INC.
XX PI Kane MD, Dombkowski AA, Nagel AC;
XX DR WPI; 2002-508123/54.
XX PT Identifying and characterizing gene expression in samples, for
PT identifying mRNAs expressed at different levels, comprises employing an
PT identifier having a oligo-dT primer of a specific sequence and a
PT detectable marker at its 5' end.
XX Example 1; Page 15; 45pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to systems for identification and characterisation
CC of gene expression in one or more samples, comprising an identifier having
CC a specific oligo-dT primer sequence, where the identifier comprises a
CC detectable marker at its 5' end. The system is useful for identifying any
CC or all genes expressed in a given in vivo or in vitro RNA sample, as well
CC as the relative differences in mRNA between 2 or more samples, where
CC desired, for supporting discovery of new genes, and for identifying mRNAs
CC that are expressed at different levels between 2 or more samples. The new
CC system or method addresses limitations of prior methods by comprising
CC compositions and systems that incorporate new strategies where molecular
CC or biochemical assay compositions and systems are linked to DNA or RNA
CC sequence databases for optimal resource efficiency in assaying gene
CC expression. The system has the following advantages over existing
CC methods: (a) prior sequence information or clone library construction is
CC not needed to enable the assay; (b) provides immediate sequence
CC information in addition to information concerning changes or differences
CC in mRNA level, to determine mRNA expression level and mRNA identification
CC in one assay; (c) generates cDNA fragments from all mRNAs present in the
CC sample for subsequent investigation by common molecular biology
CC techniques; and (d) does not require prior knowledge of the sequence of
CC the genome of the organism under investigation and can be employed in
CC organisms lacking significant genomic sequence in formation. The present
CC sequence represents an oligo dT primer used in the method of the
XX invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1650 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||:|||||:|||||:|||||
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAB 4

RESULT 335
ADO81067/C
ID ADO81067 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ADO81067;
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #79.
XX KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Bos taurus.
XX PN DE10236711-A1.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.
XX Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.

XX CC The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 88.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668


```
Db      25 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAAA 1
|||||
RESULT 336
ADO81060/c
ID      ADO81060 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ADO81060;
XX
DT      29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #72.
XX
KW      gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW      disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW      cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW      milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW      microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Bos taurus.
XX
PN      DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD      26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA      (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI      Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX      WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT      Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT      identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT      length of amplicons.
XX
PS      Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.
XX
CC      The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC      or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC      amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC      as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC      determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC      a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC      predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC      more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC      include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC      disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC      diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC      but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC      metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC      hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC      particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC      sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC      protein (Prp) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 88.0%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1668
      |||||.|||||
Db      25 AAAGGGAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 337
AAQ25565/c
```

```
ID      AAQ25565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAQ25565;
XX
DT      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT      02-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE      Dye-coupled 3'-amino modified oligonucleotide.
XX
KW      DNA synthesis; RNA; antisense strands; detection; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 20
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /note= "3-amino modified"
XX
PN      EP490281-A1.
XX
PD      17-JUN-1992.
XX
PF      06-DEC-1991; 91EP-00120935.
XX
PR      11-DEC-1990; 90DE-04039488.
XX
PA      (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI      Engels J, Herrlein M, Konrad R, Mag M;
XX      WPI; 1992-201578/25.
XX
PT      New dye-coupled modified nucleosides, nucleotides and oligo:nucleotides -
PT      useful for synthesis of antisense DNA and RNA strands in presence of
PT      template, also for in-vivo and in-vitro detection of genetic material.
XX
PS      Example; Page 9; 17pp; German.
XX
CC      The sequence is an example of a dye coupled 3'-amino modified oligo-
CC      nucleotide, it can be used in the synthesis of DNA and RNA nucleosides,
CC      nucleotides and oligonucleotides and for the synthesis of opposite
CC      strands in the presence of a template strand and in fluorescence
CC      microscopic and macroscopic detection in vivo and in vitro of genetic
CC      material. It is labelled with a fluorescent dye. See also AAQ25566 and
CC      AAQ25567. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
      |||||
Db      20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 338
AAQ33554/c
ID      AAQ33554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAQ33554;
XX
DT      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT      02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE      Microsatellite sequence from clone AGLA247.
XX
KW      PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
KW      genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
XX
OS      Bos taurus.
XX
```

PN WO9213102-A1.
XX
PD 06-AUG-1992.
XX
PF 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
XX
PR 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
XX
PA (GENM-) GENMARK.
XX
PI Georges M, Massey JM;
XX WPI; 1992-284684/34.
DR
XX Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
PT mapping, and selective breeding.
PT
XX Table 7; Page 150; 517pp; English.
PS
XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obt'd. by
CC screening a library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250 and 500
CC bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of 50
CC clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites
CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the
CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.
CC microsatellite (using the program OPTIPRIM). The microsatellites may be
CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic
CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved the determinism of
CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective
CC breeding. See also AAQ33501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 339
AAQ58578
ID AAQ58578 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ58578;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-AUG-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of synthetic RNA oligo which is a target nucleotide for a novel
DE receptor.
XX
KW Novel receptor; nucleic acid; transport; oligo; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9404194-A1.
XX
PD 03-MAR-1994.
XX
PF 13-AUG-1993; 93WO-US007603.
XX
PR 14-AUG-1992; 92US-00930087.
XX
PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX

PI Usman N, Rebek J, De Mendoza J;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-082846/10.
XX
PT Transport of nucleic acid derivs. across membranes - using new receptors
PT which use salt bridging, aromatic stacking, hydrogen bonding and
PT chelation.
XX
PS Example; Table 1, page 38; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The inventors claim a method of transporting a nucleic acid deriv. across
CC a membrane which comprises using a receptor that uses salt bridgin,
CC aromatic stacking, H bonding and chelation to recognise the nucleic acid
CC deriv. AAQ56305, AAQ58577-86 are nucleic acid derivs used in the
CC examples. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 340
AAQ94205/c
ID AAQ94205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ94205;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Alpha-anomeric oligonucleotide ligand 1803 for oestradiol hapten.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide ligand; steroid hormone; haptent; immobilisation;
KW immunodetection; estradiol; alpha-anomer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .21
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "the glycosidic bonds between nucleotides are all
FT in the alpha-anomer form"
FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "carries a group derived ffrom aminopropanediol"
XX
PN WO9429723-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-FR000689.
XX
PR 11-JUN-1993; 93FR-00007093.
XX
PA (CROS/) CROS P.
PA (KURE/) KURFURST R.
PA (BATT/) BATTAIL N.
PA (PIGA/) PIGA N.
XX
PI Cros P, Kurfurst R, Battail N, Piga N;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-036665/05.
XX
PT Assay device for haptent or its specific antibodies - comprises support
PT having competitive reagent immobilised via nucleic acid ligand to improve
PT orientation and accessibility.

XX Example 1; Page 10; 39pp; French.

CC Oligonucleotides (AAQ94201-Q94205) were synthesised for use as ligands.

CC The ligands are covalently linked to a hapten (esp. a steroid hormone) to

CC form a conjugate which is then immobilised on a solid support for

CC interaction with antibodies against the hapten. Nucleic acid ligands are

CC less likely to be recognised by the antibodies than are peptide ligands

CC and nucleic acids are also less likely to undergo intramolecular

CC organisation which interferes with accessibility of the hapten to the

CC antibodies. For immunodiagnosis of oestradiol, the active hapten

CC oestradiol-6-carboxymethoxime-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester was used.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 341

AAQ75595/C

ID AAQ75595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ75595;

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS JP06303997-A.

PN 01-NOV-1994.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

DB 20 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 342

AAQ90405/C

ID AAQ90405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ90405;

AC AAQ90405;

XX 08-JAN-1996 (first entry)

DT T2 (synthetic DNA probe with 5' amino terminal #4).

XX T2; HLA; dQa; self-addressable electronic device; SAED; hybridisation;

KW ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

FH misc_feature 1

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "3' aminolink2 Thymine; allows binding to any

FT amine"

XX WO9512808-A1.

PN 11-MAY-1995.

XX 26-OCT-1994; 94WO-US012270.

PF 01-NOV-1993; 93US-00146504.

PR (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.

XX Heller MJ, Tu E;

PI WPI; 1995-185870/24.

XX New self-addressable electronic devices - used for multi-step and

PT multiplex reactions such as DNA hybridisation(s), clinical diagnostics

PT and bio:polymer synthesis.

XX Example 1; Page 41; 86pp; English.

PS The sequences represented by, AAQ90402-15 are synthetic DNA probes

CC containing 5' amino termini. The sequences shown in AAQ90390-401 are

CC synthetic DNA probes with 3' ribonucleoside termini. These sequences were

CC specific for the polymorphisms of HLA gene dQa. The sequences were used

CC in the device of the invention. This is a self-addressable electronic

CC device (SAED) that can be used to carry out multi-step and multiplex

CC reactions, such as nucleic acid hybridisations. The advantages of this

CC method are that these reactions can be carried out with complete and

CC precise electronic control, and that the rate, specificity and

CC sensitivity of these reactions are greatly improved at micro-locations

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 343

AAT63649/C

ID AAT63649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT63649;

AC AAT63649;

XX

DT 06-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX Anti-HTLV antisense reference oligonucleotide HT.
DE
XX
KW antisense; complementary; tax gene; inhibit; HTLV-1;
KW human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1; viral antigen expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP09052898-A.
PN
XX
XX 25-FEB-1997.
PD
XX
XX 09-AUG-1995; 95JP-00224606.
PF
XX
XX 09-AUG-1995; 95JP-00224606.
PR
XX
XX (SOYA-) SOYAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 1997-197252/18.
DR
XX
XX Anti-HTLV-1 anti-sense oligo:nucleotide - is complementary to region of
PT tax gene from human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 and inhibits viral
PT antigen expression.
PT
XX
XX Example 1; Page 8; 10pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX Oligonucleotides having a partial sequence consisting of at least 15
CC bases of AAT63641 (an antisense oligo complementary to a region of the
CC tax gene which can inhibit human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-
CC 1) viral antigen expression) are claimed. In an example, six antisense
CC oligos were designed, T1-T6 (AAT63650-55) and were compared to six oligos
CC derived from other regions of HTLV-1, i.e. SJ1 (splice junction), P1
CC (p21), R1 (rex), RRI (rex response element), E1 (env) and G1 (gag), four
CC reference oligonucleotides TIS (tax-sense), HC (dc20), HT (dt20)
CC (AAT63647-49) and a random 20mer (RAN) in a HTLV-1 virus antigen
CC expression inhibiting test. Oligonucleotide T1 gave the best results
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 344
AAV34591
ID AAV34591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAV34591;
XX
XX 25-AUG-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE M. vaccae antigenic sequence hybridising oligo AD12.
XX
KW Mycobacterium vaccae; antigen; therapy; prevention; cytokine production;
KW M. avium; M. tuberculosis; immune response enhancer; cell proliferation;
KW mycobacteria infection; vaccine; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mycobacterium vaccae.
XX
XX WO9808542-A2.
PN
XX
PD 05-MAR-1998.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997; 97WO-NZ000105.
PF
XX
XX 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705347.
PR

PR 12-JUN-1997; 97US-00873970.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENESIS RES & DEV CORP.
PI Tan P, Hiyama J, Visser E, Skinner MA, Scott LM, Prestidge RL;
XX WPI; 1998-216926/19.
DR
XX Mycobacterium vaccae polypeptides - used to develop products for use in
PT detection, therapy and prevention of mycobacteria infections or as immune
PT response enhancers.
PT
XX
PS Example 8; Page 99; 153pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide is used in the DNA cloning strategies of the
CC Mycobacterium vaccae antigens. The invention provides M. vaccae
CC polypeptides that comprise an immunogenic portion of a soluble M. vaccae
CC antigen, or a variant, where the antigen induces an immune response in
CC patients previously exposed to a mycobacterium. Such M. vaccae
CC polypeptides can be used in methods for enhancing non-specific immune
CC response. The methods and products can be used for the detection,
CC treatment and prevention of infectious diseases caused by mycobacteria
CC such as M. vaccae, M. avium or M. tuberculosis. The products also have
CC the ability to induce cell proliferation and cytokine production (e.g.
CC interferon-gamma and interleukin-12 production) in T cells, NK cells, B
CC cells, or macrophages. They can be used for enhancing immune responses
CC for use in vaccines or immunotherapy of infectious diseases and cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 345
AAT86606/c
ID AAT86606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT86606;
AC
XX
DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide separated by capillary affinity gel electrophoresis.
XX
KW Capillary affinity gel electrophoresis; separation; polymer-gel;
KW polyacrylamide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9745721-A1.
PN
XX
PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97WO-EP002647.
PF
XX
XX 24-MAY-1996; 96CH-00001320.
PR
XX
XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
PA
XX
XX Muscate A, Paulus A, Natt F;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-041763/04.
DR
XX
PT Separation of electrically charged target molecules - by capillary
PT affinity gel electrophoresis using polymer-gel to which receptors for
PT target molecules are bound.
XX
PS Example D3; Page 25; 41pp; English.

XX A mixture of oligonucleotides (AAT86604-7) were separated by a new
CC process using capillary affinity gel electrophoresis. The invention
CC relates to selective separation of electrically charged target molecules
CC in an analytical mixture. It comprises capillary affinity gel
CC electrophoresis using a capillary tube which is at least partly filled
CC with a polymer gel. Receptors for target molecules are covalently bound
CC to the polymer. An electric field of at least 50 volts/cm is applied. The
CC capillary tube is charged with the analytical mixture. In a first
CC separation stage, the target molecules in the mixture are bound to the
CC receptors and the remaining components are eluted, optionally whilst
CC splitting open. In a second stage, the elution conditions are changed,
CC the receptor is eliminated and the affinity of the target molecules for
CC detected, optionally whilst splitting open. The process is useful for
CC selective separation and/or determination of charged organic compounds,
CC such as oligonucleotides, peptides or carbohydrates. It may be used, e.g.
CC for isolation of specific proteins and DNA molecules, purification of
CC antibodies, analysis of antisense compounds or screening for enzyme
CC inhibitors. The process achieves higher resolution and selectivity than
CC prior art processes, especially in the case of complex biological
CC analytical mixtures. It has high sensitivity, even with small amounts of
CC samples. The derivatised polymers may be synthesised specifically using
CC standard methods

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 346
AAAX27533/c
ID AAX27533 standard; RNA; 20 BP.

AC AAX27533;

DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)

DE Synthetic RNA sequence produced by the method of the invention.

XX Silyloxymethyl; phosphonate; silyloxymethyl halide; diagnosis; ss;
KW cyanoethyl phosphoramidate coupling; isomerisation; steric hindrance.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9909044-A1.

PD 25-FEB-1999.

PF 17-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP005215.

PR 18-AUG-1997; 97CH-00001931.

XX (PITS/) PITSCH S.
PA (WEIS/) WEISS P A.
PA (JENN/) JENNY L.

PI Pitsch S, Weiss PA, Jenny L;

XX WPI; 1999-180963/15.

PT 2-Silyloxymethyl ribonucleosides and their phosphonate derivatives - have
PT high purity, use in machine synthesis of ribonucleic acids, enable longer
PT oligonucleotide chain construction, and larger amounts.

XX Example 6; Page 25; 38pp; English.

CC The invention relates to silyloxymethyl protected D- or L-ribonucleosides
CC and their phosphonates (I), and silyloxymethyl halides (II). (I) are
CC intermediates for synthesis of RNA-oligonucleotides with predetermined
CC nucleotide sequence, particularly by machine synthesis. The groups
CC specified above, apart from those on silyl, are those particularly for
CC the cyanoethyl phosphoramidate coupling. Uses of the oligoribonucleotide
CC products in diagnosis, therapy, and as research tools, are well known,
CC and are not dealt with in detail. (II) is an intermediate for (I). The
CC silyloxymethyl halide reagent is easy to prepare, and yields are high.
CC Introduction of the silyloxymethyl group into the ribonucleoside is
CC simple and rapid, and the acetal bond formed does not migrate,
CC eliminating particularly the prior art problem of 2' to 3' isomerisation.
CC The methylenedioxy group spacer between the silyl group and nucleoside
CC ring results in less steric hindrance than bulky direct silyloxy
CC linkages, enabling first, a range of choices for the silyl substituents,
CC to provide, e.g., acid or base stability; and second, higher yields in
CC coupling. Purer products are therefore obtained than in prior art,
CC enabling larger quantities and longer chains of oligoribonucleotides to
CC be synthesised successfully, and in shorter times

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 20 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 347
AAZ11326
ID AAZ11326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ11326;

DT 25-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE Mycobacterial 16S rRNA specific oligo AD12.

XX Mycobacterium vaccae protein; antigen; T cell activation; cytokine;
KW dendritic cell maturation; infectious disease; immune disorder; cancer;
KW respiratory system; mycobacterial infection; allergy; tuberculosis;
KW leprosy; sarcoidosis; lung cancer; asthma; skin disorder; psoriasis;
KW dermatitis; eczema; alopecia areata; skin cancer; basal carcinoma;
KW squamous cell carcinoma; melanoma; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Mycobacterium vaccae.

XX WO9932634-A2.

PD 01-JUL-1999.

PF 23-DEC-1998; 98WO-NZ000189.

PR 23-DEC-1997; 97US-00996624.

PR 23-DEC-1997; 97US-00997080.

PR 11-JUN-1998; 97US-00997362.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-00095855.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00156181.

XX (GENE-) GENESIS RES & DEV CORP LTD.

PI Tan P, Watson J, Visser ES, Skinner MA, Prestidge RL;

XX WPI; 1999-430163/36.

PT Enhancing immune response to an antigen.

XX Example 15; Page 177; 243pp; English.

XX The invention provides heat-killed Mycobacterium vaccae, or recombinant
CC M. vaccae proteins. The M. vaccae proteins may be employed to activate T
CC cells and natural killer cells, to stimulate the production of cytokines,
CC to enhance the expression of co-stimulatory molecules on dendritic cells
CC and monocytes, and to enhance dendritic cell maturation and function. The
CC proteins can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology.
CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the proteins or nucleic acid
CC sequences encoding the proteins can be used for the treatment,
CC prevention, and detection of disorders including infectious diseases,
CC immune disorders and cancer. In particular, the compounds and methods are
CC used for treatment of diseases of the respiratory system, such as
CC mycobacterial infections, asthma, allergies, tuberculosis, leprosy,
CC sarcoidosis and lung cancers, and disorders of the skin such as
CC psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis,
CC alopecia areata, and skin cancers such as basal carcinoma, squamous cell
CC carcinoma and melanoma
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 348
AAAA0449
ID AAA40449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA40449;
XX
DT 13-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Electrochemical detection method sample DNA target.
XX
KW Electrochemical detection; glucose; cholesterol; urea nitrogen;
KW bilirubin; uric acid; haemoglobin; lactic acid; body fluid; blood;
KW plasma; serum; urine; lymph diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1018646-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 07-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00100126.
XX
PR 06-JAN-1999; 99JP-00001111.
PR 24-MAY-1999; 99JP-00143599.
XX
PA (FUJF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI Ogawa M, Takenaka S, Takagi M;
XX WPI; 2000-444372/39.
DR
XX
PT Quantitative analysis of a biochemical compound such as glucose, in body
PT a body fluid such as blood, comprising detecting enhanced electron
PT transfer between an oxidase and a DNA-immobilized electrode, useful for
PT diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 8; 14pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for quantitatively analysing a
CC biochemical compound (I) which comprises contacting (I) with double
CC stranded DNA fixed to the surface of an electrode at their terminals in
CC which electrochemically active threading intercalators are intercalated,
CC in an aqueous medium under application of electric potential to the
CC electrode in the presence of an oxidase which oxidizes the biochemical
CC compound and becomes reduced, and detecting electric current flowing
CC between the electrode and a second electrode in the aqueous medium. The
CC method is useful for detection of biochemical compounds such as glucose,
CC cholesterol, urea nitrogen, bilirubin, uric acid, haemoglobin and lactic
CC acid in body fluids such as whole blood, plasma, serum, urine, and lymph
CC for diagnosis of various diseases. The method allows detection of
CC in an aqueous medium under application of electric potential to the
CC electrode in the presence of an oxidase which oxidizes the biochemical

CC compound and becomes reduced, and detecting electric current flowing
CC between the electrode and a second electrode in the aqueous medium. The
CC method is useful for detection of biochemical compounds such as glucose,
CC cholesterol, urea nitrogen, bilirubin, uric acid, haemoglobin and lactic
CC acid in body fluids such as whole blood, plasma, serum, urine, and lymph
CC for diagnosis of various diseases. The method allows detection of
CC biochemical compounds quickly and easily with a high sensitivity using a
CC simple apparatus. This sequence represents DNA fragment used as a target
CC sample in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 349
AAA40448/C
ID AAA40448 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA40448;
XX
DT 13-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Electrochemical detection method fixed probe DNA.
XX
KW Electrochemical detection; glucose; cholesterol; urea nitrogen;
KW bilirubin; uric acid; haemoglobin; lactic acid; body fluid; blood;
KW plasma; serum; urine; lymph diagnosis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1018646-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 07-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00100126.
XX
PR 06-JAN-1999; 99JP-00001111.
PR 24-MAY-1999; 99JP-00143599.
XX
PA (FUJF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI Ogawa M, Takenaka S, Takagi M;
XX WPI; 2000-444372/39.
DR
XX
PT Quantitative analysis of a biochemical compound such as glucose, in body
PT a body fluid such as blood, comprising detecting enhanced electron
PT transfer between an oxidase and a DNA-immobilized electrode, useful for
PT diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 7; 14pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for quantitatively analysing a
CC biochemical compound (I) which comprises contacting (I) with double
CC stranded DNA fixed to the surface of an electrode at their terminals in
CC which electrochemically active threading intercalators are intercalated,
CC in an aqueous medium under application of electric potential to the
CC electrode in the presence of an oxidase which oxidizes the biochemical
CC compound and becomes reduced, and detecting electric current flowing
CC between the electrode and a second electrode in the aqueous medium. The
CC method is useful for detection of biochemical compounds such as glucose,
CC cholesterol, urea nitrogen, bilirubin, uric acid, haemoglobin and lactic
CC acid in body fluids such as whole blood, plasma, serum, urine, and lymph
CC for diagnosis of various diseases. The method allows detection of
CC biochemical compounds quickly and easily with a high sensitivity using a
CC simple apparatus. This sequence represents DNA fragment used as fixed

```
CC probe DNA in the method of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
    Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 350
AAZ91117/c
ID AAZ91117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ91117;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #5 for conjugation to abietane derivative.
XX
KW Abietane derivative; labelling; diagnostic test; biotin substitute; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN FR2781802-A1.
XX
PD 04-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 31-JUL-1998; 98FR-00010084.
XX
PR 31-JUL-1998; 98FR-00010084.
XX
PA (INMR ) BIO MERIEUX.
XX
PI Charles MH, Piga N, Battail PN, Veron L, Delair T, Mandrand B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-239603/21.
XX
PT Saturated and unsaturated derivatives of abietic acid and their
PT conjugated derivatives with natural and synthetic polymers, having use in
PT diagnostics, chemical reactions and analysis.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 20; 39pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel saturated and unsaturated abietane
CC derivatives. The new compounds may be used directly or indirectly in the
CC development of new diagnostic tests, to follow infections, especially
CC viral infections, to follow and/or measure chemical products, especially
CC potential pollutants. In diagnostic tests they may be used as markers, or
CC to form a universal solid phase after immobilization on a solid support,
CC to produce monoclonal antibodies or polyclonal antibodies having
CC diagnostic uses. The oligonucleotides AAZ91113-291117 represent examples
CC of sequences that can be labeled with the new abietane derivatives. The
CC new derivatives may be used to substitute for biotin in diagnostic tests,
CC but because they are not found naturally in humans the risk of potential
CC interactions with biological molecules is eliminated
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 351
AA50193/c
```

```
ID AAA50193 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA50193;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-Methoxyethoxy-modified oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Phosphodiester oligonucleotide; H-phosphonate chemistry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy modified thymidine"
XX
PN WO200047593-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003543.
XX
PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-00250075.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Maier MA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-558188/51.
XX
PT Preparation of mixed backbone oligomeric compounds useful as e.g. primers
PT for diagnostic tests, involves oxidation of H-phosphonate internucleoside
PT linkages to phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 34; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a phosphodiester oligonucleotide
CC containing 20 T nucleobases, 19 having a 2'-methoxyethoxy group on its 5',
CC ribosyl sugar moiety. It is an example of an oligomeric compound produced
CC according to the methods of the invention. The invention provides
CC compounds and methods for the preparation of mixed backbone oligomeric,
CC or chimeric, compounds having phosphodiester internucleoside linkages in
CC addition to phosphorothioate and/or phosphoramidate internucleoside
CC linkages. The methods also include incorporation of boranophosphate
CC internucleoside linkages. The methods utilise H-phosphonate intermediates
CC that are coupled together forming contiguous regions of 1 or more H-
CC phosphonate internucleoside linkages. Each contiguous region is
CC subsequently oxidized to phosphodiester, phosphorothioate,
CC phosphoroamidate or boranophosphate internucleoside linkages prior to
CC this elongation. Mixed backbone oligomeric compounds are prepared in
CC oligomeric compounds of the invention are prepared using novel oxidation
CC steps that oxidize a region of 1 or more H-phosphonate internucleoside
CC linkages without degrading existing linkages that have been previously
CC oxidized. The oligonucleotides obtained are useful as primers in PCR,
CC probes, linkers, gene fragments and for other diagnostic tests on e.g.
CC biological tissue, fluid, cells etc., as research reagents, and as
CC antiviral agents
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 352
AAC87238/c
```

ID AAC87238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC87238;
AC
XX
DT 09-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothioate poly T oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:17.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide; immunostimulatory ODN;
KW immunostimulatory DNA-binding protein; nucleolin; hnRNP D; AUF1;
KW hnRNP A1; lupus La protein; functional modifier identification; agonist;
KW antagonist; mimic; inhibitor; drug screening;
KW cellular target identification; oligonucleotide optimisation;
KW immunotherapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200067023-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011697.
PF
XX
XX 29-APR-1999; 99US-0131830P.
PR
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186845P.
PR
XX
XX (CPGI-) CPG IMMUNOPHARMACEUTICALS GMBH.
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA
XX
PI Noll BO, Schetter C, Krieg AM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016002/02.
DR
XX
XX Immunostimulatory DNA binding proteins to identify immunostimulatory DNA
PT functional modifiers, immunostimulatory DNA binding competitors and to
PT optimize immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotides for stimulation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 45; 95pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of an immunostimulatory single-stranded
CC DNA-binding protein in screening assays to identify compounds which bind
CC to it and thereby act as functional modifiers of immunostimulatory
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) activity. Such modifiers of ODN activity
CC consist of immunostimulatory DNA binding inhibitors, immunostimulatory
CC DNA mimics, and immunostimulatory DNA agonists and antagonists.
CC Immunostimulatory DNA-binding proteins can also be used in screening
CC methods to identify immunostimulatory DNA binding competitors, and to
CC optimize an immunostimulatory DNA-binding protein bound to an
CC complexes of an immunostimulatory DNA-binding protein. Isolated
CC immunostimulatory ODN can additionally be used to screen a panel of
CC immunostimulatory ODN to identify the cellular target molecules of
CC candidate target molecules to identify the cellular target molecules of
CC the immunostimulatory ODN. The immunostimulatory DNA-binding proteins
CC used in the methods of the invention are the RNA-binding proteins
CC nucleolin, hnRNP D, AUF1, hnRNP A1 and lupus La protein. The screening
CC methods are useful for identifying a compound that inhibits interaction
CC between immunostimulatory DNA and an immunostimulatory DNA-binding
CC protein and for identifying agonists useful in immunotherapy. The complex
CC is useful in screening for immunostimulatory DNA cellular target
CC molecules. The candidate immunostimulatory ODN competitors allow the
CC investigation of structure/activity relationships of immunostimulatory
CC DNA-binding proteins and immunostimulatory ODNs. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide used in an exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db |||||
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 353
AAC87230/C
ID AAC87230 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC87230;
AC
XX
DT 09-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Digoxigenin-labelled poly T oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:9.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide; immunostimulatory ODN;
KW immunostimulatory DNA-binding protein; nucleolin; hnRNP D; AUF1;
KW hnRNP A1; lupus La protein; functional modifier identification; agonist;
KW antagonist; mimic; inhibitor; drug screening;
KW cellular target identification; oligonucleotide optimisation;
KW immunotherapy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200067023-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011697.
PF
XX
XX 29-APR-1999; 99US-0131830P.
PR
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186845P.
PR
XX
XX (CPGI-) CPG IMMUNOPHARMACEUTICALS GMBH.
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA
XX
PI Noll BO, Schetter C, Krieg AM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016002/02.
DR
XX
XX Immunostimulatory DNA binding proteins to identify immunostimulatory DNA
PT functional modifiers, immunostimulatory DNA binding competitors and to
PT optimize immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotides for stimulation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 45; 95pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of an immunostimulatory single-stranded
CC DNA-binding protein in screening assays to identify compounds which bind
CC to it and thereby act as functional modifiers of immunostimulatory
CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) activity. Such modifiers of ODN activity
CC consist of immunostimulatory DNA binding inhibitors, immunostimulatory
CC DNA mimics, and immunostimulatory DNA agonists and antagonists.
CC Immunostimulatory DNA-binding proteins can also be used in screening
CC methods to identify immunostimulatory DNA binding competitors, and to
CC optimize an immunostimulatory ODN for immune stimulation. Isolated
CC complexes of an immunostimulatory DNA-binding protein bound to an
CC immunostimulatory ODN can additionally be used to screen a panel of
CC candidate target molecules to identify the cellular target molecules of
CC the immunostimulatory ODN. The immunostimulatory DNA-binding proteins
CC used in the methods of the invention are the RNA-binding proteins
CC nucleolin, hnRNP D, AUF1, hnRNP A1 and lupus La protein. The screening
CC methods are useful for identifying a compound that inhibits interaction
CC between immunostimulatory DNA and an immunostimulatory DNA-binding
CC protein and for identifying agonists useful in immunotherapy. The complex
CC is useful in screening for immunostimulatory DNA cellular target
CC molecules. The candidate immunostimulatory ODN competitors allow the
CC investigation of structure/activity relationships of immunostimulatory
CC DNA-binding proteins and immunostimulatory ODNs. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide used in an exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db |||||
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

XX DE Capture probe CP5'.

XX KW Scaffold protein; antibody mimic; fibronectin type III domain;

KW randomised loop; randomised beta-sheet; diagnostic purpose;

KW protein designing; probe; tenth module of human Fn3; 10Fn3;

KW fibronectin module of type III; Fn3; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200164942-A1.

XX PD 07-SEP-2001.

XX PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006414.

XX PR 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-00515260.

XX PA (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.

XX PI Lipovsek D, Wagner RW, Kuimelis RG;

XX DR WPI; 2001-557782/62.

XX PT Fibronectin scaffold protein array for obtaining a protein/compound which

PT binds to a compound/protein, comprises a fibronectin type III domain

PT having a randomized loop, a randomized beta-sheet or their combination.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 67pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to an array of proteins (antibody mimics)

CC comprising a fibronectin type III domain having a randomised loop, a

CC randomised beta-sheet, or their combination, and has the capacity to bind

CC to a compound that is not bound by a corresponding naturally- occurring

CC fibronectin, immobilised onto a solid support. The antibody mimics is

CC useful for detecting a compound preferably a protein, in a biological

CC sample. It is also useful to detect one or more different analytes

CC simultaneously in a sample. Hence is useful for diagnostic purposes. It

CC is also useful for the purpose of designing proteins capable of binding

CC to virtually any compound of interest. The present sequence is a capture

CC probe used to self-assemble and anchor the tenth module of human

CC fibronectin module of type III (Fn3) (10Fn3) which is used in an

CC exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 357

AAF60896

ID AAF60896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF60896;

AC

XX 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX Conjugate forming oligonucleotide ON5 SEQ ID 5.

DE

XX Transport; membrane; cytostatic; virucide; vasotropic; dermatological;

KW antipsoriatic; antiasthmatic; gene therapy; tumor cell; antisense;

KW tumor therapy; drug; phosphodiester linkage; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS

XX DE19935302-A1.

PN

XX

PD 08-FEB-2001.

XX

PF 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.

XX

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.

XX

PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.

XX

PI Uhlmann E, Greiner B, Unger E, Gothe G, Schwerdel M;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-203679/21.

XX

PT New substituted aryl conjugates of parent molecules, especially

PT oligonucleotides, having improved transmembrane and intracellular

PT transport properties, useful as medicaments or diagnostic agents.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 28pp; German.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel conjugate (I) which consists of (A) a

CC molecule to be transported and (B) at least one aryl residue of formula -

CC Ar-(X-C(Y)-R₁)_n (II). Ar = group containing at least one aromatic ring;

CC X = O or N (sic); Y = O, S or NH-R₂ (sic); R₁ = optionally substituted

CC 1-23C alkyl (optionally containing double and/or triple bonds); R₂ =

CC optionally substituted 1-18C alkyl (optionally containing double and/or

CC triple bonds); n = integer of 1 or more. (A) is bonded to (B) directly or

CC via a chemical group, provided that the chemical group is other than CH₂

CC -S if the bond is via a phosphodiester linkage of (A). The invention also

CC describes (i) the preparation of a conjugate (I') of (A') a molecule to

CC be transported and (B') at least one aryl residue (not restricted to

CC (II)), by preparing (A') containing a reactive function at the position

CC at which (B') is to be bonded, preparing (B') and reacting (A') and (B'); and

CC and (ii) the use of aryl groups (II) (optionally bonded via a chemical

CC group) for transporting (A) across biological membranes. The products of

CC the invention have cytostatic, virucide, vasotropic, dermatological,

CC antipsoriatic and antiasthmatic activity and can be used for gene

CC therapy. Conjugation of (A) with (B) is useful for transporting (A)

CC across biological membranes or into eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells

CC (specifically bacterial, yeast or mammalian cells, including human cells,

CC particularly tumor cells). Medicaments, diagnostic agents and test kits

CC containing (I) are also claimed. Typically (I) are antisense

CC oligonucleotide derivatives for tumor therapy; oligonucleotide drugs for

CC treating viral infections or diseases associated with integrins or cell-

CC cell interactions (e.g. restenosis, vitiligo, psoriasis or asthma); or

CC labeled oligonucleotides for in vivo diagnostic use, e.g. by in situ

CC hybridization. Conjugation with (B) markedly improves the cellular uptake

CC of (A), e.g. in tumor cells. (B) include fluorescein derivative residues,

CC in which case the conjugates (I) are fluorescently labeled, allowing

CC microscopic monitoring of cellular uptake etc. The cellular uptake of (I)

CC is superior to that obtained using other conjugated groups related to

CC (II); e.g. oligonucleotides conjugated with fluorescein diacetate (within

CC the scope of (B)) have superior uptake to corresponding fluorescein

CC conjugates

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 358

AAS63428

ID AAS63428 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS63428;

XX

DT 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide-nanoparticle probe #52.

XX Oligonucleotide-nanoparticle probe; diagnostic; forensic analysis;
KW nucleic acid detection; nanostructure; biochip; biofilter; drug delivery;
KW ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200173123-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010071.
XX
PR 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Park S, Li Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-656926/75.
DR
XX
XX
PT Detecting and separating nucleic acid, useful e.g. for diagnosis,
PT comprises reaction with nanoparticles that carry oligonucleotides
PT complementary to parts of the target.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 158; 404pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for detection of nucleic acid (I)
CC having at least 2 portions, comprising treatment with nanoparticles that
CC carry oligonucleotides complementary to at least 2 parts of (I), where
CC detectable change caused by hybridisation of the oligonucleotide to (I)
CC is observed. The method is used to detect (or to separate) specific (I),
CC e.g. for diagnosing a wide variety of diseases, sequencing, in forensic
CC analysis etc., and generally to detect analytes other than (I). The
CC oligonucleotide-derivatised nanoparticles are also useful for preparing
CC nanostructures useful, for example, as biochips, biofilters, mechanical
CC devices, separation membranes, chemical sensors, in computers, and for
CC drug delivery. Very stable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates can be
CC produced, allowing their direct use (as probes) in polymerase chain
CC reaction, i.e. they survive multiple heating/cooling cycles so do not
CC need to be added after amplification. (I) are detected by simple colour
CC change, without the need for special equipment, making possible rapid
CC field testing for e.g. pathogens. AAS63374-AAS63448 represent
CC oligonucleotide-nanoparticle probes, and related sequences, used in the
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 359
AAF28481
ID AAF28481 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF28481;
AC
XX
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE Random oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 53.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KW disease diagnosis; forensic analysis; DNA sequencing; paternity testing;
KW cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200100876-A1.
PN
XX
XX 04-JAN-2001.
PD
XX
PF 26-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US017507.
XX
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX
PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.
PA (LETS/) LETSINGER R L.
PA (MUCI/) MUCIC R C.
PA (STOR/) STORHOFF J J.
PA (ELGH/) ELGHANIAN R.
PA (TATO/) TATON T A.
XX
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-061976/07.
DR
XX
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid, useful for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics
PT and DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change brought about
PT by hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
PT oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 199; 205pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in a method for detecting
CC a nucleic acid having at least 2 portions. The method comprises
CC hybridising the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides, such as the present
CC sequence, attached to a substrate and/or particle and detecting a change
CC in colour, conductivity or optical density. The method is useful for the
CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of diseases, in forensics, in DNA sequencing,
CC for paternity testing, for cell line authentication and for monitoring
CC gene therapy. Detecting nucleic acids based upon observing a colour
CC change is cheap, fast, simple, and does not require specialised or
CC expensive equipment. The nanoparticle oligonucleotide conjugates remain
CC stable for at least 6 months. A single base mismatch and as little as 20
CC femtomoles (fM) of target can be detected using the conjugates
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 360
AAS10371
ID AAS10371 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAS10371;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide-cyclic disulphide linker, d.
KW Nanoparticle; cyclic disulphide-oligonucleotide; DNA detection;
KW DNA isolation; genetic disease; bacterial disease; viral disease;
KW forensic science; paternity testing; gene therapy; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a cyclic-disulphide

FT moiety"

XX PN WO200151665-A2.

XX PD 19-JUL-2001.

XX PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001190.

XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.

XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

PI Taton TA, Li Z;

XX DR WPI; 2001-451868/48.

XX PT Detecting a nucleic acid useful in e.g. diagnosing genetic, bacterial or

PT viral diseases, by contacting the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides

PT attached to nanoparticles and having sequences complementary a portion of

PT the nucleic acid.

XX PS Example 24; Fig 44; 323pp; English.

XX CC The sequence represents a cyclic disulphide linked oligonucleotide which

CC may be coupled with colloidal gold particles (nanoparticles) and used to

CC demonstrate the method of the invention. The invention relates to

CC isolating or detecting a nucleic acid of interest, in a mixture of

CC nucleic acids, by binding it to 2 or more complementary nucleotides which

CC have a nanoparticle attached to their 5' ends. The nanoparticles (e.g.

CC colloidal gold) are used to both isolate and detect (e.g. by linking the

CC particle to a fluorescent probe) the resultant complex. The methods are

CC useful for detecting nucleic acids, natural or synthetic, and modified or

CC unmodified. The methods may also be applied in the diagnosis of genetic,

CC bacterial and viral diseases, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for

CC paternity testing, for cell line authentication, and for monitoring gene

CC therapy. The methods are further useful in research and analytical

CC laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the presence of

CC specific pathogens, for quick identification of an infection to assist in

CC drug prescription, and in homes and health centres for inexpensive first-

CC line screening. The methods, which are based on observing colour change

CC with the naked eye, are cheap, fast, simple, robust (reagents are

CC stable), do not require specialised or expensive equipment, and little or

CC no instrumentation is required

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 361

AAF99427/c

ID AAF99427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAF99427;

XX DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #543.

XX KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;

KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;

KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200122972-A2.

XX PD 05-APR-2001.

XX PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.

XX PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.

PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.

PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.

XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

PI WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX DR Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma

XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.

XX PS Claim 101; Page 49; 338pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune

CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic

CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an

CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory

CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich

CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects

CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae

CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,

CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or

CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is

CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or

CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a

CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the

CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 362

AAF99099/c

ID AAF99099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAF99099;

XX DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #215.

XX KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;

KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;

KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX


```
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 42; 338pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
XX haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
XX staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
XX also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
XX immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
XX Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
XX present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 363
XX AAF99431
XX ID AAF99431 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF99431;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #547.
XX
XX KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
XX immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
XX fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
XX infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
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PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 49; 338pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
XX haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
XX staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
XX also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
XX immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
XX Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
XX present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
XX Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
XX
XX RESULT 364
XX AAF46465/C
XX ID AAF46465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF46465;
XX
XX DT 14-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide #13.
XX
XX KW Phosphorothioate; anti-viral therapy; stereochemical pathway; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
XX /*mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 1 /*note= "All bases are phosphorothioate"
XX /*tag= b
XX /*mod_base= OTHER
XX /*note= "Modified with 2'-O-methyl"
XX
XX PN US6242591-B1.
XX
XX PD 05-JUN-2001.
XX
XX PF 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
XX
XX PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-00950779.
```

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX WPI; 2001-407218/43.
XX Preparing sulfurized 2' substituted phosphorothioate oligonucleotides
PT useful in biological research, comprises phosphitylating the 5'-hydroxyl
PT of a nucleic acid having a nucleoside with a 2' modification.
XX
XX Example 23; Col 11; 7pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for preparing phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotides having at least one nucleoside with a 2' modification.
CC The method comprises phosphitylating the 5'-hydroxyl of a nucleic acid
CC group having at least one nucleoside with a 2' modification in an
CC acetonitrile. The present sequence was used to illustrate the method of
CC the present invention. The method is useful for synthesising sulphurised
CC 2' substituted phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, which may be used in
CC molecular biological research, in applications such as anti-viral
CC therapy, and for determining the stereochemical pathways of certain
CC enzymes which recognise nucleic acids
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 365
AAH78547
ID AAH78547 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH78547;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a cDNA sequence.
XX
KW Nucleic acid identification; DNA library screening; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6274321-B1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 03-DEC-1999; 99US-00454704.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1999; 99US-00454704.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Blumberg B;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-588900/66.
XX
PT Screening nucleic acids (NA) in pool of interest comprises pooling,
PT expressing NA to form expression product pool and identifying NA in NA
PT pool corresponding to expression product pool having interaction with
PT target moiety.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 22; 19pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for identifying a nucleic acid in a
CC pool of interest. The method comprises pooling individually identifiable
CC nucleic acids into at least two pools of one nucleic acid each;

CC expressing nucleic acid pools to obtain protein expression product pools;
CC assaying protein expression product pools for products having interaction
CC with target molecule; selecting nucleic acid pools corresponding to
CC identified protein expression product pools; and identifying individual
CC nucleic acids in identified nucleic acid pools. The method is useful for
CC identifying a nucleic acid (e.g. cDNA) in a pool of interest and for
CC functionally screening several nucleic acids. The method is also useful
CC for screening genomic DNA libraries or other source of individual cDNAs,
CC mRNAs, synthetic libraries of nucleic acids e.g. combinatorial libraries.
CC The present sequence was used in the course of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 366
AAF28351
ID AAF28351 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF28351;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligomer #1.
XX
KW Deoxynucleic S-Methylthiourea; DNmt; antisense therapy;
KW cardiovascular disease; inflammatory disease; neurocellular disease;
KW antiviral therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; human-cytomegalovirus;
KW influenza; herpes; infection; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6169176-B1.
XX
PD 02-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 28-SEP-1999; 99US-00407675.
XX
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091481P.
PR 11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111800P.
PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-00347443.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Dev AP, Bruice TC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-122276/13.
XX
PT Preparing novel deoxynucleic alkyl thiourea oligonucleotide for use in
PT antisense therapy, by synthesizing oligonucleotides comprising backbone
PT of alkyl or alkoxy thiourea linkages in solution or on solid phase.
XX
PS Example 7; Fig 16; 48pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence was used to demonstrate the ability of deoxynucleic
CC S-Methylthiourea (DNmt) compounds to form triplexes with DNA oligomers. An
CC increase in the C content of the oligos resulted in a large decrease in
CC binding. This experiment was performed as an example of a method for
CC preparing oligonucleotides comprising a backbone of alkyl or alkoxy
CC thiourea linkages. The method is useful for preparing oligonucleotides
CC for use in antisense or antigen therapy, to inhibit production of
CC proteins associated with genetic diseases, cardiovascular, inflammatory
CC and neurocellular diseases, and for antiviral therapy, e.g. to treat
CC human immunodeficiency virus, human-cytomegalovirus, influenza and herpes
CC infections. The compounds are also useful as diagnostic reagents to
CC detect the presence or absence of the target DNA or RNA sequences to

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XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 95; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 372
ABL39403/C
ID ABL39403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL39403;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 839.
XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.

XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
DR
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 309; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 373
ABL54775/C
ID ABL54775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL54775;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE CD14 receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO 9.
XX
KW Angiotensin-I converting enzyme; ACE; CD14; receptor; SNP;
KW single-nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2002034599-A.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 26-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00225354.
XX
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00225354.
XX
PA (TOYM) TOYOCO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-275727/32.
XX
PT Detecting 1 base polymorphism on a sequence of a chromosome or it's
PT fragment.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 10; 10pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a method for detecting 1 base polymorphism on
CC the sequence of a chromosome or its fragment in which a sample nucleic
CC acid is reacted with a reaction liquor containing a nucleic acid primer
CC having a base adjacent to the polymorphic base at its 3'-end, one
CC dideoxynucleotide corresponding to a polymorphic base having a
CC distinguishable feature or its mixture, DNA polymerase and a composition
CC required for its activity expression to detect the presence of taking
CC dideoxynucleotide in the nucleic acid primer and to detect the type of
CC the base to be specified. The method is used for detecting 1 base
CC polymorphism on the sequence of a chromosome or its fragment. The present
CC sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful in examples of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 374
ABK65035
ID ABK65035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK65035;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide #55.
XX
KW Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide; nanofabrication; nucleic acid detection;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200218643-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025237.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-258024/30.

XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis of genetic, viral or
PT bacterial disease, comprises hybridizing nanoparticles with attached
PT oligonucleotides to nucleic acid and detecting change brought about by
PT hybridization.

XX
PS Example 18; Page 410; 412pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having
CC at least 2 portions comprising: (a) providing nanoparticles (NP) with
CC attached oligonucleotides (OGN), where OGN has a sequence complementary
CC to the sequence of NA; (b) contacting NA and NP under conditions
CC effective to allow hybridisation of OGN with NA; and (c) observing a
CC detectable change brought about by hybridisation of OGN with NA. The
CC method is useful for detecting a nucleic acid, separating a selected
CC nucleic acid from others and methods of nanofabrication. Detecting

CC analytes such as nucleic acids and proteins are useful for the diagnosis
CC of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases. The OGN-NP conjugates that use
CC cyclic disulphide linkers improve the sensitivity of diagnostic assays.
CC In particular assays using OGN-NP conjugates prepared using linkers
CC comprising a steroid residue attached to a cyclic disulphide have been
CC found to be approximately 10 times more sensitive than assays employing
CC conjugates prepared using alkanethiols or acyclic disulphides as the
CC linker. The OGN-NP conjugates are stable allowing them to be used
CC directly in PCR solutions. Therefore conjugates added as probes to a DNA
CC target to be PCR amplified can be carried through the 30 or 40 heating
CC cooling cycles of the PCR and are still able to detect the amplicons
CC without opening the tubes and causing contamination. ABK64981-ABK65055
CC represent nanoparticle-oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 375
ABK65050
ID ABK65050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK65050;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide #70.
XX
KW Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide; nanofabrication; nucleic acid detection;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200218643-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025237.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-258024/30.

XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis of genetic, viral or
PT bacterial disease, comprises hybridizing nanoparticles with attached
PT oligonucleotides to nucleic acid and detecting change brought about by
PT hybridization.

XX
PS Example 24; Fig 44; 412pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having
CC at least 2 portions comprising: (a) providing nanoparticles (NP) with
CC attached oligonucleotides (OGN), where OGN has a sequence complementary
CC to the sequence of NA; (b) contacting NA and NP under conditions
CC effective to allow hybridisation of OGN with NA; and (c) observing a
CC detectable change brought about by hybridisation of OGN with NA. The
CC method is useful for detecting a nucleic acid, separating a selected

CC nucleic acid from others and methods of nanofabrication. Detecting
CC analytes such as nucleic acids and proteins are useful for the diagnosis
CC of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases. The OGN-NP conjugates that use
CC cyclic disulphide linkers improve the sensitivity of diagnostic assays.
CC In particular assays using OGN-NP conjugates prepared using linkers
CC comprising a steroid residue attached to a cyclic disulphide have been
CC found to be approximately 10 times more sensitive than assays employing
CC conjugates prepared using alkanethiols or acyclic disulphides as the
CC linker. The OGN-NP conjugates are stable allowing them to be used
CC directly in PCR solutions. Therefore conjugates added as probes to a DNA
CC target to be PCR amplified can be carried through the 30 or 40 heating
CC cooling cycles of the PCR and are still able to detect the amplicons
CC without opening the tubes and causing contamination. ABK64981-ABK65055
CC represent nanoparticle-oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 376
ABN99680/C
ID ABN99680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99680;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 14.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 324 ACAAGCTGAAGGAGCTCCC 343
Db 20 ACAAGCTGAAGGAGCTCCC 1

RESULT 377
ABN99682/C
ID ABN99682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99682;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 16.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 364 TGATGGCCCTCTGGGAAGAG 383
Db 20 TGATGGCCCTCTGGGAAGAG 1

RESULT 378
ABN99684/C

ID ABN99684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99684;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 18.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 CTGCATGAAGTTCTACGCAC 426
Db 20 CTGCATGAAGTTCTACGCAC 1

RESULT 379
ABN99686/c
ID ABN99686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99686;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 20.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 444 TCAGGCCTGGTTGGCCGCCA 463
Db 20 TCAGGCCTGGTTGGCCGCCA 1

RESULT 380
ABN99709/c
ID ABN99709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99709;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 43.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GAGATCCGCCACAACTCCAC 925
Db 20 GAGATCCGCCACAACTCCAC 1
|||||
RESULT 381
ABN99711/C
ID ABN99711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99711;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 45.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 AGATCTTGCTGTGGACTGT 986
Db 20 AGATCTTGCTGTGGACTGT 1
|||||
RESULT 382
ABN99718/C
ID ABN99718 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99718;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 52.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1148 CTGGGTGTCCCGCTGGCAA 1167
Db 20 CTGGGTGTCCCGCTGGCAA 1
|||||

RESULT 383
ABN99677/c
ID ABN99677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99677;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 11.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 AGAAGAGGATGCCCTAAAT 305
Db 20 AGAAGAGGATGCCCTAAAT 1
XX
RESULT 384
ABN99681/c
ID ABN99681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99681;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 15.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX

phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 359 GACCATGATGCCCTCTGGG 378
Db 20 GACCATGATGCCCTCTGGG 1
XX
RESULT 385
ABN99668/c
ID ABN99668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99668;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 2.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 21 GCGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAAT 40
Db ||||||||||||||||||
20 GCGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAAT 1

RESULT 386
ABN99675/c
ID ABN99675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99675;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 9.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 9.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 GGGGTGAACACAGATAAAGAC 220
Db ||||||||||||||||||
20 GGGGTGAACACAGATAAAGAC 1

RESULT 387
ABN99695/c
ID ABN99695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99695;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 29.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 567 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 586

Db ||||| 20 GATGTCATGCAGGACCACTT 1

RESULT 388

ABN99697/c

ID ABN99697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABN99697;

XX

DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 31.

XX

KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200222635-A1.

XX

PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX

PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX

PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with

PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

XX

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of

CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the

CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with

CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 608 AGACGAGCTCTTCCAGGACA 627

Db ||||| 20 AGACGAGCTCTTCCAGGACA 1

RESULT 389

ABN99701/c

ID ABN99701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABN99701;

XX

DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 35.

XX

KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200222635-A1.

XX

PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX

PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX

PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with

PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

XX

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of

CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the

CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with

CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 775 TGTTCAGCCCTTCCTTGAG 794

Db ||||| 20 TGTTCAGCCCTTCCTTGAG 1

RESULT 390

ABN99702/c

ID ABN99702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABN99702;

XX

DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 36.

XX

KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200222635-A1.

XX

PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX

PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX

PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 GTCCAGCCCTTCCTTGAGA 795
Db 20 GTCCAGCCCTTCCTTGAGA 1

RESULT 391
ABN99704/c
ID ABN99704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99704;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 38.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of

CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGACATCCACTTCCACAGC 839
Db 20 TGGACATCCACTTCCACAGC 1

RESULT 392
ABN99716/c
ID ABN99716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99716;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 50.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY 1113 TCCTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCT 1132	
Db 20 TCCTCCTTGCTGGAGCAGCT 1	
RESULT 393	
ABN99726/c	
ID ABN99726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX AC ABN99726;	
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)	
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 60.	
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;	
KW KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;	
KW KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;	
KW KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.	
XX OS Homo sapiens.	
XX PN WO200222635-A1.	
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.	
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.	
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.	
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;	
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.	
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding	
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with	
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.	
XX PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.	
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of	
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense	
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the	
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also	
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with	
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;	
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present	
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the	
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone	
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings	
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;	
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY 1545 GCTCTGGATCCTGCACTCTA 1564	
Db 20 GCTCTGGATCCTGCACTCTA 1	
RESULT 394	
ABN99727/c	
ID ABN99727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX AC ABN99727;	
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)	

XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 61.	
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;	
KW KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;	
KW KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;	
KW KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.	
XX OS Homo sapiens.	
XX PN WO200222635-A1.	
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.	
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.	
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.	
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;	
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.	
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding	
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with	
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.	
XX PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.	
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of	
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense	
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the	
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also	
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with	
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;	
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present	
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the	
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone	
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings	
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;	
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY 1600 TGCTCCTGCATGCAACTAAT 1619	
Db 20 TGCTCCTGCATGCAACTAAT 1	
RESULT 395	
ABN99670/c	
ID ABN99670 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX AC ABN99670;	
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)	
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 4.	
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;	
KW KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;	
KW KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;	
KW KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.	
XX OS Homo sapiens.	
XX PN WO200222635-A1.	
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.	
XX	.

PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 77 GCTGCTGCTGACCTGGGAGA 96
Db 20 GCTGCTGCTGACCTGGGAGA 1

RESULT 396
ABN99683/c
ID ABN99683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99683;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 17.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002.
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 17.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX

PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 380 AGAGTGTAAGCCCTGCCTGA 399
Db 20 AGAGTGTAAGCCCTGCCTGA 1

RESULT 397
ABN99722/c
ID ABN99722 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99722;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 56.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1275 TTTGACTCTGATCCCATCAC 1294
Db 20 TTTGACTCTGATCCCATCAC 1
|||||

RESULT 398
ABN99667/c
ID ABN99667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99667;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 1.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX PS Example 15; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders; hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 TGACCGAGGCGTCAAGAC 32
Db 20 TGACCGAGGCGTCAAGAC 1
|||||

RESULT 399
ABN99687/c
ID ABN99687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ABN99687;
XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 21.
DE
XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders; hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 455 TGGCCGCCAGCTTGAGGAGT 474
Db 20 TGGCCGCCAGCTTGAGGAGT 1
|||||

RESULT 400
ABN99712/c
ID ABN99712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99712;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 46.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1009 CTAAGCTGCGCGGGAGCTC 1028
Db 20 CTAAGCTGCGCGGGAGCTC 1

RESULT 401
ABN99725/c
ID ABN99725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99725;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 59.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002.
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 59.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
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CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1398 GATGTGGATGTGCTTTTGC 1417
Db 20 GATGTGGATGTGCTTTTGC 1

RESULT 402
ABN99671/c
ID ABN99671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99671;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 5.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
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CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

```
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      101 GCAGGTCCTGGGGACCAGA 120
Db      20 GCAGGTCCTGGGGACCAGA 1

RESULT 403
ABN99678/c
ID ABN99678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99678;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 12.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
AC ABN99678;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 12.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
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PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      298 CCCTAAATGAGACCGGAA 317
Db      20 CCCTAAATGAGACCGGAA 1

RESULT 404
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ABN99694/c
ID ABN99694 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99694;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 28.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      565 TGGATGTTCATGCAGGACCAC 584
Db      20 TGGATGTTCATGCAGGACCAC 1

RESULT 405
ABN99700/c
ID ABN99700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99700;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 34.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN 21-MAR-2002.
PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 721 TCGTCCGCAGCTTGATGCCC 740
Db 20 TCGTCCGCAGCTTGATGCCC 1

RESULT 406
ABN99721/c
ID ABN99721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99721;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 55.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX

DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1216 CTTCACACTTCTGACTCG 1235
Db 20 CTTCACACTTCTGACTCG 1

RESULT 407
ABN99669/c
ID ABN99669 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99669;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 3.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 ATTGAGGCATGATGAAGAC 58
|||||
Db 20 ATTGAGGCATGATGAAGAC 1

RESULT 408
ABN99685/c
ID ABN99685 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABN99685;

XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 19.

XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200222635-A1.

XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 443 CTCAGGCCTGGTTGCCGCC 462
|||||
Db 20 CTCAGGCCTGGTTGCCGCC 1

RESULT 409
ABN99689/c

ID ABN99689 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABN99689;

XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 23.

XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200222635-A1.

XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

XX
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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
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CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 CCCTTCTACTTCTGGATGAA 511
|||||
Db 20 CCCTTCTACTTCTGGATGAA 1

RESULT 410
ABN99703/c

ID ABN99703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABN99703;

XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 37.

XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
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PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX
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PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PS
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CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 CCCTTCCTTGACATGATACA 802
Db 20 CCCTTCCTTGACATGATACA 1

RESULT 411
ABN99720/c
ID ABN99720 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99720;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 54.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
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CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1194 TATCTGCGGTCACCACGGT 1213
Db 20 TATCTGCGGTCACCACGGT 1

RESULT 412
ABN99691/c
ID ABN99691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99691;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 25.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
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PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
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XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
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PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
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XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the

CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 533 GCTGGAGAACGACCGGCAGC 552
Db 20 GCTGGAGAACGACCGGCAGC 1

RESULT 413
ABN99713/C
ID ABN99713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99713;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 47.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
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CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 GGAGCTCGACGAATCCCTCC 1041
Db 20 GGAGCTCGACGAATCCCTCC 1

RESULT 414
ABN99724/C
ID ABN99724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99724;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 58.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
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PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
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CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1332 AAATTTATGGAGACCGTGGC 1351
Db 20 AAATTTATGGAGACCGTGGC 1

RESULT 415
ABN99690/C
ID ABN99690 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99690;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 24.

XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
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CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 517 ACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCTG 536
Db 20 ACCGCATCGACTCCCTGCTG 1
RESULT 416
ID ABN99708/c
XX ABN99708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABN99708;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 42.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX

PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
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CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
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CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
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CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 894 ACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCCG 913
Db 20 ACTGTGTGCCGGGAGATCCG 1
RESULT 417
ABN99717/c
ID ABN99717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99717;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 51.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 GCTGGAGCAGCTGAACGAGC 1140
Db |||||
20 GCTGGAGCAGCTGAACGAGC 1

RESULT 418
ABN99672/c
ID ABN99672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99672;

XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 6.

XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200222635-A1.

XX PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

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CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 122 GGTCTCAGACATGAGCTCC 141
Db |||||
20 GGTCTCAGACATGAGCTCC 1

RESULT 419
ABN99693/c
ID ABN99693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99693;

XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 27.

XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200222635-A1.

XX PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
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XX PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.

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CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 AGACGCACATGCTGGATGTC 572
Db |||||
20 AGACGCACATGCTGGATGTC 1

RESULT 420
ABN99698/c
ID ABN99698 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99698;

XX XX

DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 32.
DE
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
XX
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
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PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders; hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 613 AGCTCTTCCAGGACAGGTTTC 632
Db 20 AGCTCTTCCAGGACAGGTTTC 1
RESULT 421
ABN99715/C
ID ABN99715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99715;
XX
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 49.
DE
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
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PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
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XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1091 CCAGTGGAGATGCTCAACA 1110
Db 20 CCAGTGGAGATGCTCAACA 1
RESULT 422
ABN99719/C
ID ABN99719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99719;
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 53.
DE
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
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XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PT
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PT

XX PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.

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CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1182 GAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 1201

Db 20 GAAGACCAGTACTATCTGCG 1

RESULT 423

ABN99728/c

ID ABN99728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99728;

XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 62.

XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200222635-A1.

XX PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX PT 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

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PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with

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CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1615 CTAATTCAATATAAACTGTCT 1634

Db 20 CTAATTCAATATAAACTGTCT 1

RESULT 424

ABN99733/c

ID ABN99733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99733;

XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 67.

XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200222635-A1.

XX PD 21-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.

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CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1383 CACCGGGAGGAGTGAGATGT 1402

Db 20 CACCGGGAGGAGTGAGATGT 1

RESULT 425

ABN99673/c

ID ABN99673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABN99673;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 7.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
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CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 149 GTCCAATCAGGGAAGTAAGT 168
Db 20 GTCCAATCAGGGAAGTAAGT 1

RESULT 426
ABN99679/c
ID ABN99679 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99679;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 13.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200222635-A1.
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 AGACCAGGGAATCAGAGACA 326
Db 20 AGACCAGGGAATCAGAGACA 1

RESULT 427
ABN99696/c
ID ABN99696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABN99696;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 30.
XX KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222635-A1.
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 TCATAGACGAGCTCTTCCAG 623
Db 20 TCATAGACGAGCTCTTCCAG 1

RESULT 428
ABN99705/c
ID ABN99705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99705;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 39.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 848 CCAGCACCCGCCAACAGAAT 867
Db 20 CCAGCACCCGCCAACAGAAT 1

RESULT 429
ABN99706/c
ID ABN99706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99706;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 40.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 ACCGCCCAACAGAATTCATA 872
Db 20 ACCGCCCAACAGAATTCATA 1


```
RESULT 430
ABN99723/C
ID ABN99723 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99723;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 57.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1300 CGGTCCCTGTAGAGTCTCC 1319
Db 20 CGGTCCCTGTAGAGTCTCC 1

RESULT 431
ABN99731/C
ID ABN99731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99731;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 65.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
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XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 979 TGGACTGTTCCACCAACAAC 998
Db 20 TGGACTGTTCCACCAACAAC 1

RESULT 432
ABN99699/C
ID ABN99699 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99699;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 33.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
```

XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
PT
XX Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
PS
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 690 AGGCCTCACTTCTCTTCC 709
Db 20 AGGCCTCACTTCTCTTCC 1

RESULT 433
ABN99714/c
ID ABN99714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99714;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 48.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with

CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1083 AAGTCCTACCACTGGAAGAT 1102
Db 20 AAGTCCTACCACTGGAAGAT 1

RESULT 434
ABN99674/c
ID ABN99674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99674;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 8.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 166 AGTACGTCAATAAGGAAATT 185
|||||

Db 20 AGTACGTCAATAAGGAAATT 1

RESULT 435
ABN99688/c
ID ABN99688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99688;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 22.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002.
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 22.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCAGAGCTGCCCTTCTACT 501
Db 20 CCAGAGCTGCCCTTCTACT 1
|||||

RESULT 436
ABN99710/c
ID ABN99710 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99710;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 44.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAGGAC 947
Db 20 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAGGAC 1
|||||

RESULT 437
ABN99676/c
ID ABN99676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99676;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 10.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
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PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
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XX
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CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
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CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 GAAGAAGAAAGAGGATGCCC 300
Db 20 GAAGAAGAAAGAGGATGCCC 1

RESULT 438
ABN99692/c
ID ABN99692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99692;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 26.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
AC ABN99692;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 26.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 GCAGACGCACATGCTGGATG 570
Db 20 GCAGACGCACATGCTGGATG 1

RESULT 439
ABN99707/c
ID ABN99707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN99707;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 41.
XX
KW Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200222635-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 83; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone
CC and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 GACTGTGTGCGGGAGATCC 912
Db 20 GACTGTGTGCGGGAGATCC 1

RESULT 440
AAL45122/c
ID AAL45122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL45122;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide synthesis method related DNA #1.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide synthesis; polynucleotide array; protecting group;
KW oxidation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1176151-A1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00118360.
XX
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00627249.
XX
PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dellinger DJ, Perbost MGM, Betley JR, Caruthers M;
XX WPI; 2002-156732/21.
DR
XX
PT Synthesis of polynucleotide useful during fabrication of an array
PT involves coupling nucleoside phosphoramidite and a solid-supported
PT nucleoside and treating the product with an oxidation/deprotection
PT composition.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 15; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for the synthesis of a
CC polynucleotide which involves coupling a second nucleoside to a first
CC nucleoside through a phosphite linkage, where the second nucleoside has a
CC non-carbonate protecting group protecting a hydroxyl, and exposing the
CC product to a composition which concurrently oxidizes the phosphite formed
CC to a phosphate and deprotects the protected hydroxyl of the second
CC nucleoside. The method is useful for synthesizing the polynucleotides,
CC for carrying out either 3' to 5' or 5' to 3' synthesis and for
CC fabricating an addressable array of polynucleotides on a substrate. The
CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide produced to demonstrate the method
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 441
ABL36232
ID ABL36232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL36232;
XX
DT 08-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE M tuberculosis rRNA probe SEQ ID NO: 83.
XX
KW Skin disorder; psoriasis; atopic dermatitis; allergic contact dermatitis;
KW alopecia areata; skin cancer; Mycobacterium vaccae; melanoma; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW Th2 immune response; immunomodulatory; probe; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
PN US6328978-B1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00324542.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1997; 97US-00997080.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESIS RES & DEV CORP LTD.
XX
PI Watson JD, Tan PLJ, Prestidge R;
XX WPI; 2002-138361/18.
DR
XX
PT Inhibiting skin inflammation associated with skin disorder e.g.
PT psoriasis, by administering composition comprising delipidated and
PT deglycolipidated Mycobacterium vaccae cells or Mycobacterium vaccae
PT culture filtrate.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 99-100; 116pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting skin inflammation
CC associated with a skin disorder selected from psoriasis, atopic
CC dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis, which involves administering
CC a composition containing delipidated and deglycolipidated Mycobacterium
CC vaccae cells or M. vaccae culture filtrate. The skin disorder to be
CC treated may also include alopecia areata, and skin cancers such as basal
CC cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma. The composition
CC acts by inhibiting the Th2 immune response. The present sequence is a
CC probe described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 442
ABS64673
ID ABS64673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS64673;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection method associated polynucleotide #55.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection method; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KW nanoparticle; viral RNA detection; bacterial DNA detection;
KW fungal DNA detection; nanoprobe conjugate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200246472-A2.
XX
PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046418.
XX

PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-608256/65.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 437; 442pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of detecting (M1) a nucleic acid having
CC two portions, involving providing nanoparticles having oligonucleotides
CC attached to it, which has a sequence complementary to sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to
CC allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more portions of
CC nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. (M1), nanoparticles (I), nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugates (II) and the aggregate probe are useful for detecting two or
CC more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two
CC portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated
CC with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic
CC RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
CC (II) is useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an
CC analyte, and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC (I) and (II) are useful for fabrication, and for separating a selected
CC nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. (I), (II) and
CC the aggregate probe are useful for detecting an analyte (especially
CC polyvalent analyte) in a sample. This sequence represents a
CC polynucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 443
ABS64688
ID ABS64688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS64688;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection method associated polynucleotide #70.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection method; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KW nanoparticle; viral RNA detection; bacterial DNA detection;
KW fungal DNA detection; nanoprobe conjugate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200246472-A2.
XX
PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX

PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046418.
XX
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-608256/65.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 24; Fig 44; 442pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of detecting (M1) a nucleic acid having
CC two portions, involving providing nanoparticles having oligonucleotides
CC attached to it, which has a sequence complementary to sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to
CC allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more portions of
CC nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. (M1), nanoparticles (I), nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugates (II) and the aggregate probe are useful for detecting two or
CC more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two
CC portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated
CC with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic
CC RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
CC (II) is useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an
CC analyte, and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC (I) and (II) are useful for fabrication, and for separating a selected
CC nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. (I), (II) and
CC the aggregate probe are useful for detecting an analyte (especially
CC polyvalent analyte) in a sample. This sequence represents a
CC polynucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 444
ABN87103/c
ID ABN87103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN87103;
XX
DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture probe CP5' SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
KW Protein scaffold; antibody; binding protein; immunoglobulin;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; protein framework; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200232925-A2.
XX
PD 25-APR-2002.
XX

XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032233.
XX PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-00688566.
XX PA (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.
XX PI Lipovsek D, Wagner RW, Kuimelis RG;
XX DR WPI; 2002-444238/47.
XX
PT New non-antibody proteins having an immunoglobulin fold, useful in
PT research, therapeutic or diagnostic fields, particularly as scaffolds for
PT designing proteins with specific properties, e.g. for binding any antigen
PT of interest.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 58; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a non-antibody protein, comprising a
CC domain having an immunoglobulin-like fold, derived from a reference
CC protein having a mutated amino acid sequence, where the non-antibody
CC protein binds with a Kd at least as tight as 10 nM to a compound that is
CC not bound as tightly by the reference protein. The non-antibody protein
CC is useful as scaffolds for selecting or designing a protein framework
CC with specific and favourable properties, e.g. for binding any antigen of
CC interest, or for destroying or inactivating antibody molecules. The non-
CC antibody protein is also useful in all areas where antibodies are used,
CC e.g. research, therapeutic or diagnostic fields, and for screening novel
CC binding proteins useful in the above-mentioned fields. The present
CC proteins have thermodynamic properties superior to those of natural
CC antibodies, and can be evolved rapidly in vitro. The present proteins or
CC antibody mimics exhibit improved biophysical properties, such as
CC stability under reducing conditions and solubility at high
CC concentrations. In addition, these molecules are readily expressed and
CC folded in prokaryotic systems (e.g. Escherichia coli), in eukaryotic
CC systems (e.g. yeast), or in in vitro translation systems (e.g. rabbit
CC reticulocyte lysate system). Furthermore, these proteins are extremely
CC amenable to affinity maturation techniques involving multiple cycles of
CC selection, e.g. in vitro selection using RNA-protein fusion technology,
CC phage display or yeast display systems. The present sequence is used in
XX the exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 445
AAL61645
ID AAL61645 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAL61645;
XX
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Thiol-modified oligo #4 used in the nucleic acid detection method.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection; fabrication; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003035829-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032088.
XX

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-430409/40.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 179; 467pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid having two
CC portions. The method involves providing nanoparticles having
CC oligonucleotides attached to it which has a sequence complementary to
CC sequence of two portions of nucleic acid, contacting complementary to
CC nanoparticles to allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more
CC portions of nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about
CC by hybridisation. The method and aggregate probes are useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic or structurally modified natural or
CC synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. The invention is useful for preparing a nanoprobe
CC conjugate for detecting an analyte and for detecting a nucleic acid bound
CC to an electrode surface. It is also useful for fabrication and for
CC separating a selected nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic
CC acids. The present sequence is an oligo used to illustrate the method of
XX the invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 446
ABZ59815/C
ID ABZ59815 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ59815;
XX
DT 01-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Potato gene PCR primer dT20.
XX
KW Potato; plant; mitochondrial carrier protein; elongation factor EF-2;
KW transferrin binding protein; receptor-like protein kinase; helicase;
KW non-long terminal repeat retroelement reverse transcriptase;
KW overwatering; transgenic; reverse transcriptase; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN DE10114063-A1.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01014063.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01014063.
XX
PA (MPBC-) MPB COLOGNE GMBH MOLECULAR PLANT & PROTE.
XX
PI Buelow L, Tschardtke M, Haussuehl K;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-041808/04.

XX New DNA sequences from potato, useful for producing plants with altered

PT properties, e.g. tolerance of flooding, also related proteins, antibodies

PT and inhibitory sequences.

XX Example 1; Page 8; 26pp; German.

PS The invention relates to DNA sequences (I) that encode six specific plant

XX proteins: (i) a protein (ABP60425) with mitochondrial carrier protein

CC activity (IIa); (ii) a protein (ABP60426) with transferrin binding

CC protein activity (IIB); (iii) a protein (ABP60427) with receptor-like

CC protein kinase activity (IIC); (iv) a protein (ABP60428) with elongation

CC factor EF-2 activity (IID); (v) a protein (ABP60429) with non-long

CC terminal repeat retroelement reverse transcriptase activity (IIE); or

CC (vi) a protein (ABP60430) with helicase activity (IIF). (I), also related

CC sequences, derived ribozymes and antisense sequences, expression vectors,

CC encoded proteins and antibodies against the proteins, are used to produce

CC plants with altered properties, including tolerance of overwatering. The

CC antibodies are also used for isolation of the proteins and in

CC immunoassays. Also (I) or their primer or probe fragments are used to

CC screen for terminators and constitutively, aerobically or anaerobically

CC inducible plant promoters, specifically for use in potatoes and the

CC sequence that encodes (IID) is used to alter the translation profile in

CC plants. Since (I) are derived from potato, their promoters and

CC terminators provide high level transgene expression in potato, with

CC improved tissue specificity and inducibility, and can also be used to

CC control endogenous genes. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer

CC used in the first strand synthesis of cDNAs derived from Potato

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 447

ABX79181

ID ABX79181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABX79181;

XX

DT 15-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Thio-modified 20dA oligonucleotide.

XX

KW Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; viral disease; probe;

KW human immunodeficiency virus infection; hepatitis virus infection;

KW herpes virus infection; cytomegalovirus infection; forensic science;

KW Epstein-Barr virus infection; bacterial disease; gene therapy;

KW sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; DNA sequencing;

KW paternity testing; cell line authentication.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US2002155462-A1.

XX

PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976577.

XX

PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX

PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX

PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

PI Taton TA;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-198491/19.

XX

PT Detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions comprises use of

PT nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to them that are

PT complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.

XX

PS Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having at least 2

CC portions, comprises providing a type of nanoparticles (NP) having

CC attached to oligonucleotides (O) (O) on each NP has a sequence

CC complementary to sequence of at least 2 portions of NA), contacting NA

CC and NP to allow hybridisation of (O) on NP with 2 or more portions of NA,

CC and observing a detectable change brought about by hybridisation of (O)

CC on NP with NA. The nanoparticle is useful for separating a selected

CC nucleic acid having at least 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and

CC for detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions. The method of

CC using NP is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be

CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.

CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for

CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency

CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr

CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for

CC cell line authentication and for monitoring gene therapy. The method is

CC useful in research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing and in

CC the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens. Detecting nucleic

CC acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap,

CC fast, simple and robust, and do not require specialised expensive

CC equipment. The present sequence is a nanoparticle (e.g. gold particles)

CC labelled probe used to demonstrate the method of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 448

ABX92177

ID ABX92177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABX92177;

XX

DT 12-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Nanoparticle-associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 55.

XX

KW Nonparticle; nucleic acid detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;

KW sequencing; viral infection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;

KW hepatitis virus; herpes virus; cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus;

KW bacterial infection; sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder;

KW forensic; paternity testing; cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US2002155458-A1.

XX

PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967409.

XX

PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.


```
XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.
DE Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle; ss; forensic;
XX DNA sequencing; paternity testing; cell line authentication.
KW Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2002164605-A1.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966312.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-247253/24.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change,
PT useful in forensics.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acid
CC sequences having two portions. The method involves providing
CC nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached to them, which has a
CC sequence complementary to sequence of two portions of nucleic acid,
CC contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to allow hybridisation of
CC oligonucleotides with two or more portions of nucleic acid, and observing
CC a detectable change brought about by hybridisation. The method of the
CC invention and the aggregate probes are useful for detecting two or more
CC nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two portions,
CC such as viral RNA or DNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated with
CC a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural or synthetic RNA
CC or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle- oligonucleotide conjugates of the
CC invention are useful for nanofabrication, and for separating a selected
CC nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. The method of
CC the invention is useful in forensics, DNA sequencing, for paternity
CC testing, cell line authentication, and monitoring gene therapy.
CC Diagnostic assays employing the nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates
CC of the invention improve the sensitivity of the nucleic acid detection
CC assay. The present sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide
CC sequence used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
```

```
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 451
ACD27385
ID ACD27385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD27385;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; DNA sequencing;
KW pathogen detection.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2002182611-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966491.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-596264/56.
XX
CC Detection of nucleic acid for, e.g. research and analytical laboratories
CC in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, involves contacting nucleic acid
CC with nanoparticles having oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 43; 109pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid by
CC contacting a nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles having
CC oligonucleotides attached, allowing hybridisation of the oligonucleotides
CC on the nanoparticles, and observing a detectable change. The
CC oligonucleotides on each nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to
CC its respective portion of the sequence of the nucleic acid to be
CC detected. The method of the invention may be used for the detection of a
CC nucleic acid used in, e.g. research and analytical laboratories in DNA
CC sequencing, in the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens, in
CC the doctor's office for quick identification of an infection to assist in
CC prescribing a drug for treatment, and in homes and health centres for
CC inexpensive first-line screening. The method of the invention detects
CC nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye. This
CC method is cheap, fast, simple, robust and does not require specialised or
CC expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a thiol modified
CC oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 452
ACD27190
ID ACD27190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD27190;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; DNA sequencing.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2002182613-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976971.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-596265/56.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid for, e.g. research and analytical laboratories
PT in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, involves contacting nucleic acid
PT with nanoparticles having oligonucleotides.
PS Example 18; Page 43; 107pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid by
CC contacting nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles having
CC oligonucleotides, allowing hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the
CC nanoparticles, and observing a detectable change. The oligonucleotides on
CC each nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to its respective portion
CC of the sequence of the nucleic acid. The method to its respective portion
CC used for the detection of a nucleic acid used in, e.g. research and
CC analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the
CC presence of specific pathogens, in the doctor's office for quick
CC identification of an infection, in the field to assist in detecting a
CC treatment, and in homes and health centres for inexpensive first-line
CC screening. The inventive method of detecting nucleic acids based on
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye are cheap, fast, simple,
CC robust (the reagents are stable), do not require specialised or expensive
CC equipment, and little or no instrumentation is required. The present
CC sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 453
ACD27060
ID ACD27060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD27060;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.
XX
KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2003044805-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981344.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521746/49.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid having -2 portions used to prepare biomaterials
PT and in nanofabrication methods, comprises providing nanoparticles,
PT contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, and observing change.
PS Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing

CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
CC provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
CC conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
CC sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 454
ACH00064
ID ACH00064 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACH00064;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.
XX
KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2003049631-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974500.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-634854/60.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions, by contacting
PT nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions, which allows
PT hybridization of oligonucleotides on nanoparticles with at least two
PT portions of nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 44; 108pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two

CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
CC provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
CC conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
CC sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 455
ACD99851
ID ACD99851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99851;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #537.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 23; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory

CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 456
ACD99847/c
ID ACD99847 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99847;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #533.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #533.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 23; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 458
ACD99847/c
ID ACD99847 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99847;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hairpin target sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.
XX
KW Hairpin sensor; hairpin loop; complementary probe; inverse repeat arm;
KW quenched fluorescent agent; microarray; semiconductor; nanocrystal;
KW rhodamine B-labelled dye; detection; gold support; ss.

RESULT 457
ACD99532/c
ID ACD99532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99532;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #218.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 14; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 458
ADA14838
ID ADA14838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA14838;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hairpin target sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.
XX
KW Hairpin sensor; hairpin loop; complementary probe; inverse repeat arm;
KW quenched fluorescent agent; microarray; semiconductor; nanocrystal;
KW rhodamine B-labelled dye; detection; gold support; ss.

CC analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the
CC presence of specific pathogens, etc. Detecting nucleic acids based on
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap, fast, simple and
CC robust, and do not require specialised expensive equipment. The present
CC sequence is a spacer oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 460
ACD26995
ID ACD26995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD26995;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.
XX
KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2003049630-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957318.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-615795/58.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 43; 129pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a

CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The present sequence
CC represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 461
ADB36933
ID ADB36933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB36933;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #547.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-897536/82.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions comprises
PT contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions to allow
PT hybridization of the oligonucleotides, and observing detectable change
PT brought by hybridization.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 129pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 465
ADF65655
ID ADF65655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF65655;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002146720-A1.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961949.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-174167/17.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.

XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 466
AAD64709
ID AAD64709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD64709;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Coadsorbed diluent thiol modified oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Nanoparticle; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Labelled with thiol group"
XX
PN US2003180783-A1.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 09-APR-2003; 2003US-00410324.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961949.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863931/80.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid with two portions comprises providing
PT nanoparticles having oligonucleotides, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization of oligonucleotides on
PT nanoparticles, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods of detecting nucleic acids

CC whether natural or synthetic and whether modified or unmodified. The
CC invention also relates to materials for detecting nucleic acids and to
CC methods of separating a selected nucleic acid from other nucleic acids.
CC The invention is useful for detecting nucleic acid having at least2
CC portions. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to synthesise
CC and purify fluorescein labelled oligonucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 467
ADF65590
ID ADF65590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF65590;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003124528-A1.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976601.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX

PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-810979/76.
XX

PT Detection of nucleic acid useful for, e.g. research and analytical
PT laboratories in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, comprises contacting
PT nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles attached with
PT oligonucleotides.
XX

PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 468
ADH59608/c
ID ADH59608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH59608;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #12.
XX
KW non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
KW probe.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003027328-A2.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.
XX
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
XX
PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
XX
PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldeg-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.

XX
PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 14; 103pp; English.

XX
CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,

CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 469
ADH59620
ID ADH59620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH59620;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #24.
XX
KW non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
KW probe.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003027328-A2.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.
XX
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
XX
PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
XX
PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldeg-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;
XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.
DR

Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
acid.
Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 26; 103pp; English.

The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and

CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 470
ABZ88267
ID ABZ88267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88267;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3509; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

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CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 471
ABZ88565
ID ABZ88565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88565;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3807; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

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CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
   |||||||
RESULT 472
ABZ88619
ID ABZ88619 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88619;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3861; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

```


CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 473
ABZ89705
ID ABZ89705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89705;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4947; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 474
ABZ85312/c
ID ABZ85312 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85312;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 554; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 475
ABZ88816
ID ABZ88816 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88816;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4058; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 476
ABZ88881
ID ABZ88881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88881;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4123; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 477
ABZ89706
ID ABZ89706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ89706;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4948; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 478

ABZ88620

ID ABZ88620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ88620;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3862; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 479
ABZ88814
ID ABZ88814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ88814;

XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200285308-A2.

XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4056; 872pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 480
ABZ89241
ID ABZ89241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ89241;

XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200285308-A2.

XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4483; 872pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 481
ABZ90650
ID ABZ90650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ90650;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5892; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 482
ABZ99050/c
ID ABZ99050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ99050;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14292; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 483
ABZ88815
ID ABZ88815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ88815;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4057; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 484
ABZ85311/c
ID ABZ85311 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ85311;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 553; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 485
ABZ85435/c
ID ABZ85435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85435;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 486
ABZ88817
ID ABZ88817 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88817;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4059; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 487
ABZ88939
ID ABZ88939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ88939;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4181; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 488
ABZ89302
ID ABZ89302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ89302;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4544; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 489
ABZ87681/c
ID ABZ87681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87681;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2923; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 490
ABZ88566
ID ABZ88566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88566;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3808; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 491
ABZ89086
ID ABZ89086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ89086;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4328; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 492
ABZ85533
ID ABZ85533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ85533;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 775; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 493
ABZ89015
ID ABZ89015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89015;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4257; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 494
ABZ89441
ID ABZ89441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89441;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4683; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 495
ABZ89016
ID ABZ89016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ89016;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4258; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 496
ABZ89120
ID ABZ89120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ89120;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4362; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 497
ABZ89704
ID ABZ89704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89704;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WP1; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4946; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 498
ACD27320
ID ACD27320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD27320;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;
KW virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;
KW cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;
KW sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;
KW paternity testing; cell line authentication.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "
XX
PN US2002155461-A1.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976378.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-228115/22.

XX

PT Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,

PT comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to

PT them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.

XX

PS Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.

XX

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid

CC having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having

CC oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle

CC has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.

CC The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of

CC the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of

CC nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the

CC hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a

CC selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and

CC for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the

CC invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be

CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.

CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for

CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency

CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr

CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for

CC cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method

CC involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with

CC the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require

CC specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a thiol

CC modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate the method of the

CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 499

ACC58867/c

ID ACC58867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ACC58867;

XX

DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Doubly labelled DNA probe.

XX

KW Probe; nucleic acid detection; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO2003043402-A2.

XX

PD 30-MAY-2003.

XX

PF 21-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033699.

XX

PR 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-0336432P.

XX

PA (PROL-) PROLIGO LLC.

XX

PI Bruce I, Davies M, Wolter A;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-505122/47.

XX

PT Detection or quantification of nucleic acid analyte, by hybridizing a

PT nucleic acid probe having non-identical covalently attached dyes, with

PT nucleic acid analyte, and measuring change in fluorescence of the probes.

XX

PS Example 9; Page 32; 110pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is an example of nucleic acid probes of the

CC invention. The probe may be doubly labelled with non-identical covalently

CC attached dyes, e.g. the fluorescent intercalator ethidium, which serves as

CC as the detector dye and the fluorescent dye fluorescein, which serves as

CC the donor dye of a fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) system. A

CC bifunctional linker was used to attach the dyes to the oligonucleotide.

CC The probe generates a fluorescent signal upon hybridisation to a

CC complementary nucleic acid based on the interaction of the intercalator

CC with the formed double-stranded DNA. Nucleic acid probes of the invention

CC can be used in homogeneous assays, real-time PCR monitoring,

CC transcription assays, expression analysis on nucleic acid microarrays and

CC other microarray applications such as genotyping

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 500

ABZ22916/c

ID ABZ22916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ22916;

XX

DT 08-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Phosphorothioate 20-mer oligonucleotide #1.

XX

KW Chiral; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide synthesis; enantiomer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

XX

PN WO2002102815-A2.

XX

PD 27-DEC-2002.

XX

PF 13-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018581.

XX

PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881535.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Ravikumar VT;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-157021/15.

XX

PT Preparing internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enhanced in Sp/Rp

PT enantiomer, by coupling a synthon with 2'-substituted nucleoside in

PT presence of coupling agent having a pKa that enhances linkage in Sp/Rp

PT enantiomer.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 31; 65pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for preparing an

CC internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enriched in the Sp or Rp

CC enantiomer between a synthon having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5' position

CC and a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at

CC the 3'-position, comprising coupling a synthon with a 2'-substituted
CC nucleoside in the presence of coupling agent that is selected to enhance
CC either the Rp or Sp enantiomer according to its pKa. This method is
CC useful for preparing an oligonucleotide having at least one region of
CC internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp or Rp enantiomer,
CC which involves providing a nucleotide having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5'-
CC position or a growing oligonucleotide chain having a hydroxyl moiety at
CC the 5'-position, coupling the nucleotide or growing oligonucleotide chain
CC to a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at
CC the 3' position in the presence of the coupling agent, and repeating the
CC coupling step until the desired number of linkages is established. The
CC oligonucleotide having a region of internucleotide linkages that is
CC enhanced in the Sp enantiomer is further processed to include another
CC region of internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp and/or Rp
CC enantiomer. Oligonucleotides prepared by the method lead to improved
CC drugs, diagnostics and research reagents. The present sequence represents
CC an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 501
ABD24497
ID ABD24497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24497;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3509.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3509; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 502
ABD25047
ID ABD25047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25047;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4059.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4059; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 503
ABD21542/c
ID ABD21542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21542;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE S100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 554.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 554; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 504
ABD25316
ID ABD25316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25316;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE AI092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4328.
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyoposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4328; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyoposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC the oligonucleotides in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 505
ABD21763
ID ABD21763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21763;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 775.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyoposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 775; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyoposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 506
ABD25246
ID ABD25246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25246;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4258.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4258; 763pp; English.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 507
ABD24849
ID ABD24849 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24849;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3861.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3861; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 508
ABD21665/c
ID ABD21665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21665;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stannocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 677.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 509
ABD24796
ID ABD24796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24796;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1122689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3808.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285309-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3808; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 510
ABD25045
ID ABD25045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25045;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4057.

XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4057; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 511
ABD25350
ID ABD25350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25350;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI096522-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4362.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4362; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 512
ABD25245
ID ABD25245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25245;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4257.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4257; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 513

ABD25169
ID ABD25169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD25169;

XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE AI041482-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4181.

XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200285309-A2.

XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4181; 763pp; English.

XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 514

ABD25471

ID ABD25471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD25471;

XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE AI041212-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4483.

XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200285309-A2.

XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4483; 763pp; English.

PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyoposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory

CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 515

ABD24795

ID ABD24795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD24795;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AI122689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3807.

DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

PN

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3807; 763pp; English.

PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyoposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory

CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 516

ABD25934

ID ABD25934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD25934;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4946.

XX

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 518
ABD25936
ID ABD25936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25936;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4948.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4948; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 519
ABD32081/c
ID ABD32081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32081;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14292.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14292; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 520
ABD21541/c
ID ABD21541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD21541;
AC ABD21541;
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX S100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 553.
DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 553; 763pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 521
ABD25671
ID ABD25671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD25671;
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AI024215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4683.
DE
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX

PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4683; 763pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;	
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
DB	1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 522	
ABD26880	
ID	ABD26880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ABD26880;
XX	
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	AA278764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5892.
XX	
KW	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW	surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285309-A2.
XX	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5892; 763pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it

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Query Match          1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
      |||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

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RESULT 523
ABD24850
ID ABD24850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24850;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3862.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotstatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3862; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotstatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 524
ABD25532
ID ABD25532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25532;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI125651-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4544.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotstatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4544; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotstatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
|||||

RESULT 525
ABD25046
ID ABD25046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25046;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4058.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4058; 763pp; English.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
|||||

RESULT 526
ABD23911/c
ID ABD23911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23911;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2923.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2923; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 527
ABD25044
ID ABD25044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25044;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4056.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4056; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
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CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 528
ABD25111
ID ABD25111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25111;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4123.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
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DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
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XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4123; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
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CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 530
ADH08814
ID ADH08814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH08814;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.

surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
Homo sapiens.
WO200285309-A2.
31-OCT-2002.
23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
WPI; 2003-093058/08.
Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
bronchodilating agent.
Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4123; 763pp; English.
This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
prevent any unwanted effects due to it
Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 530
ADH08814
ID ADH08814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH08814;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.

RESULT 529
ADH08684
ID ADH08684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH08684;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002137070-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973638.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059018/06.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
PT DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
PT hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
PT oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 530
ADH08814
ID ADH08814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH08814;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.

XX Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US2002137072-A1.
PN
XX 26-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976617.
PF
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-059020/06.
DR
XX Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
XX DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
XX hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
XX oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 531
ADH08749
ID ADH08749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH08749;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2002137071-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2002.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974007.
PF
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-059019/06.
DR
XX Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
XX DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
XX hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
XX oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 532
ADI34492
ID ADI34492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI34492;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a dA20 oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss; T7.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2003102243-A1.
PN
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
XX
XX (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
PA
XX Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-035466/03.
DR

XX Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based
PT RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating
PT single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 11; 26pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises
CC eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription
CC sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by
CC incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an
CC oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end
CC of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA
CC to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating
CC single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and
CC transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The
CC method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription
CC from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-
CC template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction. The
CC present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to exemplify RNA
CC transcription in the presence of single- and double-stranded
CC oligonucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 533
ADI47212
ID ADI47212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI47212;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Molecule analysing microchannel method related probe #2.
XX
XX laminar flow; micro channel; complex; selectively promoted; fluorescence;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004010140-A1.
XX
PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-JP009142.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00211462.
XX
PA (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Yamashita K, Maeda H, Shimizu H, Miyazaki M, Nakamura H;
PI Yamaguchi Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-180318/17.
XX
XX Analysis of sample molecules such as DNA fragment, by using micro channel
PT to form laminar flow of specimen molecule-containing solution and complex
PT forming molecule containing solution.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method involving forming a laminar flow,
CC by passing into a micro channel, a solution containing the specimen
CC molecules, and a solution containing probe molecules capable of forming a

CC complex with the specimen molecules. The dispersion of the formed complex
CC is selectively promoted, based on their affinity, and the degree of
CC dispersion of the complex formed between the specimen molecules and the
CC probe molecules is detected and analysed. The probe molecules are capable
CC of producing fluorescence. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
CC oligo used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 534
ADJ51142/c
ID ADJ51142 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ51142;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Polyalkyleneamine-conjugated oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW ss; Antimicrobial; Antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; prodrug; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally conjugated with spermine,
FT polyethylenimine (PEI) 600 or PEI 1200,
FT tetraethylenepentamine. Also optionally 5'-protected with
FT DMT."
XX
PN US2004019000-A1.
XX
PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (GUZA/) GUZAEV A P.
PA (MAIE/) MAIER M A.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Guzaev AP, Maier MA;
XX WPI; 2004-224429/21.
XX
PT Novel polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric compound useful for
PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation in
PT organisms.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 22; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric
CC compound (OC). Also described is a compound (C) comprising an oligomeric
CC part, a fusogenic part, and a targeting part; and enhancing the cellular
CC uptake of OC, by conjugating OC to a fusogenic part. In (C), the
CC fusogenic part is covalently linked to the oligomeric part. The targeting
CC part is covalently linked to the oligomeric or fusogenic part, where the
CC fusogenic part is a lipophilic polyamine, polyethylenimine,
CC polyallylamine, fusogenic peptide, oligomeric imidazole, histidine,
CC pyridine, hydroxylamine, substituted hydroxylamine, hydrazine,

CC substituted hydrazine, thiourea or imine. The targeting part is a ligand
CC that binds to a cellular reporter, where the targeting part is
CC transferrin, folate, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor,
CC insulin, alpha-fetoprotein, galactose, galactosamine, lactose, mannose, a
CC polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody, vitamin B12, ibuprofen,
CC cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein, peptide comprising an arginine-
CC glycine-aspartic acid sequence. The oligomeric part is an
CC oligonucleotide, and oligonucleotide analogue, a peptide nucleic acid or
CC a peptide nucleic acid analogue. OC is useful as a prodrug, useful in
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents and kits. OC is useful
CC for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation in
CC organisms. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 535
ADJ60935/c
ID ADJ60935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ60935;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #1.

DE interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

PN WQ2004011613-A2.

XX PD 05-FEB-2004.

XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1791; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 536
ADI32920
ID ADI32920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADI32920;

XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Oligo related to thiol oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe SEQ 70.

KW nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;
KW cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US2003207296-A1.

XX PD 06-NOV-2003.

XX PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.

XX PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

XX PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.

XX PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.

XX PR 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.

XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.

XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.

XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.

XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.

XX PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.

XX PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.

XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.

XX PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.

XX PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.

XX PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.

XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.

XX PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.

XX (PARK/) PARK S.

PA (TATO/) TATON T A.

PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.

XX Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;

XX WPI; 2004-059754/06.

XX Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting
PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached
PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by

PT hybridization.
PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 70; 206pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with
CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached
CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the
CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a
CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA,
CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a
CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be
CC utilised for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,
CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring
CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,
CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current
CC sequence is that of the oligonucleotide which is related to a thiol-
CC modified oligonucleotide-gold colloid conjugate probe of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 537
ADI32905
ID ADI32905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI32905;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic thiol-modified oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe - SEQ 55.
XX
KW nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;
KW cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate;
KW probe.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003207296-A1.
XX
PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX
PA (PARK/) PARK S.
PA (TATO/) TATON T A.
PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.
XX
PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059754/06.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting
PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached
PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by
PT hybridization.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 206pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with
CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached
CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the
CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a
CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA,
CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a
CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be
CC utilised for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,
CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring
CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,
CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current
CC sequence is that of the synthetic thiol-modified oligonucleotide-gold
CC colloid conjugate probe of the invention which is linked via a thiol
CC group to a gold nanoparticle.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 538
ADK69880/c
ID ADK69880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK69880;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Sulphurised oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
FT residues"
XX
PN US2003212267-A1.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX

PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
PA (COLE/) COLE D L.
PA (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
PA (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.
XX
PI Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
PT Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
PT phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
PT effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 10; 8pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
CC nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphitylating 5'-
CC hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
CC modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
CC phosphite intermediate; and oxidising the phosphite intermediate with an
CC acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
CC the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
CC achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
CC sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 539
ADK69885/C
ID ADK69885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK69885;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Sulphurised oligonucleotide #15.
XX
KW Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
FT residues"
XX
PN US2003212267-A1.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
PA (COLE/) COLE D L.
PA (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
PA (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.

XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
PI WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
PT Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
PT phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
PT effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
PS Example 22; SEQ ID NO 15; 8pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
CC nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphitylating 5'-
CC hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
CC modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
CC phosphite intermediate; and oxidising the phosphite intermediate with an
CC acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
CC the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
CC achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
CC sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 540
ADK74188/C
ID ADK74188 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74188;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1522.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Robertds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1522; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition

CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 541
ADK74414/c
ID ADK74414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74414;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1748.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.

XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1748; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 542
ADK74969/c
ID ADK74969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74969;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2303.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.

XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2303; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 543
ADK74889/c
ID ADK74889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74889;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2223.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2223; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 544
ADL33726/c
ID ADL33726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL33726;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE LNA oligomer #5.
XX
KW Detection; isolation; locked nucleic acid; LNA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally LNA nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally biotinylated or 5' AQ2-HEG3, where AQ
FT is anthraquinone and HEG is hexa-ethylene glycol"
XX
XX
PN WO2004020575-A2.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PD 20-JUN-2003; 2003WO-IB006354.
XX
PR 24-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390928P.
XX
PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX
PI Kauppinen S, Jacobsen N;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-315512/29.
XX
PT Detecting and/or isolating nucleic acid molecule having homopolymeric
PT sequence or repetitive element or conserved nucleotide sequence involves
PT treating sample containing nucleic acid compounds with locked nucleic
PT acid oligonucleotide.
XX
PS Claim 22; Page 51; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for detecting and/or
CC isolating a nucleic acid having a homopolymeric sequence or repetitive
CC element or conserved nucleotide sequence. (M1) comprises treating a
CC sample containing nucleic acid compounds with an locked nucleic acid
CC (LNA) oligonucleotide (LO) to thereby detect and/or isolate a nucleic
CC acid having the homopolymeric sequence or repetitive element or conserved
CC nucleotide sequence. (M1) is useful for detecting and isolating nucleic
CC acids released from a lysed complex biological mixture comprising nucleic
CC acids. The present sequence is a LNA oligomer, used to illustrate the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 545
ADM13992/c
ID ADM13992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13992;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:179.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 179; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 546
ADM13994/c
ID ADM13994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13994;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:181.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 181; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 547
ADM13999/c
ID ADM13999 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13999;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:186.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 186; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 548
ADM14008/c
ID ADM14008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14008;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:195.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 195; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 549
ADM14002/c
ID ADM14002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14002;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:189.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 189; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 550
ADM14090/c
ID ADM14090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14090;
XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:277.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PS New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 277; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 551
ADM14151/c
ID ADM14151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14151;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:338.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 338; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 552
ADM13997/c
ID ADM13997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADM13997;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:184.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

PN WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding MPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 184; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 553
ADM14017/c
ID ADM14017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14017;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:204.

DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 204; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 554
ADM14018/c
ID ADM14018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14018;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:205.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 205; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 554
ADM14018/c
ID ADM14018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14018;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:205.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

RESULT 555
ADM14088/c
ID ADM14088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14088;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:275.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 275; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 556
ADM14257/c
ID ADM14257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14257;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:444.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.

XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 444; 132pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The

CC CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and

CC CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of

CC CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric

CC CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,

CC CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

CC CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's

CC CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db ||||||||||||||||||

20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 557

ADM14000/c

ID ADM14000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADM14000;

XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:187.

XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;

KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX FH

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX PN WO2004028458-A2.

XX

PD 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

PR (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;

PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid

PT encoding MPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.

XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 187; 132pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The

CC CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and

CC CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of

CC CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric

CC CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,

CC CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

CC CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's

CC CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db ||||||||||||||||||

20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 558

ADM14006/c

ID ADM14006 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADM14006;

XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:193.

XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;

KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX FH

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

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FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 193; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 559
ADM14014/c
ID ADM14014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14014;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:201.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 201; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 560
ADM14020/c
ID ADM14020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADM14020;
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:207.
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Gierse JK;
XX DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 207; 132pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and

CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 561
ADM13991/c
ID ADM13991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADM13991;
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:178.
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Gierse JK;

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid

PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.

XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 178; 132pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The

CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and

CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of

CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric

CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's

CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 562

ADM14003/c

ID ADM14003 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADM14003;

XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:190.

XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW neuroprotective; nontropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;

KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.

XX

PD 08-APR-2004.

XX

PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX

PI Gierse JK;

XX

WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid

PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.

XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 190; 132pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The

CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and

CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of

CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric

CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nontropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's

CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 563

ADM14005/c

ID ADM14005 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADM14005;

XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:192.

XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW neuroprotective; nontropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;

KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;

KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base 16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
PI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PT	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 192; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
<div> <div>Query Match</div> <div>Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;</div> <div>Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</div> </div>	
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
<div> <div>RESULT 564</div> </div>	

ADM13995/c	
ID	ADM13995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM13995;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:182.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human; microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor; microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base 16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
PI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PT	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 182; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	

```
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 565
ADM14011/c
ID ADM14011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14011;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:198.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 198; 132pp; English.
```

```
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 566
ADM14240/c
ID ADM14240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14240;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:427.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
```

PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 427; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 567
ADM14009/c
ID ADM14009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14009;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:196.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 196; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 568
ADM14010/c
ID ADM14010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14010;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:197.
XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 197; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 569
ADM14089/c
ID ADM14089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADM14089;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:276.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 276; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 570
ADM14016/c
ID ADM14016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14016;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:203.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

PN WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding MPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 203; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 571
ADM14075/c
ID ADM14075 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14075;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:262.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c

```
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 262; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 572
ADM14189/c
ID ADM14189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14189;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:376.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytotstatic; antiidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
```

```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 376; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 573
ADM13996/c
ID ADM13996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

XX
AC ADM13996;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:183.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PS New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 183; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or

CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 574
ID ADM14001/c
AD ADM14001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14001;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:188.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PS New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 188; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 575
ADM14004/c
ID ADM14004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADM14004;
XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:191.
DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding MPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 191; 132pp; English.

XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 576
ADM14012/c
ID ADM14012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14012;
XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:199.
DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; MPGES-1; MPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

FT modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 199; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 577
ADM14015/c
ID ADM14015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14015;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:202.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 202; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 578
ADM14021/c

ID ADM14021 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14021;

AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:208.

DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nontropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.

PN 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;

PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.

DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 208; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nontropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 579
ADM14388/c

ID ADM14388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14388;

AC 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:575.

DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nontropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.

PN 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gierse JK;

PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.

DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 208; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 575; 132pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 580
ADM14013/c

ID ADM14013 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADM14013;

XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:200.

XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1. .5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16. .20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT

XX WO2004028458-A2.

PN

XX 08-APR-2004.

PD

XX

PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX

PI Gierse JK;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.

XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 200; 132pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 581
ADM14019/c

ID ADM14019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADM14019;

XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:206.

XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Gierse JK;
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PS inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PS ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 206; 132pp; English.
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 582
ADM14087/C
ID ADM14087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14087;

XX
DT
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:274.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Gierse JK;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PT Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 274; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 583
ADM14300/c

ID ADM14300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14300;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:487.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 487; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 584
ADM13993/c

ID ADM13993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13993;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:180.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 180; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 585
ADM13998/c
ID ADM13998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13998;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:185.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 185; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 586
ADM14007/c
ID ADM14007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14007;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:194.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;	
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX		
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1. .20
FT		/*tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	modified_base	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT		1. .5
FT		/*tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base	16. .20
FT		/*tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX		
PN	WO2004028458-A2.	
XX		
PD	08-APR-2004.	
XX		
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
XX		
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
XX		
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX		
PI	Gierse JK;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX		
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid	
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,	
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or	
PT	ischemia.	
XX		
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 194; 132pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide	
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The	
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to	
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,	
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding	
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and	
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of	
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal	
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric	
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,	
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,	
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,	
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can	
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound	
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or	
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's	
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or	
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
	Matches	20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1663
Db	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 588
ADM14216/c
ID ADM14216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14216;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:403.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; cancer; ischaemia;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 403; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 Chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 589
ADO46424/c
ID ADO46424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46424;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1790.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUTH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1791; 174pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 590
ADO07105
ID ADO07105 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO07105;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CLU gene forward PCR primer.
XX
KW Rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; microarray; molecular profiling;
KW diagnosis; antiarthritic; CLU; PCR; primer; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004035827-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
PF 20-OCT-2003; 2003WO-IB005143.
XX
PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419650P.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

PA (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.
PA (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
XX Breban M, Gidrol X, Marion S, Chiocchia G;
XX WPI; 2004-348476/32.
DR
XX New library of polynucleotide sequences expressed in cells from synovial
PT tissues, useful for diagnosing and treating rheumatoid arthritis or
PT osteoarthritis.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention concerns an analysis of genes differentially
CC expressed in synovial tissues from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and
CC osteoarthritis (OA) patients. Microarray technology was used to compare
CC gene expression profiles, and sets of genes were identified based on over
CC -expression or under-expression in RA samples compared to OA samples.
CC Results for 6 of the selected genes (GBPI,CLU, RH70, GLO1, DXS and CTSL)
CC were verified by real-time, quantitative PCR using samples identical to
CC those used in the microarray experiments and also entirely separate
CC samples. The present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer for CLU; a
CC reverse primer is also provided ADO07106. CLU was shown to be under-
CC expressed in RA relative to OA samples. The invention provides libraries
CC and arrays of polynucleotide sequences useful for prognosticating or
CC diagnosing RA or OA. Methods are also provided for following the
CC efficiency of a treatment against RA or OA, and for screening potential
CC therapeutic agents for treating RA or OA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1180 GCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTG 1199
Db 1 GCGAAGACCAGTACTATCTG 20

RESULT 591
ADO07106/C
ID ADO07106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO07106;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CLU gene reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW Rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; microarray; molecular profiling;
KW diagnosis; antiarthritic; CLU; PCR; primer; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004035827-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
PF 20-OCT-2003; 2003WO-IB005143.
XX
PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419650P.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.
PA (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
XX Breban M, Gidrol X, Marion S, Chiocchia G;
XX WPI; 2004-348476/32.
XX
PT New library of polynucleotide sequences expressed in cells from synovial
PT tissues, useful for diagnosing and treating rheumatoid arthritis or

PT osteoarthritis.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention concerns an analysis of genes differentially
CC expressed in synovial tissues from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and
CC osteoarthritis (OA) patients. Microarray technology was used to compare
CC gene expression profiles, and sets of genes were identified based on over
CC -expression or under-expression in RA samples compared to OA samples.
CC Results for 6 of the selected genes (GBP1, CLU, RH70, GLO1, DXS and CTSL)
CC were verified by real-time, quantitative PCR using samples identical to
CC those used in the microarray experiments and also entirely separate
CC samples. The present sequence is that of a reverse PCR primer for CLU; a
CC forward primer is also provided ADO07105. CLU was shown to be under-
CC expressed in RA relative to OA samples. The invention provides libraries
CC and arrays of polynucleotide sequences useful for prognosticating or
CC diagnosing RA or OA. Methods are also provided for following the
CC efficiency of a treatment against RA or OA, and for screening potential
CC therapeutic agents for treating RA or OA.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1361 GCTGCAGGAATACCGCAAAA 1380
Db 20 GCTGCAGGAATACCGCAAAA 1

RESULT 592
ADO03711
ID ADO03711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO03711;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE SERS-based analyte detection oligonucleotide seqid 31.
XX
KW Raman label; specific binding member; surface-enhanced Raman scattering;
KW SERS; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004086897-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2003; 2003US-00431341.
XX
PR 07-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378538P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383630P.
PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172428.
XX
PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.
PA (CAOY/) CAO Y.
PA (JINR/) JIN R.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Cao Y, Jin R;
XX
WPI; 2004-418413/39.
DR
XX
PT Reagent, useful for detecting target analyte e.g., nucleic acid,
PT comprising particle having bound to at least one Raman label, which can
PT be activated to provide surface-enhanced Raman scattering effect, and
PT specific binding member.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 31; 55pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a reagent (I) comprising a particle bound to at
CC least one Raman label and a specific binding member, where the Raman

CC label can be activated to provide a surface-enhanced Raman scattering
CC (SERS) effect or comprising a specific binding member having two or more
CC different Raman labels bound to it. Also described are: a test kit (II),
CC comprising (I) in one container and a silver, gold or copper Raman
CC enhancer stain in another container; and a fibre optic detection device
CC (III), having a bundle of optical fibres terminating with ends of the
CC optical fibre, where a several of the optical fibres have (I) located at
CC the ends of the optical fibre. (I) is useful for: detecting for the
CC presence or absence of one or more target analytes in a sample, the
CC target analytes having at least two binding sites; detecting the presence
CC or absence of one or more target nucleic acid in a sample, the sequence
CC of the nucleic acid having at least two portions; and for screening one
CC or more molecules to determine whether the molecule is a ligand to one or
CC more specific receptors. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide
CC associated with the SERS-based detection analyte detection method.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 593
ADP20152
ID ADP20152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP20152;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #66.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KW genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;
KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004110220-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;
XX
WPI; 2004-440357/41.
DR
XX
PT Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.
PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several
PT oligonucleotides attached to them.
XX
PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 70; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at

CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation
CC of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,
CC bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA
CC from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various
CC diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral
CC infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and
CC monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 594
ADP20137
ID ADP20137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP20137;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #54.
XX
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KW genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;
KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004110220-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-440357/41.
XX

XX Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.
PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several
PT oligonucleotides attached to them.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at

CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation
CC of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,
CC bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA
CC from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various
CC diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral
CC infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and
CC monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 595
ADR69805
ID ADR69805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADR69805;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Micro-channel molecule isolation related Adenine oligo.
XX
KW molecule isolation; micro-channel; molecular weight; micro flow path;
KW polymer compound; flow behaviour; non turbulent flow; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004076038-A1.
XX
PD 10-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2004; 2004WO-JP001814.
XX
PR 18-FEB-2003; 2003JP-00039870.
XX
PA (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Yamashita K, Maeda H, Shimizu H, Miyazaki M, Nakamura H;
PI Yamaguchi Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-661906/64.
XX
PT Isolating molecules e.g., DNA, by introducing solution with two types of
PT solute molecules into micro flow path to form non turbulent flow,
PT providing physical action to molecule causing difference in flow
PT behavior, separating molecules.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 7; 19pp; Japanese.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel method for isolating molecules using a
CC micro-channel. The molecules are isolated by introducing a mixed solution
CC having two types of solute molecules differing in molecular weight into a
CC micro flow path, to form a non turbulent flow, and providing physical
CC action to the molecules by changing the flow state, thus causing
CC different behaviours among different solute molecules, where the
CC different behaviour enables uneven distribution of specific kinds of
CC molecules in the flow path, causing separation of the molecules. The
CC invention further comprises: molecule separation apparatus, comprising a

CC substrate with a micro flow path, having one or more curved portions, a
CC sample intake unit at one side and a sample removal opening at the other
CC side, and a physical property detection sensor arranged inside the curved
CC portion or outside the curved portion. The method is useful for isolating
CC molecules, e.g. polymer compounds, DNA or proteins. The method enables
CC simple and efficient separation of molecules by utilising specific flow
CC behaviour in a non turbulent flow, in a micro flow path, where a large
CC number of samples can be processed. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents an oligo used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 596
AAQ75752/c
ID AAQ75752 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75752;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 597
AAQ75753/c
ID AAQ75753 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75753;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 598
AAQ75751/c
ID AAQ75751 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75751;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 599
AAQ90391
ID AAQ90391 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ90391;
XX
DT 08-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE CP-1 (synthetic DNA probe with 3'ribonucleoside terminal #2).
XX
KW CP-1; HLA; dQa; 3' ribonucleoside; self-addressable electronic device;
KW SAED; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 21
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "3' ribonucleoside terminal"
XX
PN WO9512808-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAY-1995.
XX
PF 26-OCT-1994; 94WO-US012270.
XX
PR 01-NOV-1993; 93US-00146504.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Heller MJ, Tu E;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-185870/24.
XX
PT New self-addressable electronic devices - used for multi-step and
PT multiplex reactions such as DNA hybridisation(s), clinical diagnostics
PT and bio:polymer synthesis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 40; 86pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences represented by, AAQ90390-90401 are synthetic DNA probes
CC containing 3' ribonucleoside termini. The sequences shown in AAQ90402-15

CC are synthetic DNA probes with 5' amino termini. These sequences were
CC specific for the polymorphisms of HLA gene dQa. The sequences were used
CC in the device of the invention. This is a self-addressable electronic
CC device (SAED) that can be used to carry out multi-step and multiplex
CC reactions, such as nucleic acid hybridisations. The advantages of this
CC method are that these reactions can be carried out with complete and
CC precise electronic control, and that the rate, specificity and
CC sensitivity of these reactions are greatly improved at micro-locations
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 600
AAT10743
ID AAT10743 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT10743;
XX
DT 09-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide probe, CP-1.
XX
KW Electronically self-addressable device; ED; electrode; current source;
KW attachment layer; permeable; counterion; genetic typing; probe;
KW detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 21
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "3'-ribonucleoside terminus"
XX
PN WO9601836-A1.
XX
PD 25-JAN-1996.
XX
PF 05-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008570.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1994; 94US-00271882.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Heller MJ, Tu E, Evans GA, Sosnowski RG;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-097582/10.
XX
PT Electronically self-addressable device - used for electronic control of,
PT e.g. nucleic acid hybridisation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 60; 155pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAT10742-67 are synthetic oligonucleotides which
CC are used in the construction of the electronically self- addressable
CC device (ED) of the invention. The ED comprises a substrate, an electrode
CC or opt. a number of electrodes supported by the substrate, a current
CC source operatively connected to the electrode and an attachment layer
CC adjacent to the electrode which is permeable to a counterion but not
CC permeable to a molecule capable of insulating or binding to the
CC electrode. The attachment layer is capable of attaching a macromolecule.
CC The ED is used for genetic typing and comprises a number of
CC electronically addressable locations each comprising an electrode, and a
CC binding entity, such as one of these probes, attached to each of the
CC locations capable of detecting the presence of a genetic sequence
XX

SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;									
	Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;									
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;									
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1663							
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20							
RESULT 601										
AAX81302										
ID	AAX81302 standard; DNA; 21 BP.									
XX										
AC	AAX81302;									
XX										
DT	20-AUG-1999 (first entry)									
XX										
DE	3' ribonucleoside oligonucleotide probe CP-1.									
XX										
KW	Microelectronic device; multi-step reaction; microscopic format;									
KW	ion-permeable permeation layer; electrode; electrical control; transport;									
KW	attachment; binding; DNA/RNA hybrid; probe; ss.									
XX										
OS	Synthetic.									
XX										
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers								
FT	misc_RNA	21								
FT		/*tag= a								
XX										
PN	WO9929711-A1.									
XX										
PD	17-JUN-1999.									
XX										
PF	01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025475.									
XX										
PR	05-DEC-1997; 97US-00986065.									
XX										
PA	(NANO-) NANOGEN INC.									
XX										
PI	Sosnowski RG, Butler WF, Tu E, Nerenberg MI, Heller MJ, Edman CF;									
XX	WPI; 1999-385567/32.									
DR										
XX										
PT	New microelectronic device designed to carry out and control multi-step									
PT	and multiplex molecular biological reactions in microscopic format.									
XX										
PS	Example 1; Page 89; 179pp; English.									
XX										
CC	The specification describes a self-addressable, self-assembling									
CC	microelectronic device which is designed to actively carry out and									
CC	control multi-step and multiplex molecular biological reactions in									
CC	microscopic formats. A key aspect of this inventions is played by the ion									
CC	-permeable permeation layer which overlies the electrode. This permeation									
CC	layer allows attachment of nucleic acids to permit immobilization but									
CC	also separates the attached oligonucleotides and hybridized target DNA									
CC	sequences from the highly reactive electrochemical environment generated									
CC	immediately at the electrode surface. The microelectronic device is									
CC	designed and fabricated to actively carry out and control reactions such									
CC	as nucleic acid hybridizations, antibody/antigen reactions, sample									
CC	preparation, diagnostics and biopolymer synthesis. The device can									
CC	electronically control the transport and attachment of specific binding									
CC	entities, such as nucleic acids and polypeptides, to specific micro-									
CC	locations. The device can subsequently control the transport and reaction									
CC	of analytes or reactants at the addressed specific micro-locations. The									
CC	device is able to concentrate analytes and reactants, remove non-									
CC	specifically bound molecules, provide stringency control for DNA									
CC	hybridization reactions and improve the detection of analytes. The									
CC	present sequence represents a probe used to exemplify the invention									
XX										
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;									

Query Match	1.2%;	Score 20;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 4e+02;		
Matches	20;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 0;	Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1663	
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20	
RESULT 602				
ADK01313/C				
ID	ADK01313 standard; DNA; 21 BP.			
XX				
AC	ADK01313;			
XX				
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)			
XX				
DE	Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #33.			
XX				
KW	ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;			
KW	blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.			
XX				
OS	Rattus sp.			
XX				
PN	DE10208794-A1.			
XX				
PD	04-SEP-2003.			
XX				
PF	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.			
XX				
PR	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.			
XX				
PA	(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.			
XX				
PI	Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;			
XX	WPI; 2003-714082/68.			
DR				
XX				
PT	Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression			
PT	patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable			
PT	and constant regions.			
XX				
PS	Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.			
XX				
CC	This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded			
CC	nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then			
CC	reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture			
CC	agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)			
CC	comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides			
CC	have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at			
CC	least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region			
CC	that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow			
CC	binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture			
CC	agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region			
CC	comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The			
CC	capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by			
CC	interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,			
CC	metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-			
CC	conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface			
CC	is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single			
CC	stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,			
CC	physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.			
CC	The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,			
CC	hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the			
CC	activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food			
CC	additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic			
CC	acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and			
CC	mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible			
CC	representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It			
CC	allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and			
CC	can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the			
CC	method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual			
CC	genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent			

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 603
ADK01340/C
ID ADK01340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01340;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #60.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAA 1

RESULT 604
ADK01341/C
ID ADK01341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01341;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #61.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 605
ADK01316/c
ID ADK01316 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK01316;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #36.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 606
ADK01338/c
ID ADK01338 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01338;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #58.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 607
ADK01339/c
ID ADK01339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01339;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #59.
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 608
ADK01315/c
ID ADK01315 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01315;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #35.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, organic
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 609
ADK01342/C
ID ADK01342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01342;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #62.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 610
ABD25908

ID ABD25908 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABD25908;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AI654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4920.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4920; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 611
ABD25907
ID ABD25907 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABD25907;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE AI654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4919.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4919; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 612
ADL70464
ID ADL70464 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL70464;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

KW N-fluoresceinyl-(5-aminomethyl)-1,3-benzenedimethanol;
KW hybridisation probe; PCR primer; nucleic acid sequencing;
XX affinity matrix; cloning recombinant DNA; in-vitro mutagenesis; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 11 /*tag= a
FT /note= "n = 5-(aminomethyl)-1,3-benzenedimethanol"
FT misc_difference 12 /*tag= b
FT /note= "n = 5-(aminomethyl)-1,3-benzenedimethanol"
FT
XX
PN WO9705156-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-1997.
XX
PF 26-JUL-1996; 96WO-DK000330.
XX
PR 27-JUL-1995; 95DK-00000863.
XX
PA (BEHR/) BEHRENS C.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN K H.
PA (EGHO/) EGHOLM M.
PA (NIEL/) NIELSEN J.
PA (DAHL/) DAHL O.
XX
PI Behrens C, Petersen KH, Egholm M, Nielsen J, Dahl O;
XX WPI; 1997-145615/13.
XX
XX New achiral linker reagents - useful for incorporation of multiple amino
PT gps. or reporter gps. into oligo:nucleotide(s).
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
XX
CC Achiral linker reagents have been developed for the incorporation of
CC multiple amino groups into oligonucleotides. The present sequence
CC represents a modified oligodeoxyribonucleotide. The achiral linker
CC reagents can be used for incorporation of multiple primary amino groups
CC or reporter groups into oligonucleotides. They are compatible with
CC conventional DNA synthesis following the phosphoramidite methodology, and
CC can be incorporated in good yields. The linker reagents may be used for
CC labelling of oligonucleotides. They may also be used for preparation of
CC oligonucleotides, e.g. for use as hybridisation probes, for use as
CC primers in the polymerase chain reaction or in nucleic acid sequencing
CC reactions, for production of affinity matrices for purification of DNA
CC binding proteins or other biomolecules, for production of affinity
CC matrices for detection of nucleic acid sequences, for cloning recombinant
CC DNA or for in-vitro mutagenesis
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAANNAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 615
AAT68615/c
ID AAT68615 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAT68615;
XX
DT 20-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA probe used in fingerprinting technique.
XX

KW probe; screening; fingerprinting; assay; 3' termini; hybridisation; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN EP778351-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1996; 96EP-00118921.
XX
PR 30-NOV-1995; 95JP-00311949.
XX
PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
XX
PI Kambara H, Okano K, Uematsu C;
XX WPI; 1997-300347/28.
XX
PT Nucleic acid assay methods - based on restriction fragment length
PT determination.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 7; 21pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a DNA probe used in a novel method of analysis or
CC assay for nucleotides, which comprises: (i) digesting DNA with a
CC restriction enzyme; (ii) discriminating a difference in sequences of the
CC DNA fragments obtained around the 3' termini with a DNA probe and
CC extending the DNA probe by a complementary strand synthesis to
CC fractionate the DNA fragments into groups; and (iii) measuring lengths of
CC the DNA fragments which belong to the groups, or length of the extended
CC DNA probe, and using the lengths obtained for the fragments around the 3'
CC termini as fingerprints. Where polyA is present, the presence of
CC recognition sequence GCG is critical for clarifying the terminal site,
CC this is because the length of polyA cannot be controlled. The method is
CC useful for assaying a large number of cDNA molecules or DNA fragments and
CC for assaying long DNA sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 616
ADG75987/c
ID ADG75987 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75987;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 059 SeqID 98.
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX PI Lopez RA;
XX PT WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX DR
XX PS New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
XX PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
XX PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
XX PT melanoma.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 139pp; English.
XX PT
XX CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
XX CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
XX CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
XX CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
XX CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
XX CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
XX CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
XX CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
XX CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
XX CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
XX CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
XX CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
XX CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
XX CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
XX CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 4 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 617
AAZ99741/c
ID AAZ99741 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC AAZ99741;
XX DT 12-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Primer used to reverse transcribe barley 17 kDa foam protein mRNA.
XX KW Barley; 17 kDa foam protein; foam; prolamin storage protein;
XX KW foaming beverage; beer; brewed product; foam head; primer; ss.
XX OS Hordeum vulgare.
XX PN WO200014237-A2.
XX PD 16-MAR-2000.
XX PF 02-SEP-1999; 99WO-IB001597.
XX PR 03-SEP-1998; 98US-00146703.
XX PR 13-JAN-1999; 99US-0115756P.
XX PA (VAAG/) VAAG P.
XX PA (BECH/) BECH L M.
XX PA (CAME/) CAMERON-MILLS V.
XX PA (SORE/) SORENSEN M B.
XX PI Vaag P, Bech LM, Cameron-Mills V, Sorensen MB;
XX WPI; 2000-317103/27.

XX PT New foam protein from cereals useful for improving foam formation,
XX PT stability and half-life in foaming products such as beverages and
XX PT especially beer.
XX PS Example 6; Page 22; 82pp; English.
XX PT
XX CC The present sequence represents a primer used to reverse transcribe mRNA
XX CC encoding the barley 17 kDa foam protein. The protein has foam enhancing
XX CC properties, and belongs to the prolamin storage protein family. It is
XX CC found in the endosperm tissue of mature cereal grain, and is synthesised
XX CC during grain development. The 17 kDa foam protein can be added to
XX CC products, e.g. foaming beverages such as beer, to enhance the foaming
XX CC quality of the product. The protein can be used to produce improved
XX CC brewed products. The proteins and polynucleotides are especially useful
XX CC for improving the formation, stability and half-life of the foam head on
XX CC beer. The antibodies are useful to detect, measure and purify the
XX CC proteins in samples such as transgenic cells/plants and foaming products
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 6

RESULT 618
AAL56272/c
ID AAL56272 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC AAL56272;
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Carp insulin gene PCR primer.
XX KW Carp; insulin; PCR; primer; ss; adipocyte insulin; diabetes; adpInsl;
XX KW antidiabetic.
XX OS Catla catla.
XX PN WO2003080666-A2.
XX PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX PF 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-IN000084.
XX PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367212P.
XX PA (COUL) COUNCIL SCI & IND RES.
XX PI Bhattacharya S, Roy SS, Dasgupta S, Mukherjee M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-779247/73.
XX PT New adipocyte Insulin designated as adpInsl which comprises Insulin A and
XX PT B chains, useful for treating diabetes, particularly type 2 diabetes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 32pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an adipocyte Insulin adpInsl with
XX CC Insulin A and B chains. Also included are methods of treating diabetes
XX CC using this insulin. The insulin and methods are useful in treating
XX CC diabetes, particularly type 2 diabetes. The present sequence is a PCR
XX CC primer used to isolate the carp adipocyte insulin gene
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 25 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 6

RESULT 619
AAH44623/c
ID AAH44623 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAH44623;
XX DT 16-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human FD 17 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.
XX KW Human; FD 17; cytostatic; virucidal; immunomodulatory; haemostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; gene therapy; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
KW human immunodeficiency virus infection; HIV infection;
KW immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200164729-A1.
XX PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX PF 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-CN000221.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111868.
XX PA (BIOW-) BLOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2001-550164/61.
XX New human polypeptide FD 17 for diagnosing and treating malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and inflammations.
XX Example 2; Page 11; 36pp; Chinese.
XX The present invention describes the human FD 17 protein (I). (I) has cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and haemostatic activities. The polynucleotide encoding (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it are applicable in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human FD 17, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1666
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAGAGAGAA 1

RESULT 620
ABK12409
ID ABK12409 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABK12409;
XX DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE RT-PCR primer #1 for cDNA encoding polypeptide-laminin B210.67.
XX Polypeptide-laminin B210.67; embryo development teratogenesis;
KW cytostatic; reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX CN1328013-A.
XX 26-DEC-2001.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116514.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116514.
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2002-270054/32.
XX Polypeptide-laminin B210.67, useful for treating diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis.
XX Example 2; Page 18 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of polypeptide-laminin B210.67, and the polynucleotide encoding it. Also described is the process for preparing the protein by DNA recombination. The polypeptide is useful for treating diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis. The present sequence for reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer #1 is used with RT-PCR primer #2 (ABK12410) for isolating cDNA encoding polypeptide-laminin B210.67
XX Sequence 24 BP; 19 A; 2 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 2 ATCTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 24

RESULT 621
AAQ75738/c
ID AAQ75738 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75738;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 625
AAQ75778/c
ID AAQ75778 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75778;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 626
AAQ75787/c
ID AAQ75787 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75787;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 627
AAQ75780/c
ID AAQ75780 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75780;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 626
AAQ75787/c
ID AAQ75787 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75787;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 627
AAQ75780/c
ID AAQ75780 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75780;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
KW Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1
RESULT 628
AAQ75684/c
ID AAQ75684 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAQ75684;
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGATAAAAAAGAAAAA 1
RESULT 629
AAQ75650/c
ID AAQ75650 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAQ75650;
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAGAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAACAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 630
AAQ75652/c
ID AAQ75652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75652;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAACAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGACAAAAA 1

RESULT 631
AAQ75682/c
ID AAQ75682 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75682;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
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PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
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XX
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
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CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAATAAAAAA 1

RESULT 632
AAQ75758/c
ID AAQ75758 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75758;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX


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XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GTTGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 633
AAQ75786/c
ID AAQ75786 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75786;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 634
AAQ75649/c
ID AAQ75649 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75649;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
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XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 635
AAQ75649/c
ID AAQ75649 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75649;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
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PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 636
AAQ75722/c
ID AAQ75722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75722;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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RESULT 637
AAQ75717/c
ID AAQ75717 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75717;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 21 AGCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 638
AAQ75691/c
ID AAQ75691 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75691;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
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XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 639
AAQ75777/c
ID AAQ75777 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75777;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 640
AAQ75770/c
ID AAQ75770 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75770;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 641
AAQ75766/c
ID AAQ75766 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75766;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX
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XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
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CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
21 GGTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 642
AAA52782
ID AAA52782 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA52782;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine clusterin PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Mouse; clusterin; cell migration; wound healing; angiogenesis; cancer;
KW vascular trauma; vascular disease; atherosclerosis; restenosis;
KW complement cytolyis inhibitor; SP-40; 40; apoJ;
KW testosterone repressed prostate message-2; sulfated glycoprotein-2;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200034469-A1.
PN
XX
PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 10-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029262.
XX
XX 11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111856P.
PR
XX (UYNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND.
PA
XX
XX Millis AJT;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-431300/37.
DR

XX Clusterin and gp38K-related peptide capable of altering cell migration
PT useful for treating atherosclerosis, cancer and stenosis following
PT vascular trauma or disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the murine clusterin gene.
CC Clusterin (also known as complement cytolyis inhibitor, sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2, testosterone repressed prostate message-2, SP-40, 40 and
CC ApoJ) is essential for the migration of vascular smooth muscle cells
CC (VSMC). The gene and protein can, therefore, be used to promote wound
CC healing, angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, in the treatment of stenosis
CC following vascular trauma or disease and to treat atherosclerosis, and
CC antisense sequences can be used to treat cancer, as angiogenesis is vital
CC for tumour survival
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 AAGAACCAAGAGAGAAAG 291
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 AGGAAGCAAGAGAGAAAG 21

RESULT 643
AAF24290/c
ID AAF24290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF24290;
XX
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Complementary nucleic acid detection method related sequence #5.
XX
KW Complementary nucleic acid; gene analysis; polymorphism; variation;
KW DNA chip; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN EP1065278-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00112235.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99JP-00159339.
XX
PA (FUJF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI Makino Y, Abe Y, Ogawa M, Takagi M, Takenaka S, Yamashita K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-140003/15.
XX
PT Determining complementarity of nucleotide fragment for gene analysis, by
PT comparing flow of electric current from or to electroconductive substrate
PT through DNA fragment, with reference obtained from its complement.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for analysing a nucleic acid
CC strand to determine the degree of complementarity between two sequences.
CC This involves the measurement of an electric current along the annealed
CC strands compared to a standard. This is useful in the analysis of genetic
CC polymorphisms and variation between genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 644
ABX79794/c
ID ABX79794 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABX79794;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #119.
XX
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Fredreich's ataxis; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6472154-B1.
XX
PD 29-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-208818/20.
XX

Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for polymorphic probability.

Example; Col 495; 588pp; English.

The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Fredreich's ataxis, myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 645
ADK01318/c
ID ADK01318 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01318;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #38.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable and constant regions.

Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 21 CCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 646
ADK01287/c
ID ADK01287 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01287;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 21 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 647
ADK01333/c
ID ADK01333 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01333;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #53.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 648
ADK01328/c
ID ADK01328 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01328;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #48.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 649
ADK01335/c
ID ADK01335 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01335;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #55.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 650
ADK01282/c
ID ADK01282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01282;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 651
ADK01295/c
ID ADK01295 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01295;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #15.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 652
ADK01296/c
ID ADK01296 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01296;
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #16.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 AATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 653
ADK01327/c
ID ADK01327 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01327;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #47.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 654
ADK01331/c
ID ADK01331 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01331;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #51.
DE
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
FX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 655
ADK01289/c
ID ADK01289 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01289;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #9.
DE
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then

CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)

CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region

CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by

CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-

CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single

CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the

CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic

CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible

CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and

CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual

CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db 21 TGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 656

ADK01312/c

ID ADK01312 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADK01312;

XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #32.

XX KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

XX KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression

PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable

PT and constant regions.

XX PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then

CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)

CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at

CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region

CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by

CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-

CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single

CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the

CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic

CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible

CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and

CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual

CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664

Db 21 AACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 657

ADK01329/c

ID ADK01329 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADK01329;

XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #49.

XX KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

XX KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX XX
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX XX
XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX XX
XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 660
ADK01332/c
ID ADK01332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK01332;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #52.
XX
XX KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.
XX XX
XX PN DE10208794-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX XX
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX XX
XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX XX
XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 661
ADK01298/c
ID ADK01298 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK01298;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #18.
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
OS DE10208794-A1.
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db |||||||||||||||||||
21 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 662
ADK01305/c
ID ADK01305 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC ADK01305;
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #25.
DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
KW Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||||||||||||||||
21 TGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 663
ADK01336/c
ID ADK01336 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01336;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #56.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664

Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 664
ADK01311/c
ID ADK01311 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01311;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #31.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;

XX	SQ										Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;									
	QY										Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21; Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
	Db										1642 TGAAG									


```

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 3

RESULT 669
AAZ50028/c
ID AAZ50028 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAZ50028;
XX
DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo dT primer 3'PC-1, for RNA extraction from maize seedling.
XX
KW Cytochrome p450 monooxygenase; CYP71C3v2; maize; chromosome 4p; weed;
KW p450 gene; molecular dioxygen; herbicidal; pigweed; transgenic organism;
KW herbicide resistant; triasulfuron; quack grass; velvet leaf; PCR primer;
KW labs quarter; Chenopodium album; naphthalic anhydride; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO200000502-A1.
XX
PD 06-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014117.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090759P.
XX
PA (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
PI Schuler MA, Persans MW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-170902/15.
XX
PT Novel maize cytochrome P450 monooxygenase polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides, used to confer triasulfuron herbicide resistance to
PT plants.
XX
PS Example 1c; Page 52; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the oligo (dT) non-degenerate RT-PCR primer, 3'PC
CC -1, complementary to the poly(A) tract of the CYP71C3v2 mRNA. It is used
CC to extract and amplify mRNA isolated from naphthalic anhydride-treated
CC maize seedlings. The CYP71C3v2 gene is mapped to a single locus on the
CC short arm of maize chromosome 4 (4p). CYP71C3v2 reductively cleaves
CC molecular dioxygen to produce functionalised organic substrates. It has
CC herbicidal activity. CYP71C3v2 polynucleotides are used to produce
CC transgenic organisms, such as yeast, plants and bacteria that are
CC resistant to herbicides, such as triasulfurons. Undesired vegetation,
CC e.g. weed, pigweed, velvet leaf, labs quarters, Chenopodium album and
CC quack grass, can easily be controlled when such transgenic plants are
CC grown. Transformed organisms can also be used to identify compounds with
CC herbicidal activity
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db 23 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 3

RESULT 670
AAZ00877/c
Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 671
ABV77669/c
ID ABV77669 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABV77669;
XX
DT 03-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zinc finger protein 9.79 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; zinc finger protein 9.79; cancer; HIV infection; cytostatic;
KW anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.
```

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ID AAZ00877 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAZ00877;
XX
DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer PGRT32 for PG1 coding sequence.
XX
KW PG1 gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PG1-related biallelic marker;
KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KW PSA; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9932644-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX
PT Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 385pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a mammalian PG1 gene and protein, and a set of
CC PG1 biallelic markers. The PG1 polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a PG1-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The PG1 gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 671
ABV77669/c
ID ABV77669 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABV77669;
XX
DT 03-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zinc finger protein 9.79 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; zinc finger protein 9.79; cancer; HIV infection; cytostatic;
KW anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.
```

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN CN1343710-A.
XX PD 10-APR-2002.
XX PF 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125246.
XX PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125246.
XX PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2002-548879/59.
XX A novel human zinc finger protein 9.79 polypeptide, useful for treating
XX several diseases e.g. cancer and HIV infection.
XX Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX The present invention relates to human zinc finger protein 9.79 (see
XX ABP59011). The zinc finger protein is useful for treating several
XX diseases e.g. cancer and HIV infection. The present sequence is a PCR
XX primer, which was used in an example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1662
Db 22 TGAAGAAAAA 1662

RESULT 672
ACC48482/c
ID ACC48482 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ACC48482;
XX DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Locked nucleic acid anchored oligo(I) primer ON12.
XX KW Locked nucleic acid; LNA; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 3 /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 7 /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
```

```
FT modified_base 11 /*tag= f
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 13 /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 15 /*tag= h
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 17 /*tag= i
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 19 /*tag= j
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 21 /*tag= k
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 22 /*tag= l
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= Compound 17d"
XX WO2003020739-A2.
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003911.
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317034P.
XX 22-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323967P.
XX (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX Wengel J, Kauppinen S;
XX WPI; 2003-363021/34.
XX Novel nucleic acid comprising a locked nucleic acid unit having a
XX modified base that comprises an optionally substituted carbocyclic aryl
XX moiety, or modified nucleobase or nucleosidic base other than
XX oxazole/imidazole.
XX Example 24a; Page 90; 119pp; English.
XX The present sequence is that of pyrene-anchored locked nucleic acid (LNA)
XX oligo(dT) primer ON12, which was used in first-strand cDNA synthesis from
XX eukaryotic mRNA. It includes compound '17d' at its 3' end, which is based
XX on an LNA-type 2'-O,4'-C-methylene- beta-D-ribofuranosyl moiety. It is
XX one of a set of such primers (see also ACC48483-85) that were used in an
XX example from the invention to demonstrate improved reverse transcription
XX of mRNA using pyrene-LNA anchored oligo(T) primers. The following results
XX were observed: efficient priming on mRNAs with short poly(A) tails;
XX efficient anchoring of the oligo(T) primer by pyrene-LNA and LNA-C/G/T
XX units resulting in an improved T20-VN anchor primer and thus avoiding
XX reverse transcription of long poly(A) tracts; and improved reverse
XX transcription of eukaryotic poly(A)+RNA directly from total RNA extracts
XX due to increased specificity. The invention relates to modified LNA units
XX that comprise unique base groups. Desirable nucleobase and nucleosidic
XX base substitutions can mediate universal hybridisation when incorporated
XX into nucleic acid strands. The novel LNA compounds can be used e.g. as
XX PCR primers, in sequencing, the synthesis of antisense oligonucleotides,
XX and in diagnostics
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 21;
```

```
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 673
ACC99729/c
ID ACC99729 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACC99729;
XX
XX 02-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Multiplex real-time quantitative PCR; PCR primer; copy number;
KW Alzheimer's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003048377-A2.
PN
XX 12-JUN-2003.
PD
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038806.
PF
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336095P.
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397475P.
XX
PA (UYRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.
PA (THER/) THERIANOS S.
XX
PI Zhu M, Coleman P;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-532841/50.
DR
XX
PT Determining the relative copy number of a group of target nucleic acid
PT molecules present in a sample by performing a first or second PCR in a
PT PCR mixture and quantifying the number of copies of the second target
PT nucleic acid product.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 68; 118pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a multiplex real-time quantitative PCR
CC method for determining the relative copy number of a group of target
CC nucleic acid molecules present in a sample. The method comprises: (1)
CC performing a first PCR in a PCR mixture; (2) performing a second PCR in a
CC PCR mixture; and (3) quantifying the number of copies of the second
CC target nucleic acid product present in the sample containing the target
CC nucleic acid molecule. Also described: (1) quantifying the copy number of
CC a group of target nucleic acids in a sample; and (2) determining whether
CC a subject is at risk of acquiring Alzheimer's disease. The method is
CC useful for determining the relative copy number of a group of target
CC nucleic acid molecules present in a sample for determining whether a
CC subject is at risk of acquiring Alzheimer's disease. ACC99620 to ACC99730
CC represent PCR primer used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 674
AAF98935/c
```

```
ID AAF98935 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF98935;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #51.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
DR
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAACAA 1

RESULT 675
ABA05517/c
ID ABA05517 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABA05517;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 PCR primer 2.
XX
```


KW Human; Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56; cytostatic; haemostatic; virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; cancer; KW haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; KW immunological disease; inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss. XX OS Homo sapiens. XX WO200190131-A1. PN XX 29-NOV-2001. PD XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN000833. PF XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115824. PR XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC. PA PI Mao Y, Xie Y; XX WPI; 2002-083078/11. XX Human tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide, used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and inflammation. PT Example 2; Page 17; 36pp; Chinese. PS The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide of human tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 comprising a 96 residue amino acid sequence, fully defined in the specification, or its fragment, analogue or derivative. The polypeptide is useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of the invention XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other; Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24; Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0; QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAGAGAGAAAAAAAA 1 RESULT 676 ABS77576/c ID ABS77576 standard; DNA; 24 BP. XX AC ABS77576; XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry) XX DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #60. XX KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth; tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; diabetetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration; corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia; rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis; plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophiliac joint; angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis; KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar. XX OS Synthetic. XX WO200253141-A2. PN 11-JUL-2002. PD XX

PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458. XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P. PR (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC. XX PA Bratzler RL; XX PI WPI; 2002-566690/60. XX DR Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject. XX PS Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English. XX CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth, CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, CC diabetetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration, CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia, CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophiliac joints, angiofibroma, CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic acid of the invention XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other; Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24; Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0; QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| Db 24 AAAAAAAAAACACAAAAAAAAA 1 RESULT 677 ABA99264/c ID ABA99264 standard; DNA; 24 BP. XX AC ABA99264; XX DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry) XX DE Human tra oncogene 10-56 RT-PCR primer 2. XX KW Oncogene; tra oncogene 10.56; human; treatment; gene therapy; cytostatic; haemostatic; virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; diagnosis; KW malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss. XX OS Homo sapiens. XX WO200200824-A2. PN 03-JAN-2002. XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN000936. PF 12-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116436. PR (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI. PA Mao Y, Xie Y; XX WPI; 2002-075668/10. XX human tre oncogene 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide, used in diagnosis PT

PT and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency
PT virus infection, immunological diseases and inflammation.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel human tre oncogene 10.56 which has
CC cytotstatic, haemostatic, virucide, immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy. The polypeptide of the
CC invention and its encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis and
CC treatment of malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
CC (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. This
CC sequence represents an RT-PCR primer used in the amplification of the
CC human tre oncogene 10.56 gene which is described in the disclosure of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 678
ACD99368/c
ID ACD99368 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD99368;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #54.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAACAA 1

RESULT 679
ADB36437/c
ID ADB36437 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB36437;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #51.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
Db 24 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAACAA 1

RESULT 680
ADG75925/c
ID ADG75925 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75925;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 180 SeqID 27.
 XX ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
 KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
 KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
 KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
 KW renal cell carcinoma.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003101375-A2.
 XX 11-DEC-2003.
 XX 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
 XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
 PA Lopez RA;
 XX WPI; 2004-053333/05.
 DR New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
 XX acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
 PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
 PT melanoma.
 XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 27; 139pp; English.
 PS This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
 XX contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
 CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
 CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
 CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
 CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
 CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
 CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
 CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
 CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
 CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
 CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
 CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
 CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
 Db 24 AAACAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 681
 ADG75926/c
 ID ADG75926 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC ADG75926;
 XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 181 SeqID 28.
 XX ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
 KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
 KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
 KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
 KW renal cell carcinoma.

XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003101375-A2.
 PN 11-DEC-2003.
 XX 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
 XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
 PA Lopez RA;
 XX WPI; 2004-053333/05.
 DR New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
 XX acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
 PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
 PT melanoma.
 XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 28; 139pp; English.
 PS This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
 XX contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
 CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
 CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
 CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
 CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
 CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
 CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
 CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
 CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
 CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
 CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
 CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
 CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
 Db 24 ACACAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 682
 ADG75922/c
 ID ADG75922 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC ADG75922;
 XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 177 SeqID 24.
 XX ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
 KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
 KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
 KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
 KW renal cell carcinoma.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003101375-A2.
 PN 11-DEC-2003.
 XX

PF	30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.	XX	WPI; 2004-053333/05.	XX
PR	30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.	XX	New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g. melanoma.	XX
XX	(IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.	PT		PT
PA		XX		XX
XX	Lopez RA;	PT		PT
PI		XX		XX
XX		PS	Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 26; 139pp; English.	XX
DR		XX	This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation and cytokine production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and antibody production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.	CC
XX		CC		CC
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	XX		XX
	Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;			
	Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;			
	Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667	QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667	
Db	24 AAAAAAAAAACAAATGAAAAAAAAA 1	Db	24 AAAAAAAAAACAAATGAAAAAAAAA 1	
		RESULT 683		
	ADG75924/C	ADG76001/c		
ID	ADG75924 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	ID	ADG76001 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
XX		XX		
AC	ADG75924;	AC	ADG76001;	
XX		XX		
DT	11-MAR-2004 (first entry)	DT	11-MAR-2004 (first entry)	
XX		XX		
DE	Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 179 SeqID 26.	DE	Non-CpG DNA oligonucleotide 2.	
XX		XX		
KW	ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response; proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell; plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma; renal cell carcinoma.	KW	ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response; proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell; plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma; renal cell carcinoma.	
XX		XX		
OS	Synthetic.	OS	Synthetic.	
XX		XX		
PN	WO2003101375-A2.	PN	WO2003101375-A2.	
XX		XX		
PD	11-DEC-2003.	PD	11-DEC-2003.	
XX		XX		
PF	30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.	PF	30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.	
XX		XX		
PR	30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.	PR	30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.	
XX		XX		
PA	(IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.	PA	(IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.	
XX		XX		
PI	Lopez RA;	PI	Lopez RA;	
		DR	WPI; 2004-053333/05.	
		XX		
		XX	New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g. melanoma.	

XX PS Example 17; Page 80; 139pp; English.

CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is a non-CpG DNA oligo of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||
Db 24 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAACAA 1

RESULT 685
ADG76035/c

ID ADG76035 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADG76035;

XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Non-CpG DNA oligonucleotide 36.

XX KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response; proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell; plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma; renal cell carcinoma.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003101375-A2.

XX PD 11-DEC-2003.

XX PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.

XX PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.

XX PI Lopez RA;

XX DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.

XX PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g. melanoma.

XX PS Example 17; Page 81; 139pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune

CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is a non-CpG DNA oligo of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
||||| ||||||| ||||||| ||
Db 24 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAACAA 1

RESULT 686
ADG75971/c

ID ADG75971 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADG75971;

XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Immunostimulatory non-CpG phosphorothioate DNA oligo IMT179 SeqID73.

XX KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response; proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell; plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma; renal cell carcinoma.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003101375-A2.

XX PD 11-DEC-2003.

XX PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.

XX PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.

XX PI Lopez RA;

XX DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.

XX PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g. melanoma.

XX PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 73; 139pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or

CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory
CC phosphorothioate non-CpG variant DNA oligo, used to determine the effect
CC of oligo size on B cell proliferation and IL6 secretion in an
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 24 AAAAAACAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 687
ADG75920/c
ID ADG75920 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75920;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 175 SeqID 22.
DE
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT melanoma.
XX
PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 22; 139pp; English.
XX

CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 24 AAAAAACAAATGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 688
ADG75923/c
ID ADG75923 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG75923;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 178 SeqID 25.
DE
XX
KW ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI Lopez RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.

XX
PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT melanoma.
XX
PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 25; 139pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
CC variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667

```
Db          ||||||| |||| | |||||||||
24 AAAAAAAAAAATAATGAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 689
ADG75921/C
ID   ADG75921 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC   ADG75921;
XX
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory non-CpG oligonucleotide IMT 176 SeqID 23.
XX
KW   ss; non-CpG; immunostimulatory; non-palindromic; immune response;
KW   proliferation; differentiation; cytokine; antibody production; B-cell;
KW   plasmacytoid dendritic cell; immunomodulator; gene therapy;
KW   chronic myelogenous leukaemia; melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW   renal cell carcinoma.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX   WO2003101375-A2.
PN
XX
PD   11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX
PR   30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX
PA   (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX
PI   Lopez RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-0533333/05.
XX
PT   New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT   acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT   preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
PT   melanoma.
XX
PS   Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 23; 139pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC   contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC   oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC   response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC   response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC   and antibody production in B-cells, as well as cell differentiation and
CC   cytokine production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC   invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC   antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC   cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC   therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC   ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC   chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC   carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is an immunostimulatory non-CpG
CC   variant DNA oligo, used in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY   1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
      ||||||| |||| | |||||||||
Db   24 AAAAAAAAAAATAATGAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 690
ADO81076
ID   ADO81076 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
```

```
XX          ADO81076;
AC
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #88.
XX
KW   gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW   disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW   cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW   milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW   microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX   Bos taurus.
OS
XX   DE10236711-A1.
PN
XX   26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX   09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
PF
XX   09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
PR
XX   (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
PA
XX   Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
PI
XX   WPI; 2004-215730/21.
DR
XX
PT   Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT   identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT   length of amplicons.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 29; 64pp; German.
XX
CC   The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC   or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC   amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC   as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC   determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC   a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC   predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC   more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC   include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC   disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC   diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC   but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC   metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC   hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC   particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC   sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC   protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ   Sequence 24 BP; 21 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY   1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1667
      ||||||| |||| | |||||||||
Db   1 AAAAAAAAAACAAACAAACAAACAAACA 24

RESULT 691
ADO81066/C
ID   ADO81066 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC   ADO81066;
XX
XX   29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE   Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #78.
```


PT e.g. nucleic acid hybridisation.
 XX Example 1; Page 61; 155pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAT10742-67 are synthetic oligonucleotides which
 XX are used in the construction of the electronically self- addressable
 CC device (ED) of the invention. The ED comprises a substrate, an electrode
 CC or opt. a number of electrodes supported by the substrate, a current
 CC source operatively connected to the electrode and an attachment layer
 CC adjacent to the electrode which is permeable to a counterion but not
 CC permeable to a molecule capable of insulating or binding to the
 CC electrode. The attachment layer is capable of attaching a macromolecule.
 CC The ED is used for genetic typing and comprises a number of
 CC electronically addressable locations each comprising an electrode, and a
 CC binding entity, such as one of these probes, attached to each of the
 CC locations capable of detecting the presence of a genetic sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 694
 AAV07878/C
 ID AAV07878 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV07878;
 XX
 DT 14-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Aminoxy-modified oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW phosphorothioate; ras gene; malignant cell growth; aminoxy-modified;
 KW nuclease resistance; reporter group; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 15..18
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "5-methyl, 2'-aminoxyethoxy-thymidine"
 XX
 PN WO9835978-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 13-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002405.
 XX
 PR 14-FEB-1997; 97US-0037143P.
 PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-00016520.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cook PD, Manoharan M, Kawasaki AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-568232/48.
 XX
 PT New aminoxy-modified oligonucleotides - which can show improved binding
 PT to complementary strands and improved resistance to nuclease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 84; 131pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to aminoxy-modified(oligo)nucleotides or
 CC nucleosides which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics, and research
 CC reagents. They may be used, e.g., for modulation of the ras gene and may
 CC be able to modulate the process of transformation from normal to
 CC malignant cell growth. They may be prepared using known methods.

CC Inclusion of the aminoxy moieties can improve binding of
 CC oligonucleotides to complementary strands. The moieties can also provide
 CC conjugation sites useful for conjugation of useful ligands (e.g. reporter
 CC groups and groups for modifying uptake, distribution or other
 CC pharmacodynamic properties) to oligonucleotides. The present sequence
 CC represents an example of an aminoxy-modified oligonucleotide disclosed
 CC in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 695
 AAV06820/C
 ID AAV06820 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV06820;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide containing modified internucleotide linkage.
 XX
 KW oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 16..18
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "these T residues are formed as part of a
 FT conventional phosphoramidite oligonucleotide synthesis
 FT process but using as the reactant a thymosine nucleoside
 FT having at the 3'-position a group of formula -CH2-
 FT P(OCH2CH2CN)-N(iPr)2"
 XX
 PN WO9747636-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-GB001490.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-1996; 96GB-00012600.
 XX
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 XX
 PI Collingwood SP, Moser HE, Altmann K, Douglas ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-052233/05.
 XX
 PT New tetrahydrofuran derivatives - useful in the synthesis of
 PT oligo:nucleotide(s).
 XX
 PS Example 12; Page 29; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates, inter alia, to a method of preparing an
 CC oligonucleotide by coupling (1) a new nucleoside having a protected 5'-
 CC hydroxy group and at the 3'-position a group of formula -CH2-P(OR3)-
 CC NR4R5, with (2) a nucleoside or oligonucleotide having a free 5'-hydroxy
 CC group, to give (3) a precursor having an internucleoside linkage of
 CC formula -CH2-P(OR3)-O-; and converting this to a linkage of formula -CH2-
 CC P(OR3)(-X)-O- (where X = S or O). The present sequence is a specific
 CC example of an oligonucleotide so prepared
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;																								
Matches 19;		Conservative 0;		Mismatches 0;		Indels 0;		Gaps 0;																
QY	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1662																					
Db	19	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1																					
RESULT 696																								
AAX81316/c																								
ID	AAX81316 standard; DNA; 19 BP.																							
XX																								
AC	AAX81316;																							
XX																								
DT	20-AUG-1999 (first entry)																							
XX																								
DE	5' amino oligonucleotide probe T-2.																							
XX																								
KW	Microelectronic device; multi-step reaction; microscopic format;																							
KW	ion-permeable permeation layer; electrode; electrical control; transport;																							
KW	attachment; binding; DNA/RNA hybrid; probe; ss.																							
XX																								
OS	Synthetic.																							
XX																								
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers																						
FT	misc_feature	1																						
FT			/*tag= a																					
FT			/note= "amino group attached at 5' terminal"																					
XX																								
PN	WO9929711-A1.																							
XX																								
PD	17-JUN-1999.																							
XX																								
PF	01-DEC-1998;	98WO-US025475.																						
XX																								
PR	05-DEC-1997;	97US-00986065.																						
XX																								
PA	(NANO-) NANOGEN INC.																							
XX																								
PI	Sosnowski RG, Butler WF, Tu E, Nerenberg MI, Heller MJ, Edman CF;																							
XX																								
DR	WPI; 1999-385567/32.																							
XX																								
PT	New microelectronic device designed to carry out and control multi-step																							
PT	and multiplex molecular biological reactions in microscopic format.																							
XX																								
PS	Example 1; Page 90; 179pp; English.																							
XX																								
CC	The specification describes a self-addressable, self-assembling																							
CC	microelectronic device which is designed to actively carry out and																							
CC	control multi-step and multiplex molecular biological reactions in																							
CC	microscopic formats. A key aspect of this inventions is played by the ion																							
CC	-permeable permeation layer which overlies the electrode. This permeation																							
CC	layer allows attachment of nucleic acids to permit immobilization but																							
CC	also separates the attached oligonucleotides and hybridized target DNA																							
CC	sequences from the highly reactive electrochemical environment generated																							
CC	immediately at the electrode surface. The microelectronic device is																							
CC	designed and fabricated to actively carry out and control reactions such																							
CC	as nucleic acid hybridizations, antibody/antigen reactions, sample																							
CC	preparation, diagnostics and biopolymer synthesis. The device can																							
CC	electronically control the transport and attachment of specific binding																							
CC	entities, such as nucleic acids and polypeptides, to specific micro-																							
CC	locations. The device can subsequently control the transport and reaction																							
CC	of analytes or reactants at the addressed specific micro-locations. The																							
CC	device is able to concentrate analytes and reactants, remove non-																							
CC	specifically bound molecules, provide stringency control for DNA																							
CC	hybridization reactions and improve the detection of analytes. The																							
CC	present sequence represents a probe used to exemplify the invention																							
XX																								
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;																							
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;																								
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;																								

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;																
QY	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1662													
Db	19	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1													
RESULT 697																
AAX81927/c																
ID	AAX81927 standard; DNA; 19 BP.															
XX																
AC	AAX81927;															
XX																
DT	07-SEP-1999 (first entry)															
XX																
DE	Polynucleotide strand with amino groups.															
XX																
KW	Enzyme-specific cleavable polynucleotide substrate;															
KW	quenched fluorescent moiety; biological assay; detection; identification;															
KW	microorganism; sterilization assurance; nuclease; ss.															
XX																
OS	Synthetic.															
XX																
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers														
FT	modified_base	7														
FT			/*tag= a													
FT			/note= "amine-modified C6 derivative of deoxythymidine (dT)"													
FT																
FT	modified_base	9														
FT										/*tag= b						
FT										/note= "amine-modified C6 derivative of deoxythymidine (dT)"						
FT																
FT	modified_base	11														
FT										/*tag= c						
FT										/note= "amine-modified C6 derivative of deoxythymidine (dT)"						
FT																
FT	modified_base	13														
FT										/*tag= d						
FT										/note= "amine-modified C6 derivative of deoxythymidine (dT)"						
FT																
XX																
PN	WO9935288-A1.															
XX																
PD	15-JUL-1999.															
XX																
PF	20-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017311.															
XX																
PR	09-JAN-1998; 98US-00005260.															
XX																
PA	(MINN) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO.															
XX																
PI	Wei A, Mach PA;															
XX																
DR	WPI; 1999-419356/35.															
XX																
PT	An enzyme-specific cleavable polynucleotide substrate bearing quenched															
PT	fluorescent moieties.															
XX																
PS	Example 2; Page 20; 34pp; English.															
XX																
CC	The specification describes an enzyme-specific cleavable polynucleotide															
CC	substrate bearing quenched fluorescent moieties. The enzyme-specific															
CC	cleavable polynucleotide substrate is useful in biological assays for															
CC	detection and identification of microorganisms, sterilization assurance,															
CC	pharmaceutical discovery, enzyme assays, immunoassays and other															
CC	biological assays. The method provides a rapid and convenient approach															
CC	for detection and identification of microorganisms. It can be adapted to															
CC	sequence-dependent or sequence-independent tests. The invention provides															
CC	improved accuracy, faster detection, and overall lower cost in detection															
CC	and identification of microorganisms. The presence of nuclease is															
CC	measured more accurately and sensitively by red-shifting the emission															
CC	wavelength from far UV region (350-400 nm) to the 500-600 nm region of															
CC	the electromagnetic spectrum and reducing the effect of background signal															

CC levels of intact reagents. The present sequence is used in the course of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 698
AAZ01358/C
ID AAZ01358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ01358;
XX
DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for PG1 biallelic marker 4-4-187.
XX
KW PG1 gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PG1-related biallelic marker;
KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KW PSA; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9932644-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.

Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
WPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX
DR Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
PT
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 374; 385pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a mammalian PG1 gene and protein, and a set of
CC PG1 biallelic markers. The PG1 polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a PG1-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The PG1 gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 699
AAZ61390/C
ID AAZ61390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ61390;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Uniform phosphodiester oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Oligomeric compound; 2'-O-modified ribosyl nucleoside; 3' endo geometry;
KW nuclease resistance; phosphodiester; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 16 /tag= a
FT /note= "2'-modified T"
modified_base 17 /tag= b
FT /note= "2'-modified T"
modified_base 18 /tag= c
FT /note= "2'-modified T"
modified_base 19 /tag= d
FT /note= "2'-modified T"
XX
PN WO200008044-A1.
XX
PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 06-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017895.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mancharan M, Cook PD;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205668/18.
XX
PT Novel 2'-O-aminoethoxyethyl modified nucleosides and oligonucleotides
PT used in diagnostic, therapeutic and research reagents.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 44; 60pp; English.

The present sequence represents an uniform phosphodiester
oligonucleotide. The specification describes oligomeric compounds
containing 2'-O-modified ribosyl nucleosides. The 2'-O-modified
nucleosides include ring structures that position the sugar moiety of the
nucleosides preferentially in 3' endo geometries. The modified oligomeric
compounds have increased binding affinity and increased nuclease
resistance. The oligomeric compounds can be used in diagnostic,
therapeutic and research reagents
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

AAZ61404/c
ID AAZ61404 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ61404;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-O-modified ribosyl oligonucleotide with phosphodiester linkages.
XX
KW Oligomeric compound; 2'-O-modified ribosyl nucleoside; 3' endo geometry;
KW nuclease resistance; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .19
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "nucleosides linked by phosphodiester linkages"
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "2'-O-[2-N,N-dimethylaminoethyl]oxyethyl-5- methyl
FT uridine"
XX
PN WO200008044-A1.
XX
PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 06-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017895.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205668/18.
XX
PT Novel 2'-O-aminoethyloxyethyl modified nucleosides and oligonucleotides
PT used in diagnostic, therapeutic and research reagents.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 51; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents an oligomeric compound containing 2'-O-
CC modified ribosyl nucleosides. The oligomeric compound contains
CC phosphodiester linkages. The 2'-O-modified nucleosides include ring
CC structures that position the sugar moiety of the nucleosides
CC preferentially in 3' endo geometries. The modified oligomeric compounds
CC have increased binding affinity and increased nuclease resistance. The
CC oligomeric compounds can be used in diagnostic, therapeutic and research
CC reagents
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 701
AAC62422/c
ID AAC62422 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC62422;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE T19 diester for use in nuclease stability assay.
XX
KW T19 diester; nuclease stability assay; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

KW molecular cloning; disease diagnosis; disease treatment; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
PN US6127124-A.
XX
PD 03-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1999; 99US-00234237.
XX
PR 20-JAN-1999; 99US-00234237.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Leeds JM, Cummins LL;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-637737/61.
XX
PT Determining the nuclease stability and relative binding affinity of an
PT oligomeric compound comprises capillary gel electrophoresis using laser-
XX induced fluorescence.
PS Example 3; Col 19-20; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with methods of determining the
CC nuclease stability of oligomeric compounds using capillary-gel
CC electrophoresis and laser-induced fluorescence. The methods are useful in
CC the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), molecular cloning and disease
CC diagnosis and treatment. The present sequence was used in a demonstration
CC of the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 702
AAZ95241/c
ID AAZ95241 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ95241;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified oligonucleotide #3 ISIS # 22111.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; gene therapy; ISIS # 22111;
XX research reagent; therapeutic; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkage"
FT misc_feature 15. .19
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "Optionally all phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally all 3'-O-(2-methoxyhexyl) or all 2'-O-
FT (2-methoxyethyl)"
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /*tag= d
XX

PN WO200004189-A1.
 XX 27-JAN-2000.
 PD
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015886.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115043.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Manoharan M, Cook PD;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-182445/16.
 DR
 XX Novel modified oligonucleotides, useful in antisense methodologies,
 PT diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents.
 XX
 PS Example 54; Page 59; 75pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a modified oligonucleotide used in the course of
 CC the invention. The invention relates to oligonucleotides comprising
 CC nucleotides covalently linked together by internucleotide linkages where
 CC at least 1 nucleotide is linked to adjacent nucleotide by a 2',5'-
 CC internucleotide linkage and bears a 3'-substituent. The oligonucleotides
 CC can be used in gene therapy and are also useful in antisense
 CC methodologies, diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 703
 AAZ95240/c
 ID AAZ95240 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ95240;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Modified oligonucleotide #3 ISIS # 22110.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; gene therapy; ISIS # 22110;
 KW research reagent; therapeutic; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1. .15
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkage"
 FT 15. .19
 FT /tag= d
 FT /note= "Optionally all phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 FT 16. .19
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally all 3'-O-(2-methoxyhexyl) or all 2'-O-
 FT (2-methoxyethyl)"
 XX
 PN WO200004189-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015886.
 XX

PR 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115043.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Manoharan M, Cook PD;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-182445/16.
 DR
 XX Novel modified oligonucleotides, useful in antisense methodologies,
 PT diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents.
 XX
 PS Example 54; Page 59; 75pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a modified oligonucleotide used in the course of
 CC the invention. The invention relates to oligonucleotides comprising
 CC nucleotides covalently linked together by internucleotide linkages where
 CC at least 1 nucleotide is linked to adjacent nucleotide by a 2',5'-
 CC internucleotide linkage and bears a 3'-substituent. The oligonucleotides
 CC can be used in gene therapy and are also useful in antisense
 CC methodologies, diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 704
 AAA06839/c
 ID AAA06839 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA06839;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Modified T-containing oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:14.
 XX
 KW Modified nucleoside; aminoxy group;
 KW 2'-deoxy-erythro-pentofuranosyl sugar moiety; nuclease resistant;
 KW hybridisation; binding affinity; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 16. .19
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "These nucleotides are substituted with 2'-O-{2-
 FT (N-(2-amino)ethyl-N-(methyl)]aminooxyethyl} group"
 XX
 PN WO200008042-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017988.
 XX
 PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130973.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Kawasaki AM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-224020/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT Aminoxy-modified nucleosides and oligonucleotides useful in diagnostic,
 PT therapeutic and research reagents and for modulating the expression of
 PT protein in organisms.
 XX
 PS Example 99; Page 120; 195pp; English.

XX The invention relates to aminoxy-modified nucleosides and
CC oligonucleotides and to oligonucleotides that elicit RNase H for cleavage
CC in a complementary nucleic acid strand. It also relates to
CC oligonucleotides wherein at least some of the nucleotides are
CC functionalised to be nuclease resistant, at least some of the nucleotides
CC include a substituent that potentiates hybridisation of the
CC oligonucleotide to a complementary strand, and at least some of the
CC nucleotides include a 2'-deoxy-erythro-pentofuranosyl sugar moiety. The
CC inclusion of one or more aminoxy moieties in such oligonucleotides
CC provides for improved binding of such oligonucleotides to a complementary
CC strand. The oligonucleotides of the invention aare used as diagnostic,
CC therapeutic or research reagents, and can be used to modulate gene
CC expression in organisms. The oligonucleotides containing the modified
CC nucleosides have increased nuclease resistance and increased binding
CC affinity to a complementary strand. The present sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide containing nucleotides substituted with a 2'-O-{2- [N-(2-
CC aminoethyl-N-(methyl)aminoxyethyl} group
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 705
AAA88952/c
ID AAA88952 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA88952;
XX
DT 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ISIS 22115.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= f
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
FT modified_base 16
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /tag= e
FT /label= RNA
FT modified_base 19
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)uridine"
XX
PN WO200066609-A1.
XX
PD 09-NOV-2000.

XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
PT treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
PT bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
PS Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotide ISIS 22115 contains a mixed phosphodiester and
CC phosphorothioate backbone and has 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was
CC used in experiments to determine the effects of snake venom
CC phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the stability of
CC oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention have both A-
CC and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry modulates the
CC binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotide. The B-
CC form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve as substrate for RNase-
CC H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The oligonucleotides can be
CC used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory skin conditions, skin
CC cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections, and in various
CC diagnostic applications
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 706
AAA88965/c
ID AAA88965 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA88965;
XX
DT 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-Modified chimeric oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-modified thymidine, i.e. -S-Me, -Me, 2'-ara-
FT (F), 2'-ara-(OH), -2'-ara-(OMe)"
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-modified thymidine, i.e. -S-Me, -Me, 2'-ara-
FT (F), 2'-ara-(OH), -2'-ara-(OMe)"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-modified thymidine, i.e. -S-Me, -Me, 2'-ara-
FT (F), 2'-ara-(OH), -2'-ara-(OMe)"

```
FT modified_base 19 /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-modified thymidine, i.e. -S-Me, -Me, 2'-ara-
FT (F), 2'-ara-(OH), -2'-ara-(OMe)"
XX
PN WO200066609-A1.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
XX treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
XX bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
XX Example 86; Page 102; 132pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents 2'-modified chimeric oligonucleotides containing
XX 2'-modified T. The nucleotides were used to examine the effects of the
XX modifications on nuclease resistance. Novel oligonucleotides of the
XX invention have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form
XX geometry modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the
XX oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve
XX as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The
XX oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory
XX skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections,
XX and in various diagnostic applications
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 707
AAA88949/c
ID AAA88949 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA88949;
AC
XX 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide ISIS 22112.
DE
XX
XX Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .19
FT /*tag= e
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 17
```

```
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
XX
XX WO200066609-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Manoharan M, Mohan V;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-672833/65.
DR
XX
XX New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
XX treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
XX bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
XX Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide ISIS 22112 contains a phosphorothioate backbone and has
XX 3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was used in experiments to determine
XX the effects of snake venom phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the
XX stability of oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention
XX have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry
XX modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the
XX oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve
XX as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The
XX oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory
XX skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections,
XX and in various diagnostic applications
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 708
AAA88950/c
ID AAA88950 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA88950;
AC
XX
XX 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide ISIS 22113.
DE
XX
XX Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .19
FT
```

```

FT      /*tag= f
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
FT      16
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT      17
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT      18
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT      19
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /label= RNA
FT      19
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)uridine"
FT      XX
XX
XX      WO200066609-A1.
XX
XX      09-NOV-2000.
XX
XX      03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
XX      03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX
XX      New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
XX      treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
XX      bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
XX      Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      Oligonucleotide ISIS 22113 contains a phosphorothioate backbone and has
XX      2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was used in experiments to determine
XX      the effects of snake venom phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the
XX      stability of oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention
XX      have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry
XX      modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the
XX      oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve
XX      as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The
XX      oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory
XX      skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections,
XX      and in various diagnostic applications
XX
XX      Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match          1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.6e+02;
XX      Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      Qy      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
XX      Db      19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX      RESULT 709
XX      AAA88951/C
XX      ID      AAA88951 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX      XX
XX      AC      AAA88951;
XX      XX
XX      DT      05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX      XX

```

DE	Oligonucleotide ISIS 22114.
XX	
KW	Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic; dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy; diagnosis; ss.
KW	
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1. .15
FT	/*tag= e
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
FT	16
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT	17
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT	18
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT	19
FT	/*tag= d
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
XX	
PN	WO200066609-A1.
XX	
PD	09-NOV-2000.
XX	
PF	03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX	
PR	03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX	
PT	New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
PT	
PT	
XX	
PS	Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	Oligonucleotide ISIS 22114 contains a mixed phosphodiester and phosphorothioate backbone and has 3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was used in experiments to determine the effects of snake venom phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the stability of oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections, and in various diagnostic applications
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;	
Matches 19; Conservative 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;	
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
Qy	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db	19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 710
AAA88947/c
ID AAA88947 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA88947;
XX
DT 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ISIS 22110.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
XX WO200066609-A1.
PN
XX
PD 09-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
PT treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
PT bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
PS Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotide ISIS 22110 contains a phosphodiester backbone and has 3'-
CC O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was used in experiments to determine the
CC effects of snake venom phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the
CC stability of oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention
CC have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry
CC modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the
CC oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve
CC as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory
CC skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections,
CC and in various diagnostic applications
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 711
AAA88948/c
ID AAA88948 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA88948;
XX
DT 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ISIS 22111.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; psoriasis; antipsoriatic;
KW dermatological; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; therapy;
KW diagnosis; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)thymidine"
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /*tag= e
FT /label= RNA
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)uridine"
XX WO200066609-A1.
PN
XX
PD 09-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US011913.
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303586.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-672833/65.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides containing sequences with A and B geometry, used to
PT treat and diagnose e.g. psoriasis, skin cancers and viral, fungal and
PT bacterial infections, bind to single stranded RNA or DNA.
XX
PS Example 54; Page 69; 132pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotide ISIS 22111 contains a phosphodiester backbone and has 2'-
CC O-(2-methoxyethyl) chemistry. It was used in experiments to determine the
CC effects of snake venom phosphodiesterase and liver homogenate on the
CC stability of oligonucleotides. Novel oligonucleotides of the invention
CC have both A- and B-form conformational geometry. The A-form geometry
CC modulates the binding affinity and nuclease resistance of the
CC oligonucleotide. The B-form geometry allows the oligonucleotide to serve
CC as substrate for RNase-H when bound to a target nucleic acid strand. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory
CC skin conditions, skin cancers and viral, bacterial and fungal infections,
CC and in various diagnostic applications
XX

```
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 712
AAA71630/c
ID AAA71630 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA71630;
XX
DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothioate 20-mer primer DNA #1.
XX
KW Phosphorothioate; primer; oligomer synthesis; antisense therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
XX
PN EP1028124-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 06-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307066.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118564P.
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00288679.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ravikumar VT, Manoharan M, Capaldi DC, Krotz A, Cole DL;
PI Guzaev A;
XX
WPI; 2000-500332/45.
XX
Novel method for the production of oligomers with reduced exocyclic
adducts comprises treatment with deprotecting and cleaving reagents.
XX
Example 2; Page 17; 33pp; English.
XX
This invention describes a novel synthetic method (M) comprising: (a)
providing a sample comprising a number of oligomers of formula (I); (b)
contacting the sample with a deprotecting agent to remove Rt groups from
the oligomers; and (c) reacting the oligomer with a cleaving reagent. The
method is used to produce oligomeric compounds for use in antisense and
oligonucleotide therapies. The method enables the synthesis of oligomers
with a reduction in the number acrylonitrile groups attached.
XX
Acrylonitrile has been demonstrated to be a potent carcinogen in rats.
XX
This sequence represents a phosphorothioate 20-mer primer which is used
in the method of the invention
XX
Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
RESULT 713
AAC62454/c
ID AAC62454 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC62454;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cleavage of nucleic acids from solid supports assay oligonucleotide #3.
XX
KW Nucleic acid cleavage; solid support; DNA-RNA hybrid;
affinity chromatography; sequencing; mutagenesis; DNA preparation;
KW nucleic acid purification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 10
FT /*tag= a
XX
PN WO200058329-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001190.
XX
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99GB-00007245.
XX
PA (GOLD/) GOLDSBOROUGH A.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-664908/64.
XX
Detaching nucleic acid molecule comprising unconventional nucleotide
incorporated at predetermined site from a solid support involves cleaving
the nucleic acid molecule at the site of unconventional nucleotide.
XX
Example 3; Page 34; 47pp; English.
XX
The present invention is concerned with the cleavage of nucleic acids
from solid supports. This is carried out by adding a non-conventional
nucleotide into the nucleic acid attached to the support, so that it is
recognised and cleaved by a specific DNA glycosylase and the sequence is
released. This is useful in many molecular biological procedures such as
sequencing, in vitro amplifications, cDNA and template preparation, DNA-
based assays, mutagenesis procedures, nucleic acid purification and
affinity chromatography. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
in assays to demonstrate the methods of the invention
XX
Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 714
AAF31458/c
ID AAF31458 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAF31458;
XX
DT 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ISIS 109989.
XX
KW Gene expression; gene therapy; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

XX PN WO200102423-A2.
 XX 11-JAN-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018609.
 XX
 XX PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
 XX
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
 XX WPI; 2001-138119/14.
 XX
 XX PT Guanidinium functionalized oligomers prepared from corresponding monomer
 PT units, are hybridizable with a specific RNA or DNA sequence, useful for
 PT diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
 XX
 XX PS Example 26; Page 54; 108pp; English.
 XX
 XX CC The present invention relates to nucleotide oligomers comprising monomer
 CC units. Oligomers modulate gene expression when hybridized by a single- or
 CC double-stranded nucleic acid. They are useful for gene therapy,
 CC diagnostic and investigative purposes
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 715
 AAF31564/c
 ID AAF31564 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAF31564;
 XX
 XX DT 09-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE ISIS sequence 32327.
 XX
 XX KW DNA/RNA hybrid; oligomer; C3' methylene hydrogen phosphate; AIDS;
 KW atherosclerosis; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX PN WO200102419-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 11-JAN-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 05-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US040304.
 XX
 XX PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349033.
 XX
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX PI Cook PD, Manoharan M, Maier M, An H;
 XX WPI; 2001-138117/14.
 XX
 XX PT New oligomers for use as research reagent, for treating disease caused by
 PT undesired production of proteins, and for diagnosing and treating AIDS,
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 XX PS Example 46; Page 74; 110pp; English.
 XX
 XX CC The present invention relates to C3' methylene hydrogen phosphate

CC oligomers. The oligomers may be used as research reagents, for treating
 CC disease caused by undesired production of proteins and for diagnosing and
 CC treating AIDS and atherosclerosis
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 716
 AAH46460/c
 ID AAH46460 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAH46460;
 XX
 XX DT 14-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Oligonucleotide #8.
 XX
 XX KW Phosphorothioate; anti-viral therapy; stereochemical pathway; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..19
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "All bases are phosphorothioate"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Modified with 2'-O-methoxyethyl"
 XX
 XX PN US6242591-B1.
 XX
 XX PD 05-JUN-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
 XX
 XX PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-00950779.
 XX
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX PI Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
 XX WPI; 2001-407218/43.
 XX
 XX PT Preparing sulfurized 2' substituted phosphorothioate oligonucleotides
 PT useful in biological research, comprises phosphorylating the 5'-hydroxyl
 PT of a nucleic acid having a nucleoside with a 2' modification.
 XX
 XX PS Example 12; Col 7; 7pp; English.
 XX
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for preparing phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotides having at least one nucleoside with a 2' modification.
 CC The method comprises phosphorylating the 5'-hydroxyl of a nucleic acid
 CC group having at least one nucleoside with a 2' modification in an
 CC acetonitrile. The present sequence was used to illustrate the method of
 CC the present invention. The method is useful for synthesizing sulphurised
 CC 2' substituted phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, which may be used in
 CC molecular biological research, in applications such as anti-viral
 CC therapy, and for determining the stereochemical pathways of certain
 CC enzymes which recognise nucleic acids
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;

```
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 717
AAH25737/c
ID AAH25737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH25737;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human type II RNase H substrate oligonucleotide #4.
XX
KW Human; RNase H type II; RNase H1 cleavage substrate; antisense therapy;
KW gene therapy; primer; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .19
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally 3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-O-(2-
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /tag= c
XX
XX WO200123613-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026729.
PF
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99US-00409926.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Crooke ST, Lima WF, Wu H, Manoharan M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-343164/36.
DR
XX
XX Chimeric oligonucleotides that can serve as substrates for human RNase
PT H1, useful for enhancing the effectiveness of antisense gene therapies.
PT
XX
XX Example 54; Page 88; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides a number of DNA-RNA oligonucleotides which
CC can act as substrates for human RNase HI (a type II RNase). The sequence
CC consists of two portions, one of which is capable of supporting cleavage
CC of a complementary target RNA and the other of which is incapable of
CC supporting such cleavage. These can be used to enhance the effectiveness
CC of antisense therapies. The present sequence is an RNase H substrate used
CC in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 718
AAH25737/c
ID AAH25737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH25737;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human type II RNase H substrate oligonucleotide #5.
XX
KW Human; RNase H type II; RNase H1 cleavage substrate; antisense therapy;
KW gene therapy; primer; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .19
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally 3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-O-(2-
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /tag= c
XX
XX WO200123613-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026729.
PF
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99US-00409926.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Crooke ST, Lima WF, Wu H, Manoharan M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-343164/36.
DR
XX
XX Chimeric oligonucleotides that can serve as substrates for human RNase
PT H1, useful for enhancing the effectiveness of antisense gene therapies.
PT
XX
XX Example 54; Page 88; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides a number of DNA-RNA oligonucleotides which
CC can act as substrates for human RNase HI (a type II RNase). The sequence
CC consists of two portions, one of which is capable of supporting cleavage
CC of a complementary target RNA and the other of which is incapable of
CC supporting such cleavage. These can be used to enhance the effectiveness
CC of antisense therapies. The present sequence is an RNase H substrate used
CC in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 719
AAC83664/c
ID AAC83664 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC83664;
XX
DT 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
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```
AAH25738/c
ID AAH25738 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH25738;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human type II RNase H substrate oligonucleotide #5.
XX
KW Human; RNase H type II; RNase H1 cleavage substrate; antisense therapy;
KW gene therapy; primer; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .19
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "optionally 3'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-O-(2-
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /tag= c
XX
XX WO200123613-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026729.
PF
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99US-00409926.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Crooke ST, Lima WF, Wu H, Manoharan M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-343164/36.
DR
XX
XX Chimeric oligonucleotides that can serve as substrates for human RNase
PT H1, useful for enhancing the effectiveness of antisense gene therapies.
PT
XX
XX Example 54; Page 88; 178pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides a number of DNA-RNA oligonucleotides which
CC can act as substrates for human RNase HI (a type II RNase). The sequence
CC consists of two portions, one of which is capable of supporting cleavage
CC of a complementary target RNA and the other of which is incapable of
CC supporting such cleavage. These can be used to enhance the effectiveness
CC of antisense therapies. The present sequence is an RNase H substrate used
CC in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 719
AAC83664/c
ID AAC83664 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC83664;
XX
DT 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
```


DE 2'-O-N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethylacetamido]-modified oligo ISIS #32335.
XX
KW 2'-O-acetamido; diagnostic; kinase modulator; nuclease resistance;
KW tumour formation; cancer; protein kinase C expression;
KW cell adhesion molecule expression; multidrug resistance; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-N-[2-(dimethylamino)ethylacetamido]5MeU"
XX
PN US6147200-A.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 19-AUG-1999; 99US-00378568.
XX
PR 19-AUG-1999; 99US-00378568.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Fraser AS, Prakash TP, Kawasaki AM;
XX WPI; 2001-069824/08.
DR
XX
PT New 2'-O-acetamido modified nucleosides (I) used to produce
PT oligonucleotides which have enhanced nuclease resistance and superior
PT hybridization properties than prior art.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 28; 29pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide. 2'-O-acetamido-
CC modified nucleosides were used to produce oligonucleotides which have
CC enhanced nuclease resistance and superior hybridisation properties than
CC prior art. The oligomeric compounds are useful for identification or
CC quantification of ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid or for
CC modulating the activity of an ribonucleic acid or deoxyribonucleic acid
CC molecule. They have a modified nucleoside monomer and are specifically
CC hybridisable with a preselected nucleotide sequence of a single-stranded
CC or double-stranded target deoxyribonucleic acid or ribonucleic acid
CC molecule. The oligomers are further useful in a ras-luciferase fusion
CC system using ras-luciferase transactivation. They are useful in abnormal
CC cell proliferation and tumour formation and modulation of expression of
CC protein kinase C and cell adhesion molecules such as ICAM. They are
CC useful in the modulation of proteins related to multidrug resistance and
CC viral genomic nucleic acids such as HOV, herpes viruses, Epstein-Barr
CC virus, cytomegalovirus, papillomavirus, hepatitis C virus and influenza
CC virus
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 720
AAK98526/c
ID AAK98526 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAK98526;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid quantitative analysis related oligonucleotide #1.
XX

KW Target detection; quantitative analysis; probe; medical diagnosis;
KW forensics; bacterial screening; tissue typing; gene expression analysis;
KW genotyping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by thiol"
XX
PN WO200202810-A2.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007575.
XX
PR 01-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01033334.
XX
PA (CLON-) CLONDIAG CHIP TECHNOLOGIES GMBH.
XX
PI Bickel R, Ehricht R, Ellinger T, Ermantraut E, Kaiser T;
PI Schulz T, Wagner G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-154760/20.
XX
PT Determining targets by interaction with probe array, useful e.g. for
PT diagnosis, based on detecting formation of precipitate at specific probe
PT sites.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 47; 92pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for the qualitative and
CC quantitative detection of targets in a sample by molecular interaction
CC between the target and probes in an array. The method can be used to
CC detect interactions between nucleic acids, antigens and antibodies or
CC receptor and ligands, particularly in applications such as medical
CC diagnosis, forensic science, bacterial screening, tissue typing for
CC transplantation, monitoring gene expression, and genotyping. The present
CC sequence is a modifying oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 721
ABA91949/c
ID ABA91949 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABA91949;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Methyl thioethyl modified oligonucleotide.
XX
KW 2'-O-alkyl oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; diagnosis; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methyl thioethyl thymidine"
FT

```
FT modified_base 17 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methyl thioethyl thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methyl thioethyl thymidine"
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methyl thioethyl thymidine"
XX
PN US6277982-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1999; 99US-00378665.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1999; 99US-00378665.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Jung ME, Kawasaki AM;
XX WPI; 2002-235143/29.
XX
XX Alkylation of alcohols, amines, or thiols, useful for preparing
PT nucleosides that are precursors for preparation of oligomeric compounds
PT beneficial as therapeutics, involves use of cyclic sulfate intermediates.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 35; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a chimeric oligonucleotide having some 2'
CC -methyl thioethyl modifications. This was compared with oligonucleotides
CC with methoxyethoxy (see ABA91950) and dimethylaminopropyl (see ABA91951)
CC modifications for resistance to snake venom phosphodiesterase. The assay
CC revealed the nuclease resistance of the modified oligomers. The invention
CC provides methods for the alkylation of alcohols, amines, thiols and their
CC derivatives by cyclic sulfate intermediates. In particular, methods for
CC the alkylation of the 2', 3' or 5'-hydroxy position of nucleosides and
CC their analogues with cyclic sulfates to form the 2', 3' or 5'-O-alkyl
CC sulfate modified compounds are disclosed. Displacement of the 2', 3' or
CC 5'-O-sulfate with a nucleophile provides 2', 3' or 5'-O-modified
CC nucleosides and their analogues. The methods are especially useful for
CC the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside
CC surrogates that are precursors for the preparation of oligomeric
CC compounds useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and research reagents
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||
19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 722
ABA91951/c
ID ABA91951 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABA91951;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Dimethylaminopropyl modified oligonucleotide.
XX
KW 2'-O-alkyl oligonucleotide; nuclease resistance; diagnosis; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

```
XX
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminopropyl thymidine"
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminopropyl thymidine"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminopropyl thymidine"
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminopropyl thymidine"
XX
PN US6277982-B1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1999; 99US-00378665.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1999; 99US-00378665.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Jung ME, Kawasaki AM;
XX WPI; 2002-235143/29.
XX
XX Alkylation of alcohols, amines, or thiols, useful for preparing
PT nucleosides that are precursors for preparation of oligomeric compounds
PT beneficial as therapeutics, involves use of cyclic sulfate intermediates.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 35; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a chimeric oligonucleotide having some 2'
CC -dimethylaminopropyl modifications. This was compared with
CC oligonucleotides with methyl thioethyl (see ABA91949) and methoxyethoxy
CC (see ABA91950) modifications for resistance to snake venom
CC phosphodiesterase. The assay revealed the nuclease resistance of the
CC modified oligomers. The invention provides methods for the alkylation of
CC alcohols, amines, thiols and their derivatives by cyclic sulfate
CC intermediates. In particular, methods for the alkylation of the 2', 3' or
CC 5'-hydroxy position of nucleosides and their analogues with cyclic
CC sulfates to form the 2', 3' or 5'-O-alkyl sulfate modified compounds are
CC disclosed. Displacement of the 2', 3' or 5'-O-sulfate with a nucleophile
CC provides 2', 3' or 5'-O-modified nucleosides and their analogues. The
CC methods are especially useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates that are precursors
CC for the preparation of oligomeric compounds useful as therapeutics,
CC diagnostics and research reagents
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||
19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 723
ABA91950/c
ID ABA91950 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABA91950;
XX
```


QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 725
AAD42000/c
ID AAD42000 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD42000;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #3 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 15.18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) residues"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
PT Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 31; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 726
AAD42002/c
ID AAD42002 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAD42002;
AC
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #5 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16.19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl, 2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
PT Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 33; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 727
AAD42004/c
ID AAD42004 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD42004;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #7 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.


```

XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 18
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "5-methyl, 2'-dimethylaminoxyethyl residue"
XX PN US6403779-B1.
XX PN
XX PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX PF
XX PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX PR
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX PI WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX PI
XX PT Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
XX PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
XX PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
XX PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX PS Example 46; Col 33; 24pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
XX CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
XX CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
XX CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
XX CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
XX CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
XX CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
XX CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
XX CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
XX CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 728
AAD42010/c
ID AAD42010 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX AAD42010;
XX DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oligonucleotide #13 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
XX KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 16.19
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminoxyethyl thymidine (T-2'DMAOE)"
XX FT modified_base 18.19

```

```

FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX PN US6403779-B1.
XX PN
XX PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX PF
XX PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX PR
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX PI WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX PI
XX PT Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
XX PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
XX PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
XX PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX PS Example 46; Col 35; 24pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
XX CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
XX CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
XX CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
XX CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
XX CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
XX CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
XX CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
XX CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
XX CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 729
AAD42020/c
ID AAD42020 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX AAD42020;
XX DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oligonucleotide #23 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
XX KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 15.18
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methyleneiminoxyethyl thymidine"
XX PN US6403779-B1.
XX PN
XX PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.

```

XX 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
XX Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
XX Example 46; Col 41; 24pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 730
AAD42001/c
ID AAD42001 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD42001;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #4 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl, 2'-dimethylaminoxyethyl residues"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX

PT Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 31; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 731
AAD42011/c
ID AAD42011 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD42011;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #14 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminoxyethyl thymidine (T-2'DMAOE)"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
XX Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 37; 24pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.


```

RESULT 734
AAD41998/c
ID  AAD41998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC  AAD41998;
XX
DT  04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide #1 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW  Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW  nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
FH  Key Location/Qualifiers
FT  modified_base 15..18
FT  /*tag= a
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "5-methyl, 2'-aminooxyethoxy (2'-AOE) residues"
XX
PN  US6403779-B1.
XX
PD  11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF  08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR  08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX  WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
PT  Alkylating 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT  for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT  nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT  cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS  Example 46; Col 31; 24pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC  of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC  The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC  solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC  a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC  nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC  of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC  nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC  research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC  used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 735
AAD41999/c
ID  AAD41999 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC  AAD41999;
XX
DT  04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
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```

XX Oligonucleotide #2 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
DE
XX Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl, 2'-dimethylaminooxyethoxy (2'-DMAOE)
FT residues"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
XX
PT Alkylating 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 31; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 736
AAD42009/c
ID  AAD42009 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD42009;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #12 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Dihydroxy sugar moiety; 2'-O-alkyl nucleotide; hybridisation affinity;
KW nuclear resistance; alkylation; therapeutic; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
```


FH Key modified_base Location/Qualifiers
FT 15. .18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-dimethylaminooxyethyl thymidine (T-2'DMAOE)"
XX
PN US6403779-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-00227782.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Kawasaki AM, Fraser AS, Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP;
XX WPI; 2002-546338/58.
DR
XX Alkylating 2' position of 2',3'-dihydroxy sugar moiety of nucleoside used
PT for preparation of 2'-O-alkylated compounds comprises dissolving
PT nucleoside in aprotic solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming,
PT cooling and reacting with ester.
XX
PS Example 46; Col 35; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of selective alkylation
CC of the 2' position of 2', 3'-dihydroxy sugar moieties of a nucleoside.
CC The method involves dissolving the nucleoside in at least one aprotic
CC solvent, cooling, treating with base, warming, cooling and reacting with
CC a reactive ester. The method is useful for the preparation of 2'-O-alkyl
CC nucleotides, nucleosides and nucleoside surrogates used for preparation
CC of oligomeric compounds having improved hybridisation affinity and
CC nuclear resistance, which are useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
CC research reagents. The present sequence is a modified oligonucleotide
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 737
ABZ58336/c
ID ABZ58336 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ58336;
XX
DT 28-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide with 2'-O-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; 2'-O-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine; antisense;
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine"
FT 17
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine"

FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine"
FT 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-(2-methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine"
XX
PN WO2003004603-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020940.
XX
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302683P.
PR 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00058740.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Prakash TP, Manoharan M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-239204/23.
XX
PT Increasing binding of oligomeric compound to proteins useful in
PT preparation of antisense therapeutics, involves use of modified
PT oligomeric compound having oligonucleotide group.
XX
PS Example 27; Page 72; 122pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an example of an oligonucleotide of the invention
CC containing 2'-O-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)-5-methyluridine (2'-O-(MTE)-5-
CC methyluridine) modifications. In examples of the invention, 2'-O-MTE was
CC incorporated into oligonucleotides and evaluated for antisense properties
CC in comparison with the known 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) (2'-O-MOE)
CC modification. The 2'-O-MTE modified oligonucleotides exhibited similar
CC binding affinity to target RNA as their 2'-O-MOE equivalent while binding
CC to human serum albumin was improved. The modification can be used to
CC modulate the pharmacokinetics of oligonucleotides, e.g. in antisense
CC therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 738
ADE99245/c
ID ADE99245 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE99245;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified oligomeric compound #5.
XX
KW Oligomeric compound; hepatitis C virus; 2'-O-modification;
KW nuclease resistance; hepatotropic; virucide; antiinflammatory; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6600032-B1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 06-AUG-1999; 99US-00370625.
XX

PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Manoharan M, Cook PD;
PI WPI; 2003-895259/82.
XX New oligomeric compound having at least one nucleoside useful for
PT therapeutic and investigative purposes e.g. for treating hepatitis C
PT virus infection.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 26pp; English.
XX The invention relates to oligomeric compounds having at least one
CC nucleoside. The compounds are useful for therapeutic and investigative
CC purposes and for treating hepatitis C virus infection. The compounds
CC having 2'-O-modifications increases their affinity and nuclease
CC resistance. This sequence represents an oligomeric compound of the
CC invention.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 739
ADE99265/c
ID ADE99265 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE99265;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified oligomeric compound #26.
XX
KW Oligomeric compound; hepatitis C virus; 2'-O-modification;
KW nuclease resistance; hepatotropic; virucide; antiinflammatory; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6600032-B1.
PN
XX 29-JUL-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-AUG-1999; 99US-00370625.
PF
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Manoharan M, Cook PD;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-895259/82.
DR
XX
XX New oligomeric compound having at least one nucleoside useful for
PT therapeutic and investigative purposes e.g. for treating hepatitis C
PT virus infection.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 26; 26pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to oligomeric compounds having at least one
CC nucleoside. The compounds are useful for therapeutic and investigative
CC purposes and for treating hepatitis C virus infection. The compounds
CC having 2'-O-modifications increases their affinity and nuclease
CC resistance. This sequence represents an oligomeric compound of the
CC invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 740
ADH97218/c
ID ADH97218 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH97218;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetically modified nuclease resistant oligomer #7.
XX
KW Nuclease resistance; hybrid binding; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl]"
XX
XX US6534639-B1.
PN
XX
PD 18-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
PF
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-644179/61.
DR
XX
XX Guanidinium functionalized oligonucleotides used for diagnostic,
PT therapeutic or investigative purposes comprises a number of nucleotide
PT units.
XX
XX Example 26; SEQ ID NO 7; 51pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention relates to novel synthetically modified oligomers that
CC have increased nuclease resistance and have enhanced hybrid binding. Such
CC oligomers are useful for diagnostic and therapeutic uses such as
CC antisense technologies. The invention also discloses a method for the
CC preparation of the oligomers with modifications as fully defined in the
CC specification. The present sequence represents a synthetically modified
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 741
ADH97214/c

ID XX ADH97214 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC XX ADH97214;
DT XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX XX Synthetically modified nuclease resistant oligomer #3.
DE XX Nuclease resistance; hybrid binding; antisense technology; ss.
KW XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX FH
FH FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT FT modified_base 16..19
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "OTHER = 2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl]"
XX PN US6534639-B1.
XX PD 18-MAR-2003.
XX PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
XX PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX XX WPI; 2003-644179/61.
DR XX
XX XX Guanidinium functionalized oligonucleotides used for diagnostic, therapeutic or investigative purposes comprises a number of nucleotide units.
XX PT
XX PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 3; 51pp; English.
XX XX This invention relates to novel synthetically modified oligomers that have increased nuclease resistance and have enhanced hybrid binding. Such oligomers are useful for diagnostic and therapeutic uses such as antisense technologies. The invention also discloses a method for the preparation of the oligomers with modifications as fully defined in the specification. The present sequence represents a synthetically modified oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 742
ADH97224/c
ID ADH97224 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC ADH97224;
XX XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT XX Synthetically modified nuclease resistant oligomer #13.
DE XX Nuclease resistance; hybrid binding; antisense technology; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT FT modified_base 17

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl]"
modified_base 19
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl]"
XX US6534639-B1.
PN 18-MAR-2003.
XX PD
XX PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
XX PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX XX WPI; 2003-644179/61.
DR XX
XX XX Guanidinium functionalized oligonucleotides used for diagnostic, therapeutic or investigative purposes comprises a number of nucleotide units.
XX PT
XX PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 13; 51pp; English.
XX XX This invention relates to novel synthetically modified oligomers that have increased nuclease resistance and have enhanced hybrid binding. Such oligomers are useful for diagnostic and therapeutic uses such as antisense technologies. The invention also discloses a method for the preparation of the oligomers with modifications as fully defined in the specification. The present sequence represents a synthetically modified oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 743
ADG28485/c
ID ADG28485 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC ADG28485;
XX XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT XX Modified oligonucleotide seq id 6.
DE XX
XX KW antibacterial; protozoacide; antialgal; fungicide;
KW internucleotide linkage; 2',5'-internucleotide linkage; 3'-substituent;
KW antisense; pharmaceutical; RNA-DNA transcription;
KW RNA-protein translation; infection; diagnostic; therapeutic;
XX KW nuclease resistance; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX US653458-B1.
PN 25-NOV-2003.
XX PD
XX PF 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00435806.
XX PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-00117363.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010131.

PR 28-FEB-1996; 96US-00602862.
PR 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115043.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Guinosso CJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-079586/08.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide comprising at least one 2',5'-internucleotide linkage
PT useful for treating organisms having disease caused by undesired
PT production of protein e.g. bacteria, yeast, protozoa and algae.
XX
PS Example 54; SEQ ID NO 6; 30pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an oligonucleotide comprising several nucleotides
CC covalently linked together by internucleotide linkages. At least one of
CC the nucleotides is linked to an adjacent nucleotide by 2',5'-
CC internucleotide linkage and bears a 3'-substituent. The oligonucleotides
CC are useful: as antisense oligonucleotides; in pharmaceutical compositions
CC ; for treating organisms having disease caused by undesired production of
CC protein e.g. organism that utilises RNA-DNA transcription or RNA-protein
CC translation, bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae and warm-blooded animals;
CC for developing diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The modified
CC oligonucleotide exhibits improved properties of nuclease resistance and
CC binding affinity. The oligonucleotides are easy to synthesise and exhibit
CC good properties of nuclease resistance and hybridisation to target
CC nucleic acids. The oligonucleotide is potent antisense agent with longer
CC duration of action. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 744
ADG47994/c
ID ADG47994 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADG47994;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #3 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Hybridisation; diagnosis; therapeutic; investigation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl] thymidine"
XX
PN US2003092046-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-00247893.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (COOK/) COOK P D.
XX

PA (PRAK/) PRAKASH T P.
PA (MOHA/) MOHAN V.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031184/03.
XX
XX New oligomers containing guanidinium groups, useful for modulating gene
PT expression by hybridizing oligomer with single- or double-stranded
PT nucleic acids.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 3; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel oligonucleotides comprising
CC several nucleotide units which are specifically hybridisable with a
CC selected sequence of RNA or DNA wherein at least one of the nucleotide
CC moieties of the oligomer is modified to include a guanidinium group.
CC These oligonucleotides are useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative purposes. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 745
ADG48004/c
ID ADG48004 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADG48004;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #11 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Hybridisation; diagnosis; therapeutic; investigation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl] thymidine"
XX
PN US2003092046-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-00247893.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (COOK/) COOK P D.
PA (PRAK/) PRAKASH T P.
PA (MOHA/) MOHAN V.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031184/03.

XX PT New oligomers containing guanidinium groups, useful for modulating gene
PT expression by hybridizing oligomer with single- or double-stranded
PT nucleic acids.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 13; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel oligonucleotides comprising
CC several nucleotide units which are specifically hybridisable with a
CC selected sequence of RNA or DNA wherein at least one of the nucleotide
CC moieties of the oligomer is modified to include a guanidinium group.
CC These oligonucleotides are useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative purposes. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 746
ADG47998/c
ID ADG47998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADG47998;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #5 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Hybridisation; diagnosis; therapeutic; investigation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-[2-(guanidinium)ethyl] thymidine"
XX
PN US2003092046-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-00247893.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-00612531.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (COOK/) COOK P D.
PA (PRAK/) PRAKASH T P.
PA (MOHA/) MOHAN V.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031184/03.
XX
PT New oligomers containing guanidinium groups, useful for modulating gene
PT expression by hybridizing oligomer with single- or double-stranded
PT nucleic acids.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 7; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel oligonucleotides comprising
CC several nucleotide units which are specifically hybridisable with a
CC selected sequence of RNA or DNA wherein at least one of the nucleotide

CC moieties of the oligomer is modified to include a guanidinium group.
CC These oligonucleotides are useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative purposes. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 747
ADH42933/c
ID ADH42933 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH42933;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide ISIS #109973.
XX
KW ss; guanidinium functionalised nucleotide; guanidinium;
KW 2-O-guanidinium ethyl; increased binding affinity.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-O-[2-(guanidinium)-ethyl] modified"
XX
PN US6593466-B1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-118052/12.
XX
PT New guanidinium functionalized nucleotide compounds useful for preparing
PT oligomers used for diagnostic, therapeutic and investigative
PT applications.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 5; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a guanidinium functionalised nucleotide
CC compounds. The guanidinium functionalised nucleotide compounds are used
CC for preparation of oligomers useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative applications. The 2-O-guanidinium ethyl modification
CC increases binding affinity to a target. The present sequence represents a
CC guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

```
RESULT 748
ADH42931/c
ID ADH42931 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH42931;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide ISIS #109990.
XX
KW ss; guanidinium functionalised nucleotide; guanidinium;
KW 2-O-guanidinium ethyl; increased binding affinity.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2-O-[2-(guanidinium)-ethyl] modified"
XX
PN US6593466-B1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-118052/12.
XX
PF New guanidinium functionalized nucleotide compounds useful for preparing
PT oligomers used for diagnostic, therapeutic and investigative
PT applications.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 3; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a guanidinium functionalised nucleotide
CC compounds. The guanidinium functionalised nucleotide compounds are used
CC for preparation of oligomers useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative applications. The 2-O-guanidinium ethyl modification
CC increases binding affinity to a target. The present sequence represents a
CC guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 749
ADH42932/c
ID ADH42932 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH42932;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide ISIS #109989.
XX
KW ss; guanidinium functionalised nucleotide; guanidinium;
KW 2-O-guanidinium ethyl; increased binding affinity.
```

```
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2-O-[2-(guanidinium)-ethyl] modified"
XX
PN US6593466-B1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-00349040.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Prakash TP, Mohan V;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-118052/12.
XX
PF New guanidinium functionalized nucleotide compounds useful for preparing
PT oligomers used for diagnostic, therapeutic and investigative
PT applications.
XX
PS Example 26; SEQ ID NO 4; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a guanidinium functionalised nucleotide
CC compounds. The guanidinium functionalised nucleotide compounds are used
CC for preparation of oligomers useful for diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC investigative applications. The 2-O-guanidinium ethyl modification
CC increases binding affinity to a target. The present sequence represents a
CC guanidinium functionalised oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 750
ADJ77769/c
ID ADJ77769 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADJ77769;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified antisense oligonucleotide #5.
XX
KW 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl nucleoside;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6673912-B1.
XX
PD 06-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 11-APR-2002; 2002US-00121135.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
```

PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-00370625.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Manoharan M, Cook PD;
PI WPI; 2004-106293/11.
XX
DR New 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl nucleosides useful as
PT monomer for the synthesis of modified anti-sense oligonucleotides.
PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 26pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl
CC nucleosides. The modified ribosyl nucleosides are used as monomers for
CC the synthesis of modified antisense oligonucleotides, which are useful in
CC diagnosis and therapeutics (e.g. in gene therapy, for treating organisms
CC having a disease associated by the undesired production of proteins) and
CC as research reagents. The oligonucleotides obtained from the monomers
CC show enhanced hybrid binding affinity towards targeted DNA or RNA and
CC resistance towards nucleases. This sequence represents a modified
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||||
19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 751
ADJ77789/C
ID ADJ77789 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADJ77789;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified antisense oligonucleotide #25.
XX
KW 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl nucleoside;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6673912-B1.
XX
PD 06-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 11-APR-2002; 2002US-00121135.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-00370625.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-106293/11.
XX
XX
PT New 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl nucleosides useful as
PT monomer for the synthesis of modified anti-sense oligonucleotides.
PS
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 26; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to 2'-O-aminoethylthioethyl-modified ribosyl
CC nucleosides. The modified ribosyl nucleosides are used as monomers for
CC the synthesis of modified antisense oligonucleotides, which are useful in
CC diagnosis and therapeutics (e.g. in gene therapy, for treating organisms

CC having a disease associated by the undesired production of proteins) and
CC as research reagents. The oligonucleotides obtained from the monomers
CC show enhanced hybrid binding affinity towards targeted DNA or RNA and
CC resistance towards nucleases. This sequence represents a modified
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||||
19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 752
ADL70522
ID ADL70522 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL70522;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX
PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 67; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70521 of human clusterin CDNA.
CC The antisense strand is also provided ADL70523. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be
CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other

CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
|:|||||:|:|:|:
Db 1 AUGAUGAAGACUCUGCUGC 19

RESULT 753
ADL70523/C
ID ADL70523 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL70523;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18.19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dtdt"
XX
PN WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 68; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to a specific portion ADL70521 of human clusterin cDNA.
CC The sense strand is also provided ADL70522. The siRNA can be used to
CC interfere with the expression of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as
CC testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated
CC glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in increased amounts by prostate
CC tumour cells following androgen withdrawal, and has also been shown to be

CC critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.
CC siRNAs of the invention can be used alone or in combination with other
CC chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing treatments for the treatment of
CC prostate cancer, sarcomas such as osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer,
CC anaplastic large cell lymphoma and melanoma, and also for the treatment
CC of Alzheimer's disease. In an example from the invention, the present
CC siRNA was used to examine the effects of clusterin gene silencing in PC-3
CC prostate cancer cells. A reduction in clusterin transcript was observed.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 66
|||||:|:|:|:
Db 19 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 754
ADL70444
ID ADL70444 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL70444;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytosstatic; gene silencing;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18.19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX
PN WO2004018675-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
XX
PI Jansen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.
XX
PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the
PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of
PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.
XX
PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 42; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule
CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the
CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of
CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin

CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.

```

SQ      Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 73.7%; Pred. NO. 4.6e+02;
                    5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

RESULT 755	
ADL70445/c	
ID	ADL70445 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX	
XX	
AC	ADL70445;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	
DE	RNAi for human clusterin.
XX	
KW	Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
KW	short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH	18..19
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "TT"

WO2004018675-A1.
04-MAR-2004.
21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.
21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.
20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
(UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
(GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.
Jansen B;
WPI; 2004-226851/21.

Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of clusterin in the melanoma cells.

Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 43; 32pp; English.

The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445 targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL

CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

RESULT 756
ADM42087/C
ID ADM42087 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

DT	03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Exemplary DNA molecule.

nanotube; nucleic acid sensor; DNA array; conductor; nanoparticle; biosensor; detection; screening; bacterial; viral; pharmaceutical; agricultural; food control; hygiene; environmental; forensic; nano-scale conductor; semiconductor; nano-electronic; prostatic nerve; bio-electronic interface; transistor; gated device; ss.

WO2004020450-A1.
11-MAR-2004.
29-AUG-2003; 2003WO-AU001118
30-AUG-2002; 2002AU-00951274

(CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

McCall M, Moghaddam M;

WPI; 2004-269207/25.

Carbon nanotube attached with one or more nucleic acid molecules, useful as biosensor for screening presence of bacterial or viral nucleic acid in clinical samples.

Example 6; Page 91; 147pp; English.

The present invention describes a nanotube (I) attached with one or more nucleic acid molecule(s). Also described: (1) chemically modifying (M1) a nanotube; (2) physically modifying (M2) a nanotube; (3) linking (M3) nanotubes; (4) a several linked nanotubes (II) produced by (M3); (5) directing (M4) nanotubes to specific targets; (6) a nucleic acid sensor (III) comprising (I), where the base sequence of the attached nucleic acid molecule is substantially complementary to all or a portion of the base sequence of the nucleic acid molecules being detected; (7) a DNA array consisting of an array of groups of one or more nanotubes, each group having one or more nucleic acid molecules of the same base sequence attached to each nanotubes in the group, and where the base sequence of the nucleic acid molecules, attached to the nanotubes in one group differs from those in other groups so that a number of different target DNA molecules may be detected; (8) an actuator comprising (I) and a membrane support to which the DNA-modified nanotubes are attached; and (9) a conductor (IV) comprising (I). (I) is useful in coating one or more nanotubes with nanoparticles, which involves exposing (I) to nanoparticles comprising several attached complementary nucleic acid molecules, where the nanoparticles hybridize to the nucleic acid molecules on the surface of the nanotube(s) as well as self-annealing to

CC other nanoparticles, forming one or more coated nanotubes. (I) can be
CC used as a biosensor for detecting complementary nucleic acid strands,
CC useful in clinical application for screening presence of bacterial or
CC viral nucleic acid, in pharmaceutical applications, agricultural
CC applications, food control, hygiene and environmental monitoring and
CC forensic applications. (II) is useful as a nano-scale conductor or
CC semiconductor, more specifically as a component in nano-electronic
CC applications, as a replacement for damaged nerves in prostatic
CC applications, or as the bio-electronic interface in bio-electronic
CC devices. (II) can also be used as a transistor or gated device. The
CC present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used in an
CC example from the present invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 757
ADM47150/C
ID ADM47150 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM47150;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-O-MOE-2-thio modified oligonucleotide #3.
XX
KW ss; antisense; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW enhanced binding affinity.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = 2'-O-[2-(methoxy-)ethyl]-2-thio-5-
FT methyluridine"
XX
PN US2004033973-A1.
XX
PD 19-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-00222588.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-00222588.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (PRAK/) PRAKASH T P.
PA (RAJE/) RAJEEV K G.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Prakash TP, Rajeev KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-256363/24.
XX
PT New nucleoside compounds useful as antisense compounds to prevent or
PT delay e.g. infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
PS Example 211; SEQ ID NO 17; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleoside compounds. The nucleoside compounds
CC are useful as antisense compounds in diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis, and as research reagents and kits, and to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The compounds have enhanced
CC binding affinity properties. The present sequence represents a 2'-O-MOE-2
CC -thio modified oligonucleotide.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 758
ADO58963/C
ID ADO58963 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADO58963;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #4 used in animal studies.
XX
KW Renal uptake enhancement; therapy; infection; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16. .19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Modified with 2'-O-[2-(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethyl)
FT oxyethyl]-5-methyl uridine"
XX
PN US2004009938-A1.
XX
PD 15-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 06-FEB-2003; 2003US-00359328.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130566.
PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-00370625.
XX
PA (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
PA (COOK/) COOK P D.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Cook PD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-201317/19.
XX
PT Enhancing renal uptake of an oligomeric compound in the diagnostic and
PT therapeutic applications involves incorporating at least one modified
PT ribosyl nucleoside into the oligomeric compound.
XX
PS Example 19; SEQ ID NO 26; 21pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to 2'-O-modified ribosyl nucleosides and methods of
CC enhancing renal uptake of an oligomeric compound. The method is useful
CC for enhancing renal uptake of an oligomeric compound. The sequences of
CC the invention are useful in diagnostics, therapeutics and as research
CC reagents; and for treating infection caused by organisms (e.g. bacteria,
CC yeast, protozoa and algae) in plants and higher animals. The present
CC sequence is an oligonucleotide used in animal studies. This sequence is
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX WO2004080406-A2.
PN 23-SEP-2004.
XX 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
PD 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
XX 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
PA Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX WPI; 2004-677362/66.
DR Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
XX disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
PT Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6759; 378pp; English.
XX The invention describes a RNA interference (irna) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||

Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 762
ADR82257/c
ID ADR82257 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ADR82257;
AC 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6756.
DE antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
XX cytotstatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; irna; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS WO2004080406-A2.
XX 23-SEP-2004.
PN 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
PD 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
XX 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
PA Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX WPI; 2004-677362/66.
DR Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
XX disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
PT Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6756; 378pp; English.
XX The invention describes a RNA interference (irna) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.

CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 763

ADR82261/c
ID ADR82261 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADR82261;

DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6760.

XX antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW cytotstatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

OS WO2004080406-A2.

PD 23-SEP-2004.

XX 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.

PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.

PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.

XX Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;

PI

XX

DR WPI; 2004-677362/66.

XX Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.

XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6760; 378pp; English.

CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (MI) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (MI)
CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels.
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 764

ADR82258/c

ID ADR82258 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADR82258;

XX 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6757.

XX antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW cytotstatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO2004080406-A2.

PN

XX

PD 23-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX
PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-677362/66.
XX
PT Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6757; 378pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels.
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 765

ADR82256/c
ID ADR82256 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADR82256;
XX
DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6755.
XX
KW antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW cyostatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO2004080406-A2.
XX
PD 23-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX
PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-677362/66.
XX
PT Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6755; 378pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels.
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,

CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 766
ADR82259/c
ID ADR82259 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADR82259;
XX
DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6758.
XX
KW antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW cytosstatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO2004080406-A2.
XX
PD 23-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX
PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
XX
XX
PI Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-677362/66.
XX
PT Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery

PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6758; 378pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification in the sequence, where
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels.
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance, the
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 767
AAQ75598/c
ID AAQ75598 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75598;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

XX 11-OCT-1995.
PD 04-OCT-1990; 95EP-00105391.
XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
PA Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselman RA, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 1995-346090/45.
XX New stem cell factor polypeptide(s) - for stimulating the growth of
PT primitive progenitor cells, esp. for treating disorders involving blood
PT cells.
XX Example 3; Fig 12C; 127pp; English.
PS AAT04915-T04922 are oligonucleotide primers and probes used for the
XX amplification and sequencing of mammalian stem cell factor (SCF). Non-
CC naturally occurring SCF and C-terminally truncated polypeptides, having
CC amino acid sequences sufficiently duplicative of naturally occurring SCF,
CC stimulate growth of primitive progenitors such as haematopoietic
CC progenitor cells, neural stem cells and primordial germ stem cells. The
CC peptides can be used in a composition for treating leucopenia, anaemia or
CC thrombocytopenia, for enhancing engraftment of bone marrow during
CC transplantation or for bone marrow recovery after chemotherapy or
CC radiation-induced bone marrow aplasia or myelosuppression. They can also
CC be used for treating neoplasia, nerve damage, infertility, intestinal
CC damage or myeloproliferative disorders. Antibodies may be raised against
CC the peptides for use in detection or neutralisation of SCF in serum. SCF
CC may be useful for the treatment of AIDS and severe combined
CC immunodeficiency (SCID) states alone or in combination with other factors
CC such as IL-7. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db |||||
19 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 771
AAV07752/c
ID AAV07752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAV07752;
AC 07-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
DE Phosphorothioate; sulphurisation; heterocycle; automated synthesis;
XX antisense; EDITH; Beaucage reagent; ss.
KW Synthetic.
OS Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"
XX WO9741130-A2.
PN
XX

PD 06-NOV-1997.
XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007118.
XX 30-APR-1996; 96US-00641920.
PR (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
PA (LOU) UNIV LOUISIANA STATE & AGRIC.
XX Barany G, Musier-Forsyth K, Xu Q, Chen L, Hammer RP;
PI WPI; 1997-549671/50.
XX Sulphurisation of phosphorus-containing compounds, e.g.
PT oligo:nucleotide(s) - by contacting the compound with a di:sulphide-
PT containing five-membered heterocycle.
XX Example 7; Page 30; Slpp; English.
PS The present invention provides a method for sulphurising phosphorus-
XX containing compounds. It comprises contacting the phosphorus-containing
CC compound which a 1,2,4-dithiazolidine-2,5-dione compound or a 3-
CC substituted-1,2,4-dithiazolin-5-one compound. The method is especially
CC useful for incorporation of phosphorothioate linkages into biologically
CC important molecules such as DNA, RNA and phosphopeptides. Molecules
CC containing such linkages are useful e.g. as antisense compounds for
CC inhibiting gene expression, as reagents for studying DNA-protein or RNA-
CC protein interactions, or as catalytic RNA. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide with phosphorothioate linkages prepared by
CC the method of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 19 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db |||||
19 AAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 772
AAA13754/c
ID AAA13754 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAA13754;
AC 27-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Stem cell factor universal oligonucleotide 220-11.
DE Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell; blood forming;
KW primitive progenitor cell; haematopoietic disorder; syngeneic;
KW allogeneic; autologous bone marrow transplant; gene therapy;
KW transfection; haematopoietic stem cell; acute blood loss; neoplasia;
KW cancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS EP992579-A1.
XX 12-APR-2000.
PD 04-OCT-1990; 99EP-00122861.
XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 04-OCT-1990; 90EP-00310899.
XX

PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselmann RA, Martin FH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-259135/23.
DR
XX
XX
PT Production of hematopoietic cells suitable for administration to a
PT subject using progenitor cells and expanding the cells using stem cell
PT factor.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 123pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed of making haematopoietic cells suitable for
CC administration to a subject. The method comprises: (a) obtaining
CC haematopoietic progenitor cells from a donor; and (b) expanding the cells
CC by adding to the cells a haematopoietically effective dose of a
CC polypeptide product having at least part of the primary structural
CC confirmation and one or more of the biological properties of naturally
CC occurring stem cell factor (SCF). The method is useful for stimulating
CC primitive progenitor cells including early haematopoietic progenitor
CC cells which are capable of maturing to erythroid, megakaryocyte,
CC granulocyte, lymphocyte and macrophage cells. SCF results in absolute
CC increases in haematopoietic cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages.
CC SCF is useful for treating haematopoietic disorders. The method is useful
CC for expanding early haematopoietic progenitors in syngeneic, allogeneic
CC or autologous bone marrow transplant. SCF is useful for enhancing the
CC efficiency of gene therapy based on transfecting haematopoietic stem
CC cells. SCF is also useful for combating the myelosuppressive effects of
CC anti-HIV drugs such as AZT and for enhancing haematopoietic recovery
CC after acute blood loss and as a boost to the immune system for fighting
CC neoplasia (cancer). The present sequence represents a universal
CC oligonucleotide which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 773
AAH41333/c
ID AAH41333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH41333;
XX
DT 21-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Universal stem cell factor (SCF) related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:34.
XX
KW Stem cell factor; SCF; stem cell factor receptor; blood cell disorder;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; mutagenesis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6207454-B1.
PN
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 31-DEC-1998; 98US-00224681.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
PR 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005893.

XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-366062/38.
DR
XX
XX
PT Enhancing efficiency of transfer of polynucleotide into a target
PT mammalian cell in vitro, involves exposing cell that expresses a stem
PT cell factor receptor to stem cell factor, and introducing polynucleotide
PT into cell in vitro.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 210pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for enhancing (E) the efficiency
CC of transfer of a polynucleotide (I) into a target mammalian cell (II) in
CC vitro, comprising exposing (II) that expresses a stem cell factor (SCF)
CC receptor to a biologically active SCF, its analogue or fragment, which
CC induces cell proliferation, and introducing (I) to (II) in vitro.
CC Exposure of SCF to (II) results in increased uptake of (I) into the cell.
CC The method is useful for enhancing the efficiency of the transfer of a
CC polynucleotide into a target mammalian cell in vitro. The method is
CC useful in gene therapy techniques. AAH41301 to AAH41364 and AAB98351 to
CC AAB98390 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 774
AAS04113/c
ID AAS04113 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS04113;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-11.
XX
KW Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW anaemia; Kala azar; septicemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6207417-B1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00482918.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX
PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-298941/31.

XX Novel nucleic acids encoding stem cell factor useful for treating

PT disorders involving blood cells, e.g. leukemia, splenomegaly, Hodgkin's

PT disease, Kala azar, anemia and septicemia.

XX

PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 209pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-11 is 1 of 8 universal

CC oligonucleotides (AAS04110-AAS04117) used in the isolation of the human

CC SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to

CC novel stem cell factors (AAU02453-AAU02458, AAU02460, AAU02461) and the

CC polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor cells

CC including early haematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also

CC describes SCF peptides (AAU02462-AAU02481) and the oligonucleotides

CC (AAS04081-AAS04117) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.

CC The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in

CC gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells

CC such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple

CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,

CC congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,

CC disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicemia, malaria, vitamin B12

CC and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and hypopigmentation

CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 775

AAF89093/c

ID AAF89093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAF89093;

XX

DT 13-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE

DE Mammalian stem cell factor PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 34.

XX

KW Human; rat; mammal; stem cell factor; SCF; cell growth stimulation;

KW gene therapy; haematopoietic disorder; aplastic anaemia; leukaemia;

KW neurological damage; intestinal damage; infertility; AIDS; SCID;

KW severe combined immunodeficiency; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Mammalia.

XX

PN US6207802-B1.

XX

PD 27-MAR-2001.

XX

PF 09-NOV-1994; 94US-00336728.

XX

PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.

PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.

PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.

PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.

XX

PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

XX

PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-353108/37.

XX

PT Novel isolated non-human mammalian stem cell factor polypeptide

PT stimulating growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells, useful for

PT treating aplastic anemia, lymphoma, Letterer-Siwe disease, Kala azar,

PT sarcoidosis.

XX

PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 209pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of

CC mammalian stem cell factors (SCFs). These are capable of stimulating the

CC growth of early haematopoietic progenitor cells, neural stem cells and

CC primordial germ stem cells. The sequences are useful in the treatment of

CC leukaemias, haematopoietic disorders, aplastic anaemia, paroxysmal

CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria, malaria, pigmentation disorders, neurological

CC and intestinal damage, infertility, AIDS and severe combined

CC immunodeficiency (SCID). The present sequence is primer used to amplify

CC an SCF in the exemplification of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 776

AAS05714

ID AAS05714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAS05714;

XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (revised)

DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Aminopurine substituted region of an RP-TFO.

XX

KW reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide; RP-TFO;

KW protected nucleic acid sequence; PNAS; single nucleotide polymorphism;

KW SNP; short tandem repeat; cancer; Factor V Leiden SNP; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1	/*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 3	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= b
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 5	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= c
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 7	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= d
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 9	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= e
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 11	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= f
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 13	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"
	/*tag= g
	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 15	/note= "A is aminopurine substituted"


```
RESULT 778
AAH23891/c
ID  AAH23891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAH23891;
XX
DT  07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-11.
XX
KW  Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW  blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW  anaemia; Kala azar; septicaemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW  PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  US6204363-B1.
XX
PD  20-MAR-2001.
XX
PF  25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
XX
PR  16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR  11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR  24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR  01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR  10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
XX
PA  (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI  Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX  WPI; 2001-256683/26.
DR
XX  New stem cell factor polypeptides and their analogs which stimulate
PT  growth of early hematopoietic progenitors, useful for treating aplastic
PT  anemia, carcinoma, multiple myeloma, vitiligo, kala azar, Hodgkin's
PT  disease.
XX
PS  Example 3; Fig 12C; 166pp; English.
XX
CC  The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-11 is 1 of 8 universal
CC  oligonucleotides (AAH23888-AAH23895) used in the isolation of the human
CC  SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
CC  novel stem cell factors (AAB73561-AAB73568, AAB73571-AAB73576) and the
CC  polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor cells
CC  including early haematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
CC  describes SCF peptides (AAB73578-AAB73597) and the oligonucleotides
CC  (AAH23859-AAH23887) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
CC  The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
CC  gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
CC  such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
CC  myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
CC  congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
CC  disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicaemia, malaria, vitamin
CC  B12 and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and
CC  hypopigmentation disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db  19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 779
AAS04214/c
ID  AAS04214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAS04214;
XX
DT  29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-11.
XX
KW  Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW  blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW  anaemia; Kala azar; septicemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW  PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  US6218148-B1.
XX
PD  17-APR-2001.
XX
PF  21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX
PR  16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR  11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR  24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR  01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR  25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
XX
PA  (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI  Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX  WPI; 2001-281051/29.
DR
XX  Isolated DNA sequence, encoding polypeptide product useful for
PT  stimulating growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells.
PT
XX  Example 3; Fig 12C; 167pp; English.
XX
CC  The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-11 is 1 of 8 universal
CC  oligonucleotides (AAS04211-AAS04218) used in the isolation of the human
CC  SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
CC  novel stem cell factors (AAU02761-AAU02767, AAU02770-AAU02775, AAU02797)
CC  and the polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor
CC  cells including early haematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
CC  describes SCF peptides (AAU02777-AAU02794) and the oligonucleotides
CC  (AAS04182-AAS04210) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
CC  The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
CC  gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
CC  such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
CC  myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
CC  congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
CC  disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicemia, malaria, vitamin B12
CC  and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and hypopigmentation
CC  disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db  19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 779
AAS04214/c
ID  AAS10449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAS10449;
XX
DT  24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
```

XX Human stem cell factor (SCF) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-11.
DE
XX Human; stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW blood disorder; Hodgkin's disease; vitamin B12; folic acid deficiency;
KW hypopigmentation disorder; viral disorder; AIDS; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6248319-B1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX
PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-407312/43.
XX
PT Increasing the number of early hematopoietic progenitor cells in the
PT peripheral blood useful for the treatment of blood disorders including
PT Hodgkin's disease comprises the administration of human stem cell factor.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 210pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-11 is 1 of 19 PCR
CC primers (AAS10435-AAS10453) used to amplify various portions of the human
CC SCF cDNA sequence. The sequence is described in an invention relating to
CC novel stem cell factors, the polynucleotides encoding them and methods
CC for producing the stem cell factors. The methods involve increasing the
CC number of early haematopoietic progenitor cells in human peripheral blood
CC by administering a haematopoietically effective human stem cell factor
CC polypeptide. The methods are useful for the treatment of blood disorders,
CC including myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis, osteopetrosis, metastatic
CC carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease,
CC lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, refractory anaemia,
CC malaria, vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency, hypopigmentation
CC disorders i.e. piebaldism and viral induced disorders, including AIDS
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 781
AAD35466/C
ID AAD35466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD35466;
XX
DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat SCF 5' cDNA amplifying PCR primer, 220-11.
XX

KW Rat; stem cell factor; SCF protein; leucopaenia; thrombocytopaenia;
KW anaemia; myelosuppression; nerve damage; myeloproliferative disorder;
KW infertility; neoplasia; myelofibrosis; myelosclerosis; osteopetrosis;
KW metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia; multiple myeloma; sarcoidosis;
KW Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease; Niemann-Pick disease;
KW Letterer-Siwe disease; refractory erythroblastic anaemia; Kala azar;
KW Di Guglielmo syndrome; congestive splenomegaly; splenic pancytopenia;
KW disseminated fungus disease; Fulminating septicaemia; piebaldism; AIDS;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; malaria; military tuberculosis;
KW pyridoxine deficiency; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; vitiligo; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN US2002018763-A1.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005243.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
XX
PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-350789/38.
XX
PT Novel non-naturally-occurring stem cell factor polypeptide, useful for
PT treating leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia and for enhancing
PT engraftment of bone marrow during transplantation in a mammal.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 217pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel non-naturally-occurring stem cell
CC factor (SCF) polypeptides having an amino acid sequence sufficiently
CC duplicative of that of naturally-occurring SCF to allow possession of
CC haematopoietic biological activity of naturally occurring SCF. Sequences
CC of the invention are useful for treating leucopaenia, thrombocytopaenia,
CC anaemia and for enhancing bone marrow recovery in treatment of radiation,
CC engraftment of bone marrow during transplantation in mammals and chemical
CC or chemotherapeutic induced bone marrow aplasia or myelosuppression. They
CC are also useful for treating acquired immune deficiency in a human, nerve
CC damage, neoplasia, infertility, myeloproliferative disorder, intestinal
CC active polymer polypeptide adduct, for enhancing transfection of early
CC haematopoietic progenitor cells with a gene, and transfer of a gene into
CC a mammal. They are useful for treating myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis,
CC osteopetrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma,
CC Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease,
CC Letterer-Siwe disease, refractory erythroblastic anaemia, Di Guglielmo
CC syndrome, congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, primary
CC splenic pancytopenia, disseminated fungus disease, malaria, military
CC tuberculosis, Fulminating septicaemia, pyridoxine deficiency, vitamin B12
CC and folic acid deficiency, Diamond Blackfan anaemia, hypopigmentation
CC disorders such as piebaldism, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)
CC and vitiligo. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
CC amplifying the 5' end of rat SCF cDNA. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 781
AAD35466/C
ID AAD35466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD35466;
XX
DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat SCF 5' cDNA amplifying PCR primer, 220-11.
XX

```
RESULT 782
ABS73850/C
ID   ABS73850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC   ABS73850;
XX
XX
DT   05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE   SCF universal oligonucleotide 220-11.
XX
XX
KW   Stem cell factor; SCF; blood-forming system; blood cell disorder;
KW   haematopoietic system; metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia;
KW   multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; malaria; vitiligo;
KW   refractory erythroblastic anaemia; miliary tuberculosis; cytostatic;
KW   disseminated fungus disease; haematopoietic; tuberculostatic;
KW   antianaemic; antifungal; antimalarial; dermatological; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP1241258-A2.
XX
PD   18-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   04-OCT-1990; 2002EP-00008587.
XX
PR   16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR   11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR   24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR   28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR   01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR   04-OCT-1990; 90EP-00310899.
PR   04-OCT-1990; 95EP-00105391.
XX
PA   (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI   Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselman RA, Martin FH;
XX   WPI; 2002-684093/74.
DR
XX
PT   Production of a human stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide for treating
PT   disorders involving blood cells, such as leukemia, comprises culturing
PT   mammalian cells comprising non-human SCF promoter DNA linked to DNA
PT   encoding the human SCF.
XX
PS   Example 3; Fig 12C; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel stem cell factors (SCFs),
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding the SCFs, and methods of producing
CC   them. SCFs are involved in the blood-forming (haematopoietic) system in
CC   mammals, particularly humans. The method of the invention is useful for
CC   the production of human SCF. The stem cell factors are useful to treat
CC   disorders involving blood cells e.g. metastatic carcinoma, acute
CC   leukaemia, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, refractory
CC   erythroblastic anaemia, miliary tuberculosis, disseminated fungus
CC   disease, malaria, and vitiligo. The present sequence representing a
CC   universal oligonucleotide for SCF DNA is used in the examples of the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY   1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db    19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 783
ADE52462/C
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```
ID   ADE52462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC   ADE52462;
XX
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE   Stem cell factor (SCF) related DNA #33.
XX
XX
KW   Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic activity; infertility;
KW   intestinal damage; myeloproliferative disorder; leucopenia;
KW   thrombocytopenia; anaemia; bone marrow transplant; immune deficiency;
KW   neoplasia; nerve damage; osteoporosis; metastatic carcinoma; leukaemia;
KW   miliary tuberculosis; haematopoietic progenitor cell; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2002031491-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   31-DEC-1998; 98US-00224683.
XX
PR   16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR   11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR   24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR   01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR   10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
PR   25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR   21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
PR   24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
PR   12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005893.
XX
PA   (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA   (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA   (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA   (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI   Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX   WPI; 2003-851459/79.
DR
XX
PT   New non-natural stem cell factor, useful for treating e.g. leucopenia or
PT   immune deficiency, also related nucleic acid and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 34; 217pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptides with
CC   haematopoietic activity and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC   polypeptides are used for treating infertility, intestinal damage,
CC   myeloproliferative disorders, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia or anaemia,
CC   for improving engraftment of bone marrow transplants, for enhancing bone
CC   marrow recovery after radiotherapy or chemotherapy and in treatment of
CC   immune deficiency, neoplasia, nerve damage, osteoporosis, metastatic
CC   carcinoma, leukaemia and miliary tuberculosis. The SCF polypeptides are
CC   also used to expand haematopoietic progenitor cells for transplantation
CC   and to prepare such cells for transfection with a gene. The SCF
CC   polynucleotides can be used for recombinant expression of the
CC   polypeptides and also as probes for mapping of the SCF gene, for
CC   identifying SCF-related diseases and as a marker for neighbouring genes.
CC   Antibodies raised against the polypeptides are useful in diagnosis and to
CC   remove SCF from blood. This sequence represents SCF related DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY   1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db    19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

RESULT 784
ABZ88880
ID ABZ88880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88880;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4122; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 785
ABZ89179
ID ABZ89179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89179;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4421; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 786
ABZ88618
ID ABZ88618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88618;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3860; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 787
ABZ89678
ID ABZ89678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89678;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4920; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

	RESULT 789	
ABZ89085	ABZ89085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
ID	ABZ89085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABZ89085;	
XX		
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.	
XX		
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;	
KW	asthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;	
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200285308-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
Pf	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	
PT	ubiquinone.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4327; 872pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,	
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, asthmatic, hypotensive,	
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a	
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine	
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;	
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663	
Db	1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20	

RESULT 790
ABD25315
ID ABD25315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25315;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4327.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4327; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 2 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 791
ABD24848
ID ABD24848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24848;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3860.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3860; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 792
ABD25409
ID ABD25409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25409;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4421.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4421; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
|||||
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 793
ABD25110
ID ABD25110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25110;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4122.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4122; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC the oligonucleotides present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 794
ADH67348/C
ID ADH67348 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH67348;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4182.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4235; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4182; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity, The
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 795
ADH67401/C
ID ADH67401 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH67401;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4235.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4235; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 796
ADK74647/c
ID ADK74647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADK74647;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1981.

XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.

XX PD 26-FEB-2004.

XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.

XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX PI Roberds SL;

XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.

XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1981; 417pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 797
ADK74688/c
ID ADK74688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADK74688;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2022.

XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2004016754-A2.

XX PD 26-FEB-2004.

XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.

XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX PI Roberds SL;

XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.

XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2022; 417pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 798

ADK74367/c
ID ADK74367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74367;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1701.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Robertds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1701; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1652 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 799
ADM14246/c
ID ADM14246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14246;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:433.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 433; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 800
ADP99304/C
ID ADP99304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP99304;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Stem cell factor, SCF, universal PCR primer #4.
XX
KW SCF; stem cell factor; gene therapy; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW aplastic anaemia; paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; myelofibrosis;
KW myelosclerosis; osteopetrosis; metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia;
KW multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease;
KW Niemann-Pick disease; Letterer-Siwe disease;
KW refractory erythroid leukaemia; Di Guglielmo syndrome;
KW congestive splenomegaly; Kala awar; sarcoidosis;
KW primary splenic pancytopenia; miliary tuberculosis;
KW disseminated fungus disease; Fulminating septicaemia; malaria;
KW vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency; pyridoxine deficiency;
KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; piebaldism;
KW vitiligo; neurological damage; infertility; intestinal damage;
KW irradiation; chemotherapy; AIDS; haematopoietic recovery;
KW acute blood loss; neoplasm; cancer; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN US6759215-B1.
XX
PD 06-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 07-AUG-2000; 2000US-00635251.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449182.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-497128/47.
DR
XX
XX Preparing a human stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide, useful for treating
PT hematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anemia, comprises growing host
PT cells transformed or transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 34; 210pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to preparing a (vertebrate) human stem cell factor
CC (SCF) polypeptide comprising growing host cells transformed or
CC transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF that stimulates growth of
CC haematopoietic progenitor cells under nutrient conditions, the DNA being
CC operatively linked to an expression control sequence, and isolating the
CC polypeptide produced. Also included is a recombinant host cell
CC transformed or transfected with an expression construct comprising a
CC vertebrate SCF polypeptide-encoding DNA operatively linked to a
CC heterologous expression regulatory sequence, permitting the expression of
CC the vertebrate SCF polypeptide in the host cell. Disclosed as new are rat
CC and human nucleic acids encoding SCF, SCF proteins from a number of other
CC mammals and recombinantly expressed SCF protein fragments. The DNA
CC sequences are useful for effecting the large scale synthesis of SCF by a
CC variety of recombinant techniques or for generating new and useful viral

CC and circular plasmid DNA vectors, new and useful transformed and
CC transfected prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells, and new and useful
CC methods for cultured growth of such host cells capable of expression of
CC SCF and its related products. The DNA sequences are also useful as
CC labelled probes in isolating human genomic DNA encoding SCF, in methods
CC of protein synthesis, in genetic therapy in humans and other mammals, and
CC in developing transgenic mammalian species which may serve as eukaryotic
CC hosts for production of SCF and SCF products in quantity. The SCF is
CC useful for treating haematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anaemia,
CC paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria, myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis,
CC osteopetrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma,
CC Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease,
CC Letterer-Siwe disease, refractory erythroblastic anaemia, Di Guglielmo
CC syndrome, congestive splenomegaly, Kala awar, sarcoidosis, primary
CC splenic pancytopenia, miliary tuberculosis, disseminated fungus disease,
CC Fulminating septicaemia, malaria, vitamin B 12 and folic acid deficiency,
CC pyridoxine deficiency, Diamond Blackfan anaemia, and hypopigmentation
CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo. The SCF are also useful for
CC treating neurological damage, infertility states, intestinal damage
CC resulting from irradiation or chemotherapy, and AIDS. SCF is also useful
CC for enhancing haematopoietic recovery after acute blood loss and as a
CC boost to the immune system for fighting neoplasia (cancer). The present
CC sequence is a universal SCF PCR primer used in the isolation of SCF DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 801
AAQ75763/C
ID AAQ75763 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75763;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 802
AAQ75764/c
ID AAQ75764 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ75764;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 803
AAQ75760/c

ID AAQ75760 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ75760;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 804
AAQ75756/c

ID AAQ75756 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ75756;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

DE	HIV-1 gag protein DNA primer #8.	XX	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX		PR	
KW	Hypervariable region; ENV protein; vaccinia virus; gag gene; retrovirus;	XX	
KW	vaccines; infection; protection; primer; ss.	PA	(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX		XX	
OS	Synthetic.	PI	Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX		XX	
PN	WO9822596-A1.	XX	WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX		XX	
PD	28-MAY-1998.	PT	Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX		PT	patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PF	19-NOV-1997; 97WO-JP004216.	PT	and constant regions.
XX		XX	
PR	19-NOV-1996; 96JP-00323412.	PS	Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX		XX	
PA	(NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	CC	This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
PA	(JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK.	CC	nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX		CC	reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
PI	Kojima A, Kurata T, Yasuda A;	CC	agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX		CC	comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
DR	WPI; 1998-312481/27.	CC	have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX		CC	least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX		CC	that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
PT	Recombinant vaccinia virus containing fusion H1B gag gene - for	CC	binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
PT	production in host cells of gag protein for use as vaccine.	CC	agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX		CC	comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
PS	Example 1; Page 66; 84pp; Japanese.	CC	capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX		CC	interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC	AAV35388-V35414 are primers used in a method which results in a	CC	metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC	recombinant vaccinia virus comprising of a gag gene from a retrovirus	CC	conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC	such as HIV-1 or HIV-2, fused to a DNA fragment containing an epitope	CC	is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC	region (30-300 bases in length) of a retroviral gene other than the gag	CC	stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC	gene. The gag gene may be altered so as to produce a gag protein modified	CC	physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC	from the natural sequence by the addition, deletion or substitution of at	CC	The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC	least 1 amino acid residue. The fusion gene is inserted into a region of	CC	hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC	a vaccinia virus not essential to its propagation, to give a recombinant	CC	activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC	vaccinia virus vector which is used to transform a host cell (such as	CC	additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC	Hela, Vero, VEF, rabbit kidney RK13 or human myeloma TK-143 cells). Upon	CC	acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC	culturing the host cell produces particulate structures containing the	CC	mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC	fusion gag protein. The recombinant vaccinia virus or the fusion gag	CC	representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC	protein particles may be used in the production of vaccines for	CC	allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC	protecting against infection with retroviruses such as HIV	CC	can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX		CC	method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 19 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	CC	genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
		XX	capture probes used in the method of the invention.
		SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;		Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;		Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662	QY	1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db	3 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21	Db	19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
	RESULT 811		RESULT 812
ADK01323/c		ADK01319/c	
ID	ADK01323 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	ID	ADK01319 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX		XX	
AC	ADK01323;	AC	ADK01319;
XX		XX	
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)	DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX		XX	
DE	Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #43.	DE	Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #39.
XX		XX	
KW	ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;	XX	ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW	blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.	KW	blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX		XX	
OS	Rattus sp.	OS	Rattus sp.
XX		XX	
PN	DE10208794-A1.	PN	DE10208794-A1.
XX		XX	
PD	04-SEP-2003.	OS	
XX		XX	
PF	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.	PN	DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 813
ADK01317/c
ID ADK01317 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01317;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #37.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.
XX PN DE10208794-A1.
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 814
ADK01334/c
ID ADK01334 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01334;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #54.
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
OS DE10208794-A1.
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db ||||||||||||||||
19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 815
ADK01320/c
ID ADK01320 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC ADK01320;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #40.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db ||||||||||||||||
19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 816
ADK01325/c
ID ADK01325 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01325;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #45.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 19 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 817
ADK01324/c
ID ADK01324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01324;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #44.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 21;

Db 19 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 820
AAT33701/c

ID AAT33701 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT33701;
XX
DT 19-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #1 for tissue or cell derived RNA.
XX
KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; reverse-transcription;
KW molecular indexing; class IIS restriction enzyme; cancer; causative gene;
KW viral infection; hereditary disease; agricultural gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "hydroxylated"
XX
PN EP735144-A1.
XX
PD 02-OCT-1996.
XX
PF 26-MAR-1996; 96EP-00104817.
XX
PR 28-MAR-1995; 95JP-00069695.
PR 20-JUL-1995; 95JP-00184006.
PR 12-SEP-1995; 95JP-00234122.
XX
PA (SHKJ) RES DEV CORP JAPAN.
XX
PI Kato K;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-435619/44.
XX
PT Molecular indexing of DNA - using restriction enzymes, PCR amplification
PT and electrophoresis to analyse DNA fragments.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 14; 20pp; English.
XX
SQ AAT33701-T33703 represent amplification primers used in the reverse-
transcription of tissue or cell derived mRNA, in the method of the
invention. The method of the invention is a molecular indexing method,
and comprises digesting the cDNA amplified by these sequences with a
class IIS restriction enzyme. Each resultant cDNA fragment is then
ligated to a biotinylated adaptor (selected from a pool of 64 adaptors
cohesive to all possible overhangs), and digesting the products with two
further class IIS restriction enzymes. These steps are repeated (but the
enzyme used for the first step is different in each) to produce two
further cDNA samples. The ligation samples are then recovered using
streptavidin-coated paramagnetic beads, removing the strand complementary
to an adaptor-primer. The adaptor primer and an anchored oligo-dT primer
(such as this sequence) are then used to amplify the cDNA samples. The
amplified products are separated, and the sizes of the fragments obtained
is recorded. The method can be used for the analysis and diagnosis or
diseases such as cancers or viral infections, for the search and
isolation of the genes of physiologically active substances that are
potential pharmaceuticals, or causative genes of hereditary diseases, as
well as for the isolation of genes for improving agricultural products.
Using this method, it is possible to classify (index) DNA into groups in
a short period of time without duplication

Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4

RESULT 821
AAV61554/c

ID AAV61554 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAV61554;
XX
DT 08-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Double-anchored oligo-dT primer, used to synthesise apolipoprotein cDNA.
XX
KW Primer; PCR; amplification; RT-PCR; quantitate; amount ratio; liver;
KW apolipoprotein; kidney; ATAC-PCR; Adaptor-tagged Competitive PCR;
KW gene expression; internal standard; calibration curve; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN EP870842-A2.
XX
PD 14-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 07-APR-1998; 98EP-00302726.
XX
PR 07-APR-1997; 97JP-00088495.
XX
PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Kato K;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-523164/45.
XX
PT Determination of gene expression levels - using combinations of different
PT cDNA samples tagged with different PCR adaptors.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 9; 22pp; English.
XX
SQ The present sequence represents a primer which was used to synthesise
Apolipoprotein cDNA in a RT-PCR reaction. This primer as well as primers
AAV61555 and AAV61556 were added to both mouse liver-derived and mouse
kidney-derived total RNA to generate single-stranded cDNA. These primers
were used in the method of the invention to determine the amount ratio
between a cDNA coding for mouse liver-derived Apolipoprotein and a cDNA
that codes for the mouse kidney-derived Apolipoprotein by using Adaptor-
tagged Competitive PCR (ATAC-PCR). This method allows gene expression to
be quantitatively determined, and because internal standards are not
required to prepare a calibration curve, it is a quicker and less
laborious process

Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4

RESULT 822
AAA08407/c

ID AAA08407 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA08407;
XX
DT 13-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW Detection; primer; adapter; probe; hybridisation; gene cluster;
KW fractionation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP200055914-A.
XX
PD 25-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 13-AUG-1998; 98JP-00228944.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1998; 98JP-00228944.
XX
PA (TAIS) TAISHO PHARM CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-368733/32.
XX
PT Gene detection method involves hybridizing probe opposite to objective
PT gene out of fractional gene cluster.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a gene detection method which comprises
CC fractionating using a probe opposite to the objective gene which is
CC hybridised out of fractioned gene cluster. The objective gene detected
CC belongs to the group of objective genes contained in the sample. The
CC method is used for gene detection by fractionation of cDNA by molecular
CC index method using specific primer. It provides high detection
CC sensitivity of objective gene. AAA08407 to AAA08414 represent
CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4

RESULT 823
ABA99682/c
ID ABA99682 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ABA99682;
XX
DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine osteoporosis/arthro-rheumatism associated gene PCR primer DAP1.
XX
KW Osteoporosis; murine; treatment; arthro-rheumatism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN JP2002051782-A.
XX
PD 19-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00241413.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00241413.
XX
PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-288360/33.
XX
PT Preventing or treating an agent for osteoporosis or arthro-rheumatism.
PS Example 2; Page 38; 44pp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel method for testing the effect of a
CC substance as a preventive or treating agent for osteoporosis or arthro-
CC rheumatism. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC amplification of a gene encoding a protein associated with osteoporosis
CC or arthro-rheumatism which is described in the disclosure of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 4

RESULT 824
AAF98936/c
ID AAF98936 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF98936;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #52.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 338pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX

```
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 825
ABS77577/c
ID ABS77577 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC ABS77577;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #61.
XX
KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI Bratzler RL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
```

```
Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 826
ABA93238
ID ABA93238 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABA93238;
XX
DT 18-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PolyA adaptor oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
KW Detection; comparative detection; adaptor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2001333800-A.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00160324.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00160324.
XX
PA (UNIT-) UNITECH CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-135950/18.
XX
PT Comparative detection of the amounts of RNA and DNA.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 9pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the comparative detection of
CC the amount of an RNA. The method comprises: (a) cDNAs obtained by
CC transcribing respectively from at least two tissue RNAs are respectively
CC fragmented by using a same restriction enzyme; (b) each different adaptor
CC and a common adaptor are added to each of the cDNA fragments derived from
CC the same or different tissues by the step (a); (c) the resultant adaptor-
CC added cDNAs are mixed together; (d) an adaptor primer having the common
CC sequence to said different adaptor and a gene-specific adaptor are used
CC to amplify said adaptor-added cDNAs containing no region derived from
CC polyadenylic acid of the mRNA before the addition of the adaptor among
CC the adaptor-added cDNAs prepared by the step (b); (e) the ratios of the
CC cDNA amounts are measured between the tissues; (f) the RNA is detected
CC from the measured result; (g) each different adaptor and a common adaptor
CC are added to each of the genomic DNA fragments derived from a same or
CC different individuals; (h) the resultant adaptor-added genomic DNAs are
CC mixed together; (i) the adaptor-added genomic DNAs are amplified by using
CC an adaptor primer having the common sequence to the different adaptor and
CC a sequence-specific adaptor; and (j) the ratios of the amplified amounts
CC of the genomic DNAs are measured between the individuals. The method is
CC used for the detection of the amounts of RNA and DNA. The present
CC sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 GATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 22
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 827
ACD99369/c
ID ACD99369 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACD99369;
```

XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #55.
DE
XX
XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003050268-A1.
PN
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
PR
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
DR
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 828
ADB36438/c
ID ADB36438 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADB36438;
AC
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #52.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
PR
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 6; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 829
ADC10398/c
ID ADC10398 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADC10398;
AC
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX polypeptide gene reverse primer SEQ ID NO: 417.
XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
KW thymimetic; NOVX; pathology; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
KW endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003000842-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017443.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295661P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295573P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
PR 26-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300883P.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003101375-A2.
XX PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005691.
XX PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002CA-02388049.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNOTECH SA.
XX PI Lopez RA;
XX DR WPI; 2004-053333/05.
XX PT New immunostimulatory oligonucleotide comprising non-palindromic nucleic
PT acid sequence motif, useful for inducing B-cell activation, treating,
PT preventing or ameliorating immune system disorder or tumoral disease e.g.
XX melanoma.
PS Example 17; Page 80; 139pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel immunostimulatory oligonucleotides that
CC contain a non-palindromic sequence motif. Specifically, it refers to DNA
CC oligonucleotides (without a CpG motif), which can stimulate an immune
CC response in animals of the order of primate, including humans. The immune
CC response is characterised by the proliferation, differentiation, cytokine
CC and antibody production in plasmacytoid dendritic cells. The present
CC invention describes immunomodulator compositions that also comprise an
CC antigen selected from, for example, viruses, bacteria, parasites, tumour
CC cells and glycolipids. As such, these DNA oligos can be used in gene
CC therapy for inducing B-cell activation, treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an immune system disorder or a tumoural disease including
CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia, melanoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, and renal cell
CC carcinoma. This oligonucleotide sequence is a non-CpG DNA oligo of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1665
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 AAAAAACAAAAAACAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 832
AAQ49436/C
ID AAQ49436 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ49436;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 27-APR-1994 (first entry)
XX DE Cytochrome P450 sequence amplification PCR primer polyT.
XX KW Transgenic plants; altered petal colour; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9320206-A1.
XX PD 14-OCT-1993.
XX PF 25-MAR-1993; 93WO-AU000127.
XX PR 27-MAR-1992; 92AU-00001538.

PR 07-JAN-1993; 93AU-00006698.
XX (ITFL-) INT FLOWER DEV PTY LTD.
XX PI Holton TA, Cornish EC, Tanaka Y;
XX DR WPI; 1993-336914/42.
XX PT Nucleic acid isolate encoding flavonoid-3'-hydroxylase - is used to
PT create transgenic plants with altered petal colour.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 25; 86pp; English.
XX CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in polymerase chain
CC reactions for the amplification of cloned cytochrome P450 sequences.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
20 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 833
AAQ75569/C
ID AAQ75569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75569;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 834
AAQ75585/c
ID AAQ75585 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75585;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 835
AAQ75591/c
ID AAQ75591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75591;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 836
AAQ75579/c
ID AAQ75579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75579;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)


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XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1662
DB 20 GAGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 846
AAQ75603/c
ID AAQ75603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAQ75603;
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

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XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1660
DB 20 CGGAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 847
AAQ75599/c
ID AAQ75599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAQ75599;
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 848
AAT04916/c
ID AAT04916 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT04916;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 15-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Mammalian stem cell factor (SCF) cDNA oligonucleotide primer 220-7.
XX
KW Stem cell factor; progenitor; haematopoiesis; SCF; anaemia;
KW thrombocytopenia; leucopenia; AIDS; immunodeficiency; bone graft;
KW transplant; neoplasia; myelosuppression; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP676470-A1.
XX
PD 11-OCT-1995.
XX
PF 04-OCT-1990; 95EP-00105391.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselman RA, Martin FH;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-346090/45.
XX
PT New stem cell factor polypeptide(s) - for stimulating the growth of
PT primitive progenitor cells, esp. for treating disorders involving blood
PT cells.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 127pp; English.
XX

CC AAT04915-T04922 are oligonucleotide primers and probes used for the
CC amplification and sequencing of mammalian stem cell factor (SCF). Non-
CC naturally occurring SCF and C-terminally truncated polypeptides, having
CC amino acid sequences sufficiently duplicative of naturally occurring SCF,
CC stimulate growth of primitive progenitors such as haematopoietic
CC progenitor cells, neural stem cells and primordial germ stem cells. The
CC peptides can be used in a composition for treating leucopenia, anaemia or
CC thrombocytopenia, for enhancing engraftment of bone marrow during
CC transplantation or for bone marrow recovery after chemotherapy or
CC radiation-induced bone marrow aplasia or myelosuppression. They can also
CC be used for treating neoplasia, nerve damage, infertility, intestinal
CC damage or myeloproliferative disorders. Antibodies may be raised against
CC the peptides for use in detection or neutralisation of SCF in serum. SCF
CC may be useful for the treatment of AIDS and severe combined
CC immunodeficiency (SCID) states alone or in combination with other factors
CC such as IL-7. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 849
AAA13753/c
ID AAA13753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA13753;
XX
DT 27-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Stem cell factor universal oligonucleotide 220-7.
XX
KW Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell; blood forming;
KW primitive progenitor cell; haematopoietic disorder; syngeneic;
KW allogeneic; autologous bone marrow transplant; gene therapy;
KW transfection; haematopoietic stem cell; acute blood loss; neoplasia;
KW cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP992579-A1.
XX
PD 12-APR-2000.
XX
PF 04-OCT-1990; 99EP-00122861.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 04-OCT-1990; 90EP-00310899.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselmann RA, Martin FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-259135/23.
XX
PT Production of hematopoietic cells suitable for administration to a
PT subject using progenitor cells and expanding the cells using stem cell
PT factor.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 123pp; English.
XX

CC A method has been developed of making haematopoietic cells suitable for
CC administration to a subject. The method comprises: (a) obtaining
CC haematopoietic progenitor cells from a donor; and (b) expanding the cells
CC by adding to the cells a haematopoietically effective dose of a
CC polypeptide product having at least part of the primary structural
CC confirmation and one or more of the biological properties of naturally
CC occurring stem cell factor (SCF). The method is useful for stimulating
CC primitive progenitor cells including early haematopoietic progenitor
CC cells which are capable of maturing to erythroid, megakaryocyte,
CC granulocyte, lymphocyte and macrophage cells. SCF results in absolute
CC increases in haematopoietic cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages.
CC SCF is useful for treating haematopoietic disorders. The method is useful
CC for expanding early haematopoietic progenitors in syngeneic, allogeneic
CC or autologous bone marrow transplant. SCF is useful for enhancing the
CC efficiency of gene therapy based on transfecting haematopoietic stem
CC cells. SCF is also useful for combating the myelosuppressive effects of
CC anti-HIV drugs such as AZT and for enhancing haematopoietic recovery
CC after acute blood loss and as a boost to the immune system for fighting
CC neoplasia (cancer). The present sequence represents a universal
CC oligonucleotide which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|| |||||

XX PD 17-APR-2001.
XX PF 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
XX PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 2001-281051/29.
PT Isolated DNA sequence, encoding polypeptide product useful for
PT stimulating growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells.
XX PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 167pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-7 is 1 of 8 universal
CC oligonucleotides (AAS04211-AAS04218) used in the isolation of the human
CC SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
CC novel stem cell factors (AAU02761-AAU02767, AAU02770-AAU02775, AAU02797)
CC and the polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor
CC cells including early haematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
CC describes SCF peptides (AAU02777-AAU02794) and the oligonucleotides
CC (AAS04182-AAS04210) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
CC The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
CC gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
CC such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
CC congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
CC disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicemia, malaria, vitamin B12
CC and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and hypopigmentation
XX disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAA...AAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTA...AAAAA 1
RESULT 855
AAS10448/c
ID AAS10448 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS10448;
XX DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human stem cell factor (SCF) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-7.
KW Human; stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW blood disorder; Hodgkin's disease; vitamin B12; folic acid deficiency;
KW hypopigmentation disorder; viral disorder; AIDS; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US6248319-B1.
XX PN 19-JUN-2001.
PD 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
XX PF 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 2001-407312/43.
DR Increasing the number of early hematopoietic progenitor cells in the
XX peripheral blood useful for the treatment of blood disorders including
PT Hodgkin's disease comprises the administration of human stem cell factor.
PT Example 3; Fig 12C; 210pp; English.
PS The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-7 is 1 of 19 PCR
XX primers (AAS10435-AAS10453) used to amplify various portions of the human
CC SCF cDNA sequence. The sequence is described in an invention relating to
CC novel stem cell factors, the polynucleotides encoding them and methods
CC for producing the stem cell factors. The methods involve increasing the
CC number of early haematopoietic progenitor cells in human peripheral blood
CC by administering a haematopoietically effective human stem cell factor
CC polypeptide. The methods are useful for the treatment of blood disorders,
CC including myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis, osteopetrosis, metastatic
CC carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease,
CC lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, refractory anaemia,
CC malaria, vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency, hypopigmentation
CC disorders i.e. piebaldism and viral induced disorders, including AIDS
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAA...AAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTA...AAAAA 1
RESULT 856
AAD35465/c
ID AAD35465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD35465;
XX DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Rat SCF 5' cDNA amplifying PCR primer, 220-7.
XX KW Rat; stem cell factor; SCF protein; leucopaenia; thrombocytopaenia;
KW anaemia; myelosuppression; nerve damage; myeloproliferative disorder;
KW infertility; neoplasia; myelofibrosis; myelosclerosis; osteopetrosis;
KW metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia; multiple myeloma; sarcoidosis;
KW Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease; Niemann-Pick disease;
KW Letterer-Siwe disease; refractory erythroblastic anaemia; Kala azar;
KW Di Guglielmo syndrome; congestive splenomegaly; splenic pancytopenia;
KW disseminated fungus disease; Fulminating septicemia; AIDS;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; malaria; military tuberculosis;
KW pyridoxine deficiency; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; vitiligo; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
OS Rattus sp.
XX US2002018763-A1.
PN

XX PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
XX PR 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
XX PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
XX PI Schroeder KH, Koike K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-068256/10.
XX PT Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the
PT risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV
PT transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.
XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 25pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection
CC stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and
CC truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II
CC is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for
CC diagnosing HBV infection stages and determining the risk for developing
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV
CC diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 20 GAGCTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 859
ADE52461/c
ID ADE52461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADE52461;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Stem cell factor (SCF) related DNA #32.
XX KW Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic activity; infertility;
KW intestinal damage; myeloproliferative disorder; leucopenia;
KW thrombocytopenia; anaemia; bone marrow transplant; immune deficiency;
KW neoplasia; nerve damage; osteoporosis; metastatic carcinoma; leukaemia;
KW miliary tuberculosis; haematopoietic progenitor cell; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX US2002031491-A1.
XX PN 14-MAR-2002.
XX PD 31-DEC-1998; 98US-00224683.
XX PF 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
XX PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
XX PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
XX PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
XX PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
XX PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
XX PR 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005893.
XX XX (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.

PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
PI WPI; 2003-851459/79.
XX DR New non-natural stem cell factor, useful for treating e.g. leucopenia or
XX immune deficiency, also related nucleic acid and antibodies.
XX PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 33; 217pp; English.
XX PS The invention relates to stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptides with
CC haematopoietic activity and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC polypeptides are used for treating infertility, intestinal damage,
CC myeloproliferative disorders, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia or anaemia,
CC for improving engraftment of bone marrow transplants, for enhancing bone
CC marrow recovery after radiotherapy or chemotherapy and in treatment of
CC immune deficiency, neoplasia, nerve damage, osteoporosis, metastatic
CC carcinoma, leukaemia and miliary tuberculosis. The SCF polypeptides are
CC also used to expand haematopoietic progenitor cells for transplantation
CC and to prepare such cells for transfection with a gene. The SCF
CC polynucleotides can be used for recombinant expression of the
CC polypeptides and also as probes for mapping of the SCF gene, for
CC identifying SCF-related diseases and as a marker for neighbouring genes.
CC Antibodies raised against the polypeptides are useful in diagnosis and to
CC remove SCF from blood. This sequence represents SCF related DNA of the
CC invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 860
ABZ88266
ID ABZ88266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ88266;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3508; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 861
ABZ85534
ID ABZ85534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ85534;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 776; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAAAG 20

RESULT 862
ABZ89546
ID ABZ89546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ89546;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4788; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1661
Db 1 TTAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 20

RESULT 863
ABZ89301
ID ABZ89301 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89301;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4543; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 2 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1660
Db 1 CTCAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 20

RESULT 864
ABZ89240
ID ABZ89240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89240;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4482; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 1 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|| |||||
Db 1 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 865
ABD25470
ID ABD25470 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD25470;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI041212-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4482.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4482; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
PS comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 1 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|| |||||
Db 1 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 866
ABD21764
ID ABD21764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABD21764;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 776.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN


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XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 776; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC the thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system.
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db |||||||||||||
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAAG 20
RESULT 867
ABD25776
ID ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25776;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI085559 DNA fragment.
XX

```

KW	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW	surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285309-A2.
XX	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4788; 763pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 2 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 870
ADH67400/c
ID ADH67400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADH67400;
AC
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4234.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.

XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
DR
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4234; 985pp; English.
XX

CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 871
ADK67452
ID ADK67452 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK67452;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Electrochemical detection intercalator-related DNA 2.
XX
KW intercalator; electrochemical detection; mismatch; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2004024114-A.
XX
PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
PR 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
PA (TAKE/) TAKENAKA S.
PA (TUMK-) TUM KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-207136/20.
XX
PT Novel intercalator, useful as electrochemical double stranded DNA
PT detection reagent.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 23; 24pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a novel intercalator having a specific formula.
CC The intercalator of the invention may be useful for the electrochemical
CC detection of a gene, as an electrochemical double stranded DNA detection
CC reagent and as an intercalator for inhibiting the influence of mismatch
CC DNA and single stranded DNA. The intercalator enables the transission of
CC electronic transition between two base pairs to occur efficiently. The
CC current sequence is that of the electrochemical detection intercalator-
CC related DNA 2 of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 872
ADK75123/c
ID ADK75123 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK75123;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2457.
XX

DR WPI; 2004-468836/44.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides encoding mitONEET, useful for modulating

PT mitONEET expression or for treating diseases associated with mitONEET,

PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders or cardiovascular disorders.

XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 87; 226pp; English.

XX

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to

CC the nucleic acids encoding a family of human proteins from mitochondrial

CC membranes, which bind insulin sensitising, antidiabetic

CC thiazolidinediones (referred to as: mitONEET). The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for modulating mitONEET

CC expression and for treating diseases or conditions associated with

CC mitONEET, such as: diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular

CC disorders including hypertension, neurological disorders, and

CC ischaemia/reperfusion injuries. The present DNA sequence represents a

CC mitONEET-specific antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The

CC present sequence is a 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer with a

CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663

Db 20 AAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 875

ADP99303/c

ID ADP99303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADP99303;

XX

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Stem cell factor, SCF, universal PCR primer #3.

XX

KW SCF; stem cell factor; gene therapy; haematopoietic progenitor cell;

KW aplastic anaemia; paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; myelofibrosis;

KW myelosclerosis; osteopetrosis; metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia;

KW multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease;

KW Niemann-Pick disease; Letterer-Siwe disease;

KW refractory erythroblastic anaemia; Di Guglielmo syndrome;

KW congestive splenomegaly; Kala awar; sarcoidosis;

KW primary splenic pancytopenia; fulminating septicaemia; malaria;

KW disseminated fungus disease; folic acid deficiency; pyridoxine deficiency;

KW vitamin B12 deficiency; hypopigmentation disorder; piebaldism;

KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; piebaldism;

KW irradiation; chemotherapy; AIDS; haematopoietic recovery;

KW acute blood loss; neoplasm; cancer; ss; PCR; primer.

XX

OS Mammalia.

XX

PN US6759215-B1.

XX

PD 06-JUL-2004.

XX

PF 07-AUG-2000; 2000US-00635251.

XX

PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.

PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.

PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.

PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.

PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.

PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.

PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449182.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

PA Zaebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;

PI WPI; 2004-497128/47.

XX

DR

XX

PT Preparing a human stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide, useful for treating

PT hematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anemia, comprises growing host

PT cells transformed or transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 33; 210pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to preparing a (vertebrate) human stem cell factor

CC (SCF) polypeptide comprising growing host cells transformed or

CC transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF that stimulates growth of

CC haematopoietic progenitor cells under nutrient conditions, the DNA being

CC operatively linked to an expression control sequence, and isolating the

CC polypeptide produced. Also included is a recombinant host cell

CC transformed or transfected with an expression construct comprising a

CC vertebrate SCF polypeptide-encoding DNA operatively linked to a

CC heterologous expression regulatory sequence, permitting the expression of

CC the vertebrate SCF polypeptide in the host cell. Disclosed as new are rat

CC and human nucleic acids encoding SCF, SCF proteins from a number of other

CC mammals and recombinantly expressed SCF protein fragments. The DNA

CC sequences are useful for effecting the large scale synthesis of SCF by a

CC variety of recombinant techniques or for generating new and useful viral

CC and circular plasmid DNA vectors, new and useful transformed and

CC transfected prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells, and new and useful

CC methods for cultured growth of such host cells capable of expression of

CC SCF and its related products. The DNA sequences are also useful as

CC labelled probes in isolating human genomic DNA encoding SCF, in methods

CC of protein synthesis, in genetic therapy in humans and other mammals, and

CC in developing transgenic mammalian species which may serve as eukaryotic

CC hosts for production of SCF and SCF products in quantity. The SCF is

CC useful for treating haematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anaemia,

CC paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria, myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis,

CC osteopetrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma,

CC Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease,

CC Letterer-Siwe disease, refractory erythroblastic anaemia, Di Guglielmo

CC syndrome, congestive splenomegaly, Kala awar, sarcoidosis, primary

CC splenic pancytopenia, miliary tuberculosis, disseminated fungus disease,

CC Fulminating septicaemia, malaria, vitamin B 12 and folic acid deficiency,

CC pyridoxine deficiency, Diamond Blackfan anaemia, and hypopigmentation

CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo. The SCF are also useful for

CC treating neurological damage, infertility states, intestinal damage

CC resulting from irradiation or chemotherapy, and AIDS. SCF is also useful

CC for enhancing haematopoietic recovery after acute blood loss and as a

CC boost to the immune system for fighting neoplasia (cancer). The present

CC sequence is a universal SCF PCR primer used in the isolation of SCF DNA.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 20 CTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 876

AAQ75651/c

ID AAQ75651 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75651;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db ||||||||||||||||
20 GACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 877
AAQ75735/c
ID AAQ75735 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75735;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db ||||||||||||||||
20 CCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 878
AAQ75648/c
ID AAQ75648 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75648;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db ||||||||||||||||
20 AACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 879

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 882
AAQ75719/c
ID AAQ75719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75719;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 883
AAQ75781/c
ID AAQ75781 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75781;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 884
AAQ75625/c
ID AAQ75625 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75625;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Query Match	1.1%;	Score 18.4;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%;	Pred. No. 5.6e+02;		
Matches	19: Conservative	0. Mismatch		

Qy	1641	CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1660
Db	20	CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1

RESULT 085
AAQ75660/C
ID AAQ75660 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
...

DT
XX
DE
XX

04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX		
PN	JP06303997-A.	
XX		
XX		
PD	01-NOV-1994.	
XX		
PF	16-APR-1993;	93JP-00112515.
XX		
PR	16-APR-1993;	93JP-00112515.
XX		

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

1642 TGA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
20 TGCA AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 886
Q75718/c

ID
XX
AC
XX
XX
DT
XX
DE
XX

AAQ75718 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AAQ75718;
04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match          1.1%;      Score 18.4;  DB 1;      Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%;      Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 GCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 887
AAQ75767/c
ID AAQ75767 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75767;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX

Synthetic.

JP06303997-A.

01-NOV-1994.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
20 CAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 888
AAQ75694/c
ID AAQ75694 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75694;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
20 TGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 889
AAQ75788/c
ID AAQ75788 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75788;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
20 TGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 890
AAQ75680/c
ID AAQ75680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75680;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX

XX AAQ75769;
AC
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 894
AAQ75779/C
ID AAQ75779 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75779;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 895
AAQ75686/C
ID AAQ75686 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75686;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 1; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 894
AAQ75779/C
ID AAQ75779 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75779;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 902
AAQ75785/c
ID AAQ75785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75785;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 903
AAQ75624/c
ID AAQ75624 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75624;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 904
AAQ75685/c
ID AAQ75685 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75685;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 904
AAQ75685/c
ID AAQ75685 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75685;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN	JP06303997-A.	CC	transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX		CC	the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
PD	01-NOV-1994.	CC	electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
XX		CC	method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
PF	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.	XX	
XX		SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PR	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.		
XX		Query Match	1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
PA	(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.	Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. NO. 5.6e+02;
XX		Matches	19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DR	WPI; 1995-018287/03.		
XX		QY	1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
PT	Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed	Db	20 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
PT	by digestion with restriction enzymes.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; Page 7; 1lpp; Japanese.		
XX		RESULT 906	
CC	A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of	AAQ75768/c	
CC	double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of	ID	AAQ75768 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
CC	labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)	XX	
CC	and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse	AC	AAQ75768;
CC	transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of	DT	04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
CC	the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)	XX	
CC	electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The	DE	Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
CC	method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily	XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	KW	Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
		KW	aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
		XX	
		OS	Synthetic.
		XX	
		PN	JP06303997-A.
QY	1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662	XX	
Db	20 GATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	PD	01-NOV-1994.
		XX	
		PF	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
		XX	
		PR	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
		XX	
		PA	(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX		XX	
AC	AAQ75623;	DR	WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX		XX	
DT	04-AUG-1995 (first entry)	XX	
XX		PT	Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
DE	Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.	XX	by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX		PS	Disclosure; Page 6; 1lpp; Japanese.
KW	Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;	XX	
KW	aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.	CC	A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX		CC	double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
OS	Synthetic.	CC	labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX		CC	and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
PN	JP06303997-A.	CC	transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX		CC	the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
PD	01-NOV-1994.	CC	electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
XX		CC	method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
PF	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.	XX	
XX		SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PR	16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.		
XX		Query Match	1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
PA	(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.	Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. NO. 5.6e+02;
XX		Matches	19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DR	WPI; 1995-018287/03.		
XX		QY	1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
PT	Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed	Db	20 CAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
PT	by digestion with restriction enzymes.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; Page 6; 1lpp; Japanese.		
XX		RESULT 907	
CC	A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of	AAQ75782/c	
CC	double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of	ID	AAQ75782 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
CC	labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)	XX	
CC	and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse	AC	AAQ75782;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 910
AAQ75653/c
ID AAQ75653 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75653;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 911
AAQ75683/c
ID AAQ75683 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75683;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.

XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 912
AAQ75789/c
ID AAQ75789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75789;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 916
AAQ75721/c
ID AAQ75721 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75721;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 20 CTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 917
AAQ75783/c
ID AAQ75783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75783;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 918
ADK01309/c
ID ADK01309 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01309;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #29.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX


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PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 919
ADK01290/c
ID ADK01290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01290;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
```

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OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
20 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 920
ADK01281/c
ID ADK01281 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01281;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #1.
```


	Matches	19;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	1642	TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1661							
Db	20	TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1							
RESULT 924										
ADK01285/c										
ID	ADK01285	standard; DNA; 21 BP.								
XX										
AC	ADK01285;									
DT	06-MAY-2004	(first entry)								
XX										
DE	Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #5.									
XX										
KW	ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;									
KW	blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.									
OS	Rattus sp.									
XX										
PN	DE10208794-A1.									
PD	04-SEP-2003.									
XX										
Pf	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.									
XX										
PR	28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.									
XX										
PA	(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.									
XX										
PI	Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;									
XX										
DR	WPI; 2003-714082/68.									
XX										
PT	Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression									
PT	patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable									
PT	and constant regions.									
PS	Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.									
XX										
CC	This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded									
CC	nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then									
CC	reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture									
CC	agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)									
CC	comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides									
CC	have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at									
CC	least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region									
CC	that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow									
CC	binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture									
CC	agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region									
CC	comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The									
CC	capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by									
CC	interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,									
CC	metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-									
CC	conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface									
CC	is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single									
CC	stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,									
CC	physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.									
CC	The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,									
CC	hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the									
CC	activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food									
CC	additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic									
CC	acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and									
CC	mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible									
CC	representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It									
CC	allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and									
CC	can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the									
CC	method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual									
CC	genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent									
CC	capture probes used in the method of the invention.									
XX										

SQ	Sequence	21 BP;	2 A;	0 C;	1 G;
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CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 926
ADK01283/c
ID ADK01283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01283;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #3.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PS Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 927
ADK01286/c
ID ADK01286 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01286;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PS Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 930
ADK01299/c
ID ADK01299 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01299;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #19.
XX
DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 931
ADK01292/c
ID ADK01292 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01292;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #12.
XX
DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 932
ADK01294/c

ID ADK01294 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ADK01294;

XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #14.

XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX
OS Rattus sp.

XX
PN DE10208794-A1.

XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX
WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 933
ADK01288/c

ID ADK01288 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ADK01288;

XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #8.

XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX
OS Rattus sp.

XX
PN DE10208794-A1.

XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX
WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression

PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 934
ADK01300/C
ID ADK01300 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK01300;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #20.

DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.

OS DE10208794-A1.

PN 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DF-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PA Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

PI

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 935
ADK01310/C
ID ADK01310 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK01310;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #30.

DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX Rattus sp.

OS DE10208794-A1.

PN 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR XX
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 ACACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 936
ADK01308/c
ID ADK01308 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK01308;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #28.
XX
KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX
PN DE10208794-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 20 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 937
AAX06572/c
ID AAX06572 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAX06572;
XX
DT 06-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE (-)-limonene-6-hydroxylase primer 3.B.
XX
KW (-)-limonene-6-hydroxylase; (-)-limonene-3-hydroxylase; L3H; L6H;
KW spear mint; peppermint; enzyme; limonene hydroxylase; trans-carveol;
KW trans-isopipitenol; pathogen defense mechanism; attractant;
KW environmental signal; monoterpene hydroxylase; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
OS Mentha spicata.
XX PN WO9859042-A1.
XX PD 30-DEC-1998.
XX PF 15-JUN-1998; 98WO-US012581.
XX PR 24-JUN-1997; 97US-00881784.
XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.
XX PI Croteau RB, Lupien SL, Karp F;
XX DR WPI; 1999-105618/09.
XX
PT New isolated limonene hydroxylase nucleic acids - which encode limonene-6
PT -hydroxylase and limonene-3-hydroxylase, which can be used to produce
PT trans-carveol and trans-isopiperitenol.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 27; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleotide sequences encoding spearmint (-)-
CC limonene-6-hydroxylase (L6H) and peppermint (-)-limonene-3- hydroxylase
CC (L3H). Host cells containing a vector comprising the nucleotide sequences
CC can be used for the recombinant production of limonene hydroxylases or of
CC primary enzyme products. The primary enzyme products are trans-carveol in
CC the case of (-)-L6H or trans-isopiperitenol in the case of (-)-L3H, which
CC are of subsequent use, to obtain enhanced expression of limonene
CC hydroxylase in plants to attain enhanced trans- carveol or trans-
CC isopiperitenol production as a predator or pathogen defense mechanism,
CC attractant or environmental signal. The limonene hydroxylase cDNAs also
CC provide a useful tool for isolating other monoterpene hydroxylase genes
CC and for examining the developmental regulation of monoterpene
CC biosynthesis. Sequences AAX06564-73 represent primers for the PCR
CC amplification of (-)-limonene-6-hydroxylase cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 DAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 938
AAZ99489/c
ID AAZ99489 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ99489;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer HOOK for cDNA encoding a C-20 oxidase polypeptide.
XX
KW Gibberellic acid; copalyl diphosphate synthase; 3beta-hydroxylase;
KW 2-oxidase; phytoene synthase; C-20 oxidase; 2beta,3beta-hydroxylase;
KW seed germination; seedling growth; gibberellin biosynthetic pathway;
KW transgenic plant; hypocotyl; epicotyl; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Cucurbita maxima.
XX
PN WO200009722-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 10-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018066.
XX

PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096111P.
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0137977P.
XX
PA (MONS) MONSANTO CO.
XX
PI Brown SM, Elich TD, Heck GR, Kishore GM, Logusch EW, Logusch SJ;
PI Piller KJ, Rao S, Ream JE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224351/19.
XX
PT Obtaining transgenic plant useful for controlling seed germination and
PT seedling growth comprises transgene comprising a sequence expressing
PT altered levels of an essential hormone.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 262; 267pp; English.
XX
CC The present primer was used to reverse transcribe cDNA encoding a C-20
CC oxidase. The amplifie fragment is used in the method of the invention.
CC The specification describes methods for the inhibition and control of
CC gibberellic acid levels. Gibberellic acid levels may be inhibited or
CC controlled by use of a chimeric expression construct expressing a RNA or
CC protein which suppresses the gibberellin biosynthetic pathway sequence,
CC diverts substrate from the pathway, or degrades pathway substrates or
CC products. The methods uses copalyl diphosphate synthase, 3beta-
CC hydroxylase, 2-oxidase, phytoene synthase, C-20 oxidase, and a
CC 2beta,3beta-hydroxylase polynucleotides to achieve this. The method is
CC used to control seed germination and seedling growth especially to
CC regulate gene products of gibberellin and seedling growth especially to
CC restoration of normal seed germination, in transgenic plants. The plants
CC produced are gibberellin deficient, and have shortened hypocotyl and/or
CC epicotyl phenotypes compared to normal plants
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 939
AAD15201/c
ID AAD15201 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD15201;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' sequencing primer #1 to identify and characterise polynucleotides.
XX
KW Fatty lesion development; atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW nervous system disorder; Parkinson's disease; immune system disorder;
KW ischaemia; lymphopaenia; leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndrome;
KW haemoglobinuria; anaemia; hyperproliferative disorder; Gaucher's disease;
KW coagulation disorder; blood platelet disorder; autoimmune disorder;
KW dermatitis; herpes simplex; Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW Grave's disease; gene therapy; antiarteriosclerotic; immunostimulant;
KW cardiovascular; antiviral; primer; ss.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200154651-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 25-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002439.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177963P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Leonardi A, Sartani A, Glass JR, Sutcliffe JG, Hasel KW;
PI WPI; 2001-514526/56.
XX
XX New polynucleotides regulated by fatty lesion development and their
PT encoded polypeptides, useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating
PT atherosclerosis, as well as for immune or hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 79; 188pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid regulated by
CC fatty lesion development, which comprises any of 55 polynucleotide
CC sequences from Oryctolagus cuniculus. The polynucleotide, polypeptide or
CC antibody is useful for preventing, treating, modulating or ameliorating a
CC medical condition, particularly atherosclerosis. The invention is used as
CC a marker or detector of nervous system disorder or disease (e.g.
CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ischaemia, dementia). The
CC invention may also be useful for treating deficiencies or disorders of
CC the immune system (e.g. lymphopaenia, leukocyte adhesion deficiency
CC syndrome or haemoglobinuria, anaemia), hyperproliferative disorders
CC (e.g. Gaucher's disease), infectious disease (e.g. herpes simplex),
CC coagulation disorders, blood platelet disorders and autoimmune disorders
CC (Addison's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's disease).
CC The polynucleotide sequence is also used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is a 3' sequencing primer used in the identification and
CC characterisation of polynucleotides up-regulated by fatty lesion
CC development
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 940
AAH21968/C
ID AAH21968 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH21968;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse total gene expression analysis (TOGA) 3' sequencing primer SEQ:92.
XX
KW Mouse; human; total gene expression analysis; TOGA; DST; EST;
KW digital sequence tag; expressed sequence tag; neuroleptic; antimanic;
KW central nervous system; antidepressant; gene therapy; diagnosis;
KW neuropsychiatric disorder; schizophrenia; bipolar disorder;
KW addiction-related behaviour; chromosome identification; immune response;
KW PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX WO200130972-A2.
PN
XX 03-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029690.
PF
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161379P.
PR
XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX Thomas EA, Sutcliffe JG, Pribyl TM, Hilbush B, Hasel KW;
PI WPI; 2001-300499/31.
XX
XX

PT New neuroleptic-regulated polynucleotides expressed in the central
PT nervous system for diagnosing and treating neuropsychiatric disorders
PT such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and addiction-related behavior.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 87; 210pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes isolated neuroleptic-regulated nucleic
CC acid molecules. (I) have neuroleptic, antimanic and antidepressant
CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. (I), polypeptides (II)
CC encoded by (I), or a host cell (III) comprising (I), are useful for
CC preventing, treating, modulating or ameliorating a medical condition such
CC as a neuropsychiatric disorder. (I) are useful as diagnostic agents for
CC diagnosing a pathological condition or susceptibility to a pathological
CC condition such as neuropsychiatric disorder e.g. schizophrenia, a bipolar
CC disorder or addiction-related behaviour. (I) are useful for detecting the
CC presence of a nucleic acid encoding a protein in a mammalian tissue
CC sample. (I) can be used as probes and primers, for chromosome
CC identification, to control gene expression through triple helix formation
CC or antisense DNA or RNA, in gene therapy to treat the above mentioned
CC disorders, identifying individuals from minute biological samples, as an
CC alternative to restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) and as
CC polymorphic markers for forensic purposes. (I) is also useful as
CC molecular weight markers on Southern gels, diagnostic probes for the
CC presence of specific mRNA in a particular cell type, as a probe to
CC subtract-out known sequences in the process of discovering novel
CC polynucleotides, for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a
CC gene chip or other support, to raise anti-DNA antibodies using DNA
CC immunisation technique, and as an antigen to elicit an immune response.
CC AAH21877 to AAH21984, AAB98083 and AAB98084 represent sequences used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 941
AAF76617/C
ID AAF76617 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAF76617;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Spearmint (-)-limonene-6-hydroxylase PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
XX
KW Spearmint; peppermint; (-)-limonene-6-hydroxylase;
KW (-)-limonene-3-hydroxylase; flavour; aroma; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mentha spicata.
XX
XX US6194185-B1.
PN
XX 27-FEB-2001.
PD
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-00292768.
PF
XX 24-JUN-1997; 97US-00881784.
PR
XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.
PA
XX Croteau RB, Lupien SL, Karp F;
PI WPI; 2001-243405/25.
XX
DR Novel isolated limonene hydroxylase encoding nucleic acid molecule,
PT useful for altering production of limonene-6-hydroxylase or limonene-3-

PT hydroxylase in suitable host cell.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 55; 57pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the
CC peppermint and spearmint (-)-limonene-3-hydroxylase and the spearmint (-)
CC -limonene-6-hydroxylase. Also provided are a number of probes and PCR
CC primers which were used to isolate the sequences. These are useful in the
CC production of transgenic plants with altered flavour and aroma
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
:|||||
Db 19 DAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 942
AAS06525/C
ID AAS06525 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAS06525;
XX
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse microglia and macrophage regulatory gene primer #60.

XX Mouse; microglia; macrophage; regulatory gene; digital sequence tag; DST;
KW PCR-based total gene expression analysis; TOGA; infectious disorder;
KW neuroinflammatory pathology; neurodegenerative disease; gene therapy;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; primer;
KW ss.
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX WO200134770-A2.
PN
XX 17-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030585.
PF
XX 12-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026824.
PR
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186770P.
PR
XX 19-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212465P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Carson MJ, Sutcliffe JG, Almazan MT, Tobal GM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-308782/32.
XX

PT New regulated genes of microglia and macrophages, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating neuroinflammatory pathology and neurodegenerative
PT disease.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 88; 244pp; English.
XX

CC The present sequence represents a primer used to isolate novel mouse
CC microglia and macrophage regulatory gene DST (digital sequence tag)
CC sequences. AAS06401-AAS06590 represent these novel sequences and the
CC primer sequences used to isolate them. The PCR-based total gene
CC expression analysis (TOGA) system is used to examine the expression
CC pattern of molecules corresponding to genes that are regulated in
CC unstimulated microglia, activated microglia, unstimulated macrophage and
CC activated macrophage. The polynucleotides of the invention, the
CC polypeptides encoded by them and antibodies that bind to these
CC polypeptides are useful for the diagnosis, prevention,
CC treatment or amelioration of a medical condition, preferably a
CC neuroinflammatory pathology or a neurodegenerative disease such as

CC Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia, Parkinson's disease, obsessive
CC compulsive disorders, epilepsy, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis,
CC depression and bipolar manic-depressive disorder. The sequences and
CC methods of the invention can also be used for detecting or treating
CC infectious disorders (e.g. AIDS), hyperproliferative disorders (e.g.
CC cancer), immune disorders (e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency, SCID)
CC autoimmune diseases (e.g. insulin dependent diabetes mellitus),
CC inflammatory disorders (e.g. arthritis). The polynucleotides can be used
CC for gene therapy
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
:|||||
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 943
ABK71509/c
ID ABK71509 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABK71509;
XX
DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE CNS related 3' sequencing primer.

XX Central nervous system; CNS; neuroleptic; mouse; human; psychoses;
KW neuropsychiatric disorder; psychiatric disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Pick's disease; Binswanger's disease; senile dementia; encephalopathy;
KW Parkinson's disease; obsessive compulsive disorder; epilepsy; ischaemia;
KW addiction; multiple sclerosis; depression; manic-depressive disorder;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200226936-A2.
XX
PD 04-APR-2002.
XX

XX 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030695.
PF
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236790P.
PR
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263084P.
XX

PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Thomas EA, Sutcliffe JG, Pribyl TM, Hilbush BS, Hasel KW;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-383271/41.
DR

XX New polynucleotide useful in gene therapy for preventing, treating
PT modulating or ameliorating a medical condition such as psychoses or a
PT neuro psychiatric disorder e.g. schizophrenia, or a bipolar disorder in a
PT mammal.
XX

PS Example 1; Page 40; 254pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the cDNA sequences of novel isolated
CC polynucleotides associated with psychoses or other neuropsychiatric
CC disorders. The sequences of the invention may act as blockers of D₂
CC receptors in the meso-limbic dopamine system. The nucleotide sequences of
CC the invention and the polypeptides encoded by them are useful in the
CC manufacture of a medicament useful for preventing, treating, modulating
CC or ameliorating a medical condition e.g. a neuropsychiatric disorder. An
CC antibody that binds the proteins of the invention is useful for
CC preventing, treating, modulating or ameliorating neurological disorders
CC such as psychoses or other neuropsychiatric disorders in a subject. The
CC sequences are also useful for diagnosing neurological disorders or a

CC susceptibility to a neurological disorder such as psychoses and other
CC neuro psychiatric disorders in a subject by determining the presence or
CC absence of mutation in the nucleotide sequence of apolipoprotein D or by
CC determining the alteration (increase or decrease) in the expression of
CC apolipoprotein D. The sequences of the invention are useful in treating
CC deficiencies or disorders of the central nervous system or peripheral
CC nervous system by activating or inhibiting the proliferation,
CC differentiation or mobilisation (chemotaxis) of neuroblasts, stem cells
CC or glial cells. The sequences are useful as a marker or detector of a
CC particular nervous system disease or disorder such as Alzheimer's
CC disease, Pick's disease, Binswanger's disease, other senile dementia,
CC Parkinson's disease, obsessive compulsive disorders, epilepsy,
CC encephalopathy, ischaemia, addiction, multiple sclerosis, depression and
CC manic-depressive disorder. The present sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide primer used in the identification of the cDNA sequences
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 944
ABQ73231/c
ID ABQ73231 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABQ73231;
XX
DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rabbit atherosclerosis related TOGA primer SEQ ID NO:26.
XX
KW Rabbit; Oryctolagus cuniculus; atherosclerosis; intimal hyperplasia;
KW TOGA primer; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200242420-A2.
XX 30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044072.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-0252216P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Leonardi A, Sartani A, Glass JR, Hasel KW;
XX WPI; 2002-575233/61.
XX
PT New polynucleotides related to regulated genes characteristic of
PT atherosclerosis, useful for diagnosing, preventing, treating, modulating
PT or ameliorating atherosclerosis in a mammalian subject.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (I) and its
CC complements, and degenerate variants, comprising a sequence selected from
CC those given in ABQ73206 to ABQ73222 (NS), which is a digital sequence tag
CC (DST) corresponding to mRNAs whose expression is regulated by
CC proliferative lesion development caused by mechanically induced intimal
CC hyperplasia, or by lercanidipine treatment, or by proliferative lesions
CC and reversed by lercanidipine treatment. (I) has antiatherosclerotic
CC activity and can be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used for diagnosing
CC a medical condition (e.g. atherosclerosis) in a subject which involves

CC determining the presence or absence of a mutation in (I) and diagnosing
CC the medical condition based on the presence or absence of the mutation.
CC (I) is also useful for diagnosing atherosclerosis, or the susceptibility
CC to atherosclerosis in a subject which involves detecting an alteration
CC (an increase or decrease) in amount of expression of (I). (I) is also
CC useful for diagnosing or monitoring the effects of treating a subject
CC with dihydropyridine calcium antagonist e.g., lercanidipine. (I) can also
CC be used for preventing, treating, modulating, or ameliorating a medical
CC condition such as atherosclerosis in a mammalian subject. The present
CC sequence represents a TOGA primer which is used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 945
AAD34663/c
ID AAD34663 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD34663;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #4 used for direct sequencing of TOGA generated PCR products.
XX
KW Hepatitis B virus; HBV infection; chronic hepatitis; toxicity; virucide;
KW acute hepatitis; therapeutic; gene therapy; vaccine; infectious disease;
KW TOGA; Total Gene expression Analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX WO200222783-A2.
PN
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029123.
XX
PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0233176P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Chisari FV, Wieland SF, Guidotti LGDVM, Mueller R, Hilbush BS;
XX WPI; 2002-339865/37.
DR
XX
PT Preventing and treating hepatitis viral infection in a mammal, comprises
PT administering nucleic acid molecules that up- or down-regulate in
PT hepatitis B virus infection or polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid
PT molecules.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for preventing, treating,
CC modulating or ameliorating a medical condition. The method involves
CC administering one or more nucleic acid molecules up- or down-regulated in
CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or polypeptides encoded by the nucleic
CC acid molecules or antibodies that bind to the polypeptide. The method is
CC useful for preventing, treating, modulating or ameliorating a medical
CC condition. It is also useful for determining the presence or absence of a
CC mutation in the nucleic acid molecules or detecting an alteration in
CC expression of the polypeptide which is useful for the diagnosis of
CC hepatitis viral infection. The method is useful for assessing the stage
CC of hepatitis viral infection (e.g., acute hepatitis versus chronic
CC hepatitis) or assessing the efficacy or toxicity of therapeutic treatment
CC for hepatitis viral infection and a gene expression profile is useful for

CC identifying polypeptides and polynucleotides which are associated with
CC hepatitis viral infection. Sequences of the invention are used in gene
CC therapy and as vaccines. Nucleic acid sequences are useful as a
CC diagnostic markers for HBV infection and for treating infectious
CC diseases. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
CC direct sequencing of TOGA (Total Gene expression Analysis) generated PCR
XX products

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||||||||||||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 946
AAD40279/c
ID AAD40279 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD40279;
XX
DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HOOK PCR primer used to isolate pumpkin 2beta-3beta hydroxylase cDNA.
XX
KW Gibberellin; transgenic plant; seed germination; seedling growth; GA;
KW transgenic; 2beta-3beta hydroxylase; enzyme; pumpkin; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Cucurbita pepo.
XX
PN US2002053095-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 10-AUG-1999; 99US-00371307.
XX
PR 10-AUG-1999; 99US-00371307.
XX
PA (BROW/) BROWN S M.
XX
PI Brown SM, Ellich TD, Heck GR, Kishore GM, Logusch EW, Logusch SJ;
PI Pillar KJ, Rao S, Ream JE;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-489107/52.

Control of gibberellin levels in plants useful to avoid unfavorable
conditions in crops to increase yields, using transgenic plants having
reduced seed germination and early seedling growth then treatment to
restore these properties.

Example 19; Page 104; 155pp; English.
The invention relates to control of gibberellin (GA) levels in plants.
The method involves producing transgenic plants having a phenotype of
reduced seed germination and reduced early seedling growth, then
restoring seed germination and early seedling growth by treating plants
with an appropriate compound when conditions are favourable. The method
is useful to control seed germination and/or early seedling growth in
agricultural production so that unfavorable environmental conditions
normally reducing agronomic output can be avoided and yields increased.
Plants also demonstrate increased uniformity of germination, emergence
and seedling vigor, so increasing yields at harvest. The method is
especially useful in crop plants such as e.g. canola, soybean, cotton,
etc., and is also useful in storage and transport of seeds to reduce
premature germination which may affect agronomic or food quality of the
seeds. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate pumpkin 2beta
-3beta hydroxylase cDNA. This primer is used in the exemplification of
the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||||||||||||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 947
ABZ68389/c
ID ABZ68389 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ68389;
XX
DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used to produce yeast cDNA.
XX
KW Histone acetyltransferase; histone deacetylase; gene expression profile;
KW chromatin-associated protein; gene expression; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003000715-A1.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019750.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300135P.
XX
PA (CERE-) CERES INC.
XX
PI Dang V, Okamuro J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-175280/17.
XX
PT New chimeric polypeptide comprising a histone acetyltransferase
PT polypeptide segment and a segment comprising a histone deacetylase
PT chromatin-associated protein complex subunit, useful for modulating gene
PT expression in cells.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 54; 85pp; English.

The specification describes chimeric histone acetyltransferase
polypeptides. The chimeric polypeptides comprise a polypeptide segment
that exhibits histone acetyltransferase activity, and a polypeptide
segment having 40% or greater sequence identity to a subunit of a histone
deacetylase chromatin-associated protein complex. The chimeric
polypeptides are useful for determining gene expression profiles in
specific cells, for modulating gene expression in specific cells, and for
making genetically modified eukaryotes. The present sequence represents a
reverse transcription primer used in the method of the invention

Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||||||||||||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 948
ACC79402/c
ID ACC79402 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACC79402;

XX 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT M13 sequencing primer 3' primer SEQ ID NO:84.
XX Pathological condition; ataxia telangiectasia; AT; tumour; cancer;
DE cytosstatic; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX Enterobacteria phage M13.
OS Synthetic.
OS WO2003033668-A2.
XX 24-APR-2003.
PD 17-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033311.
XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330206P.
PR (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA Barlow C, Winrow CJ, Callahan MLA, Pankratz DG, Vibat CRT;
XX Warren AJ;
PI WPI; 2003-393520/37.
DR
XX The present invention describes a method for preventing or treating a
CC pathological condition (comprising ataxia telangiectasia (AT), AT tumours
CC or other cancers), which comprises administering to a mammalian subject
CC at least one of: (a) a first polynucleotide comprising a sequence having
CC 38-889 bp (consisting of the sequences in ACC79319 to ACC79392 (I)) or a
CC second polynucleotide at least 95% identical to the first polynucleotide;
CC (b) a third polynucleotide comprising at least 10-bp sequence that is
CC hybridisable to the first polynucleotide under stringent conditions; or
CC (c) a gene corresponding to any of (1)-(2) or another gene at least 95%
CC identical to the gene. (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used in
CC vaccines and in gene therapy. The method is useful for preventing or
CC treating e.g., ataxia telangiectasia (AT), AT tumours or other cancers.
CC ACC79393 to ACC79423 represent primers used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 949
AAD49149/c
ID AAD49149 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD49149;
XX
DT 07-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' sequencing primer #1 used in the invention.
XX
KW Atherosclerosis; vaccine; nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; multiple sclerosis; immune disorder; gene therapy;
KW autoimmune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW haemolytic anaemia; graft-versus-host disease; inflammation; infection;
KW epilepsy; Addison's disease; neoplasm; tissue regeneration; chemotaxis;

KW food additive; food preservative; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS WO200281726-A2.
PN 17-OCT-2002.
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043741.
XX 15-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248892P.
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253623P.
XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA Leonardi A, Sartani A, Glass J, Sutcliffe JG, Hasel KW;
XX WPI; 2003-058561/05.
DR
XX New polypeptide associated with atherosclerosis, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, nervous system disorders, immune disorders,
PT hyperproliferative disorders and infectious diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 139; 146pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to polynucleotides and polypeptides associated with
CC atherosclerosis. Polynucleotides of the invention are useful for delivery
CC of genes, DNA vaccines, diagnostic reagents, peptides, proteins or
CC macromolecules. Sequences of the invention are useful for treating
CC nervous system disorders (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, epilepsy), immune disorders (e.g., autoimmune
CC disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, Addison's disease, haemolytic
CC anaemia, graft-versus-host disease, inflammation), hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g., neoplasms) and infectious diseases (e.g., viral,
CC bacterial, fungal or parasite infection). They are used for regeneration
CC of tissues, to repair, replace or protect damage tissues, for increasing
CC chemotaxis activity of cells, for increasing or decreasing the
CC differentiation or proliferation of embryonic stem cells from a lineage,
CC for modulating mammalian characteristics, (such as body weight or
CC height), for modulating mammalian metabolism affecting catabolism,
CC anabolism, processing utilisation and storage of energy, to change a
CC mammal's mental or physical state, or as a food additive or preservative.
CC The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a
CC sequencing primer used in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 950
AAD50267/c
ID AAD50267 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD50267;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' sequencing primer #1 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Gene expression; drug interaction mechanism; drug screening; primer;
KW genomic mapping; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS WO200261045-A2.
PN
XX

PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002666.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-00775217.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA (QUAN/) QUAN J.
XX
PI Quan J, Hilbush BS, Hasel KWPD, Sutcliffe GJ, Chang HW;
PI Callahan MA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-092784/08.
XX
PT Simplified TOGA method for simultaneous sequence-specific identification
PT of multiple mRNA molecules in mRNA population, useful for determining
PT tissue-specific patterns of gene expression or mechanisms of drug
PT interaction.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 93pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel simplified TOGA (RTM) method for
CC simultaneous sequence-specific identification of multiple mRNA molecules
CC in a RNA population. The method involves characterising each of the
CC sequence-specific polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products by partial
CC sequence and length. The method is useful for determining tissue-specific
CC patterns of gene expression or mechanisms of drug interaction. It is also
CC useful for drug screening, studying physiological processes, genomic
CC mapping or manufacture of diagnostic, prognostic or therapeutic reagents.
CC The present sequence is a primer used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 951
ADC21495/c
ID ADC21495 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADC21495;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRDI-BF1 RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW tumor; antigen; CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; CTL-induced lysis;
KW multiple myeloma cell; human; PRDI-BF1;
KW positive regulatory domain I-binding factor-1; MHC;
KW major histocompatibility complex Class I; cytostatic; vaccine; ss;
KW primer; PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003029282-A2.
XX
PD 10-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-EP010701.
XX
PR 29-SEP-2001; 2001DE-01048236.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUGENICS AG.
XX
PI Theobald M, Lotz C;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-354724/33.
XX
PT New tumor-associated oligopeptide, useful particularly for treating
PT multiple myeloma, is recognized by CD8 cytotoxic T cells, also
PT derivatives and related nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 64pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel tumor-associated oligopeptide that is
CC recognized as an antigen by CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and causes
CC CTL-induced lysis and/or apoptosis of tumor cells, especially multiple
CC myeloma cells. The oligopeptide is derived from human PRDI-BF1 (positive
CC regulatory domain I-binding factor-1) which is able to induce an MHC
CC (major histocompatibility complex) Class I allele variant A2-restricted
CC immune response of CD8+ CTL against tumor cells. The products of the
CC invention have cytostatic activity and can be used in a vaccine. The
CC peptide of the invention, also related retro-inverse and pseudopeptides,
CC fusion proteins (FP), polynucleotides, vectors, host cells and antibodies
CC and T cell receptors specific for PRDI-BF1 peptides are useful for
CC treating diseases associated with PRDI-BF1, particularly tumors. The
CC products of the invention are also useful as diagnostic, therapeutic and
CC prophylactic agents for detecting, modifying, generating, expanding
CC and/or regulating activation and functional status of T cells, and for
CC preparation of poly- or mono-clonal or recombinant A2-restricted T cell
CC receptors and their functional equivalents. This sequence represents an
CC RT-PCR primer used to amplify the human PRDI-BF1 gene described in the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db :|||||
19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 952
ADF74670
ID ADF74670 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF74670;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligo (30) used in preparing a library of same length signatures.
XX
KW ss; tag-DNA signature; adapter-signature-adapter; parallel sequencing;
KW genomic mapping; genetic identification; medical diagnostic.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003091416-A2.
XX
PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-APR-2003; 2003WO-US013076.
XX
PR 26-APR-2002; 2002US-0375782P.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Fischer A, Hiemisch H, Williams S, Brenner S, Walker R;
PI Vermaas E, Fu R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-865585/80.
XX
PT Preparing a library of same-length signature sequences from a source
PT nucleic acid population by ligating to the cleaved ends, a second adapter
PT containing a recognition and cleavage site for a second restriction
PT endonuclease.

XX Disclosure; Fig 2a; 54pp; English.

PS This invention relates to a novel method for preparing a library of same-length signature sequences from a source nucleic acid population.

XX Specifically, it comprises producing solid phase cloned libraries of oligonucleotide tag-DNA signature sequence constructs, which are useful for sequencing many polynucleotides simultaneously. The present invention describes a kit for the construction of adapter-signature-adapter constructs using 'first' and 'second' adapters each containing a specific restriction endonuclease recognition site, and which flanks the same length signature sequence. As such, using the method described herein it is possible to do parallel sequencing of large populations of polynucleotides for genomic mapping, genetic identification and medical diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a DNA oligo involved in the step wise process of preparing a library of same length signature sequences from restriction fragments in an exemplification of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
:|||||

Db 1 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 953
ADL24850/C

ID ADL24850 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADL24850;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-related primer #15.

XX

KW intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development; inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease; autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis; Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus; immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis; blood group incompatibility; ss; PCR; primer.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO200280852-A2.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX

PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.

XX

PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX

PI Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.

XX

PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function, useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.

PT

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 360; 152pp; English.

XX

CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the

CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus), diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity, anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence represents a primer that was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
:|||||

Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 954
AAZ09197/C

ID AAZ09197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAZ09197;

XX

DT 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide 9 for DNA analysis.

XX

KW Primer; DNA analysis; amplification; hybridisation; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP11196874-A.

XX

PD 27-JUL-1999.

XX

PF 14-JAN-1998; 98JP-00005399.

XX

PR 14-JAN-1998; 98JP-00005399.
(HITA) HITACHI LTD.

XX

DR WPI; 1999-496652/42.

XX

PT Analysis of DNA fragment - comprises addition of known common oligonucleotide, amplification of resultant DNA fragment and analysis and labelling of amplified DNA.

PT

XX

PS Example 5; Page 12; 17pp; Japanese.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for the analysis of a DNA fragment which comprises: (i) addition of a known common oligonucleotide sequence to at least one terminal of each DNA fragment, (ii) amplification of the resultant DNA fragment as a primer using a first common primer containing a complementary nucleotide sequence to the above mentioned known common oligonucleotide sequence, a second common primer containing a complementary nucleotide sequence to the prepared known common oligonucleotide sequence optionally having been introduced with complementary nucleotide sequence at a terminal, and a specific primer capable of hybridisation with a DNA fragment containing whole or part of the gene having known sequence, to give amplified DNA, (iii) analysis of the amplified DNA to find the information of the DNA fragment, in which the specific primer is designed to prepare fragments of the common first and second primers and to give short fragment of amplified DNA and (iv) labelling them to make their differentiation. Differentiation of informations of known and unknown genes readily provides information of unknown gene and simultaneous monitoring of signals derived from minor genes. Furthermore, labelling of DNAs according to functions of known genes can be performed. AAZ09189-209201 represent oligonucleotide primers used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX

```
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 955
AAQ34110
ID AAQ34110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ34110;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of a microsatellite from clone TGLA60B.
XX
KW PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
KW genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN WO9213102-A1.
PD 06-AUG-1992.
XX
PF 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
XX
PR 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
XX
PA (GENM-) GENMARK.
XX
PI Georges M, Massey JM;
XX WPI; 1992-284684/34.
XX
PT Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
PT mapping, and selective breeding.
XX
PS Table 7; Page 375; 517pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obt'd. by
CC screening a library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250 and 500
CC bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of 50
CC clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites
CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the
CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.
CC microsatellite (using the program OPTIPRIM). The microsatellites may be
CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic
CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved in the determination of
CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective
CC breeding. See also AAQ33501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 957
AAQ41539/C
ID AAQ41539 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ41539;
XX
DT 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 18 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 957
AAQ41539/C
ID AAT41539 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT41539;
XX
DT 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)

RESULT 956
AAQ75025/c
ID AAQ75025 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75025;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer.
XX
KW Synthetic oligo; solid phase immunoassay; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9426932-A1.
PD 24-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 13-MAY-1994; 94WO-US005407.
XX
PR 13-MAY-1993; 93US-00061694.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Fields HA, Khudyakov YE;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-006819/01.
XX
Solid phase immunoassay using oligo:nucleotide as label - also new
conjugates of oligo:nucleotide coupled to antigenic peptide, partic. for
diagnosing hepatitis C or E virus infection.
XX
PS Example; Page 12; 34pp; English.
XX
CC AAR62941 and AAR62942 are examples of synthetic immunoreactive peptides.
CC They are used in a method for detecting an antigen in a subject. The
CC method involves binding the antigen to a solid support and then reacting
CC it with an immunoreactive ligand (L) bound to an oligo; removing any
CC unreacted L, and then detecting the presence of the oligo. A similar
CC method can be used to detect Abs, in which case the ligand is an oligo-
CC labelled Ag. The use of an amplifiable oligo as the label allows Ag or Ab
CC to be detected at very low levels. An exemplary oligo is AAQ75024 which
CC can be covalently attached by the 5'- terminus to the N- or C-terminal of
CC a synthetic peptide. In the example, peptide AAR62941 was coupled to
CC oligo AAQ75024 using disuccinimidyl suberate. Serum samples suspected to
CC contain HEV Abs were immobilised on plastic tubes or wells, then
CC incubated for 30-60 mins with the peptide-oligo product. The vessels were
CC washed; bound oligo was released with 0.2M glycine and amplified in a
CC separate tube using as primers AAQ75025 and AAQ75026 in 30 cycles of PCR.
CC The amplification product - AAQ75031 - was treated with uracil DNA
CC glycosylase to remove the U18 fragment, and the product captured by
CC immobilised oligo-dT. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 18 U; 0 Other;
```

XX DE Human apolipoprotein-J gene exon 7-specific 3' PCR primer.
XX KW Apolipoprotein J; ApoJ; polymorphism; detection; allele; exon; probe;
KW primer; specific; Alzheimer's disease; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9632502-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX PF 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004510.
XX PR 11-APR-1995; 95US-00420291.
XX PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX PI Mayeux R, Tycko B;
XX DR WPI; 1996-477152/47.
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide specific for apolipoprotein-J polymorphisms - used
PT to identify patients susceptible to Alzheimer's disease or prostate
PT cancer.
XX PS Example 1; Page 20; 62pp; English.
XX CC AAT41527-T41541 are exon-specific PCR primers used for the amplification
CC of exons 2-8 of the human apolipoprotein-J (ApoJ) gene. The primers were
CC used in a method for detecting polymorphisms associated with an allelic
CC variation in the ApoJ gene. The oligonucleotide (OG) detects the
CC probability of a person developing Alzheimer's disease (AD), preferably
CC in patients of African or Hispanic descent. The OG also detects the
CC probability of a person developing a cognitive disorder, or a prostatic
CC carcinoma. Transgenic mammals expressing an allelic variant of an ApoJ
CC gene may be used as a prognostic and diagnostic means for studying AD,
CC and to determine the effectiveness of therapeutic drugs
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PS Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC AAT41527-T41541 are exon-specific PCR primers used for the amplification
CC of exons 2-8 of the human apolipoprotein-J (ApoJ) gene. The primers were
CC used in a method for detecting polymorphisms associated with an allelic
CC variation in the ApoJ gene. The oligonucleotide (OG) detects the
CC probability of a person developing Alzheimer's disease (AD), preferably
CC in patients of African or Hispanic descent. The OG also detects the
CC probability of a person developing a cognitive disorder, or a prostatic
CC carcinoma. Transgenic mammals expressing an allelic variant of an ApoJ
CC gene may be used as a prognostic and diagnostic means for studying AD,
CC and to determine the effectiveness of therapeutic drugs
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PS Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1070 CAACGAGCTGCTAAAGTC 1087
Db |||||||
18 CAACGAGCTGCTAAAGTC 1
RESULT 958
AAT41527
ID AAT41527 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT41527;
XX
DT 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human apolipoprotein-J gene exon 2-specific 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW Apolipoprotein J; ApoJ; polymorphism; detection; allele; exon; probe;
KW primer; specific; Alzheimer's disease; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9632502-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX PF 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004510.
XX

PR 11-APR-1995; 95US-00420291.
XX (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
PA Mayeux R, Tycko B;
PI WPI; 1996-477152/47.
XX
DR New oligo:nucleotide specific for apolipoprotein-J polymorphisms - used
XX to identify patients susceptible to Alzheimer's disease or prostate
XX cancer.
XX PS Example 1; Page 20; 62pp; English.
XX CC AAT41527-T41541 are exon-specific PCR primers used for the amplification
CC of exons 2-8 of the human apolipoprotein-J (ApoJ) gene. The primers were
CC used in a method for detecting polymorphisms associated with an allelic
CC variation in the ApoJ gene. The oligonucleotide (OG) detects the
CC probability of a person developing Alzheimer's disease (AD), preferably
CC in patients of African or Hispanic descent. The OG also detects the
CC probability of a person developing a cognitive disorder, or a prostatic
CC carcinoma. Transgenic mammals expressing an allelic variant of an ApoJ
CC gene may be used as a prognostic and diagnostic means for studying AD,
CC and to determine the effectiveness of therapeutic drugs
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PS Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 22 CGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAA 39
Db |||||||
1 CGTGCAAAGACTCCAGAA 18
RESULT 959
AAT39501/C
ID AAT39501 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT39501;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosome 8p clustrin gene (CL1) specific primer (nt 2836-2854).
XX
KW Chromosome 8p; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; CL1;
KW clustrin gene; human; steroidogenesis; acute regulatory protein;
KW regional mapping; confirmation; hSTAR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9629338-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-1996.
XX
PF 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
PI Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-443130/44.
XX
PT Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for
PT detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipoid
PT adrenal hyperplasia.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 51; 89pp; English.
XX

CC The present sequence is a human chromosome 8p clustrin gene (CL1)
CC specific PCR primer, which was used in the confirmation of the regional
CC mapping of the human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein (hSTAR)
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1475 GAGAGCTCTGCACGTCAC 1492
|||||
Db 18 GAGAGCTCTGCACGTCAC 1

RESULT 960
AAT94668/c
ID AAT94668 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAT94668;

AC 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DT Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotide polyT-AnchC.

DE
KW Flavonoid 3' hydroxylase; pigmentation; flower colour; transgenic plant;
KW snapdragon; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9732023-A1.

PN 04-SEP-1997.

XX 28-FEB-1997; 97WO-AU000124.

PR 01-MAR-1996; 96AU-00008386.

XX (FLOR-) FLORIGENE LTD.

XX Bruggiera F, Holton TA, Michael MZ;

XX WPI; 1997-448691/41.

XX Novel flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase(s) from flowering plants - and
PT corresponding DNA, used in the manipulation of pigmentation in plants.

XX Example 15; Page 59; 234pp; English.

XX Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotides polyT-anchA (AAT94667), polyT-anchC
CC (AAT94668) and polyT-anchG (AAT94669) are complementary to the upstream
CC region of a polyadenylation sequence. They were used to prime cDNA
CC synthesis from snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus) petal and leaf RNA, and
CC were also utilised in the PCR amplification of plant cytochrome P450
CC sequences (see also AAT94670-73). A cDNA clone (see AAT94657) encoding
CC flavonoid 3' hydroxylase (see AAW35704) was isolated using a differential
CC display approach. This can be used to manipulate the pigmentation of
CC transgenic plants

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|||||
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 961
AAV37712

ID AAV37712 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV37712;
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 07-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DT Human protein AQ2_1i 3'-portion and polyA tail.
DE
XX Human; secreted protein; murine adult spleen; human foetal kidney; ovary;
KW bone marrow; thymus; AE648_1i; AE693_1i; AK438_1i; AK609_1i; AM1060_1i;
KW AQ2_1i; K433_1i; L256_1i; prevent; treat; ameliorate; medical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9820130-A2.

XX 14-MAY-1998.

PD 31-OCT-1997; 97WO-US019857.

XX 01-NOV-1996; 96US-00742973.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-00960024.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Jacobs K, McCooy JM, Lavallie ER, Racie LA, Merberg D, Treacy M;

PI Spaulding V, Agostino MJ;

XX WPI; 1998-286946/25.

XX New secreted proteins and associated polynucleotides - obtained from
PT murine adult spleen, human foetal kidney, human ovary, murine bone marrow
PT and murine adult thymus.

XX Disclosure; Page 58; 75pp; English.

XX The present invention describes novel proteins isolated from cDNA clones:
CC AE648_1i; AE693_1i; AK438_1i; AK609_1i; AM1060_1i; AQ2_1i; K433_1i; or
CC L256_1i, deposited as ATCC 98237. The present sequence represents the 3'-
CC portion of AQ2_1i isolated from a human ovary cDNA library. The proteins
CC from the present invention may be administered in a composition to
CC prevent, treat or ameliorate a medical condition. The proteins may
CC exhibit biological activities such as nutritional activity, cytokine and
CC cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating or
CC suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth
CC activity, activin/inhibin activity, chemotactic/chemokinetic activity,
CC haemostatic and thrombotic activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-
CC inflammatory activity, cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity,
CC tumour inhibition activity and other activities. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
CC to correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|||||
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 962
AAV21970/c

ID AAV21970 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV21970;

AC 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Nuclease resistant antisense oligo NBT 13 targeted against (T)18.

XX Nuclease resistant; bacterial infection; antibiotic; target;

KW veterinary medicine; treatment; human; industrial process;
KW bacterial control; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9803533-A1.

XX 29-JAN-1998.

XX 23-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012961.

XX 24-JUL-1996; 96US-00685575.

XX (OLIG-) OLIGOS ETC & OLIGOS THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Arrow A, Dale RMK, Thompson TL;

XX WPI; 1998-120687/11.

XX Treating bacterial infections in humans or animals with
PT oligo:nucleotide(s) - resistant to nuclease and targetted to bacterial
PT nucleic acid or proteins, also conjugates of these oligo:nucleotide(s)
PT with antibiotics.

XX Claim 49; Page 87; 163pp; English.

XX This antisense oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant and can be used in
CC the treatment of animals, including humans, having a bacterial infection.
CC The treatment comprises administration of such nuclease resistant
CC oligonucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid or protein of the bacterium,
CC and formulated with a carrier. A compound comprising this nuclease
CC resistant oligonucleotide can be covalently linked to an antibiotic. The
CC method is used to treat infections by a wide variety of Gram-positive and
CC Gram-negative, or acid-fast, bacteria, in human and veterinary medicine.
CC The methods are particularly used in immuno-compromised individuals (e.g.
CC patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or those receiving
CC chemotherapy or radiation therapy), optionally in combination with, or
CC fused to, antiviral or other antimicrobial oligonucleotides. Apart from
CC therapeutic use, the oligonucleotides can be used to control bacteria in
CC laboratory cultures, foods, beverages and industrial processes. The
CC oligonucleotides are specific for bacteria, without affecting metabolism
CC in mammalian cells. They may also activate RNase H and have a general,
CC non-specific immune-stimulating effect. The oligonucleotides can be
CC administered orally, intranasally, rectally, topically or by injection,
CC optionally coupled to an agent (e.g. carbohydrate or polyamine) that
CC enhances cellular uptake

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 963
AAX19943/C
ID AAX19943 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX19943;

XX 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer SEQ ID NO:3 from JP11075880.

XX Primer; oligonucleotide; labelling; detection; self-priming; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP11075880-A.

XX 23-MAR-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98JP-00195719.

XX 14-JUL-1997; 97JP-00205378.

XX (KAGA) ZH KAGAKU & KESSEI RYOHO KENKYUSHO.

XX WPI; 1999-257710/22.

XX Labelling of an oligonucleotide - useful for detecting genes.

XX Example 1; Page 7; 10pp; Japanese.

XX A method has been developed for labelling an oligonucleotide having a
CC repeated sequence of (XY)n (where X and Y consists of a combination of
CC adenine and thymine or uracil or guanine and cytosine, and n is an
CC integer of 1 or more) at the 3'-terminal side in which the repeated
CC sequence is added and extended using a labelled body of the nucleotide
CC constituting the repeated sequence and a DNA polymerase lacked in 5' to
CC 3' exonuclease activity. The method can be used for detecting a gene. The
CC method can detect a gene in a sensitivity up to ten times higher than
CC prior art methods. The present sequence represents a primer used in an
CC example from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 964
AAX19942

XX AAX19942 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX19942;

XX 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer SEQ ID NO:2 from JP11075880.

XX Primer; oligonucleotide; labelling; detection; self-priming; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP11075880-A.

XX 23-MAR-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998; 98JP-00195719.

XX 14-JUL-1997; 97JP-00205378.

XX (KAGA) ZH KAGAKU & KESSEI RYOHO KENKYUSHO.

XX WPI; 1999-257710/22.

XX Labelling of an oligonucleotide - useful for detecting genes.

XX Example 1; Page 7; 10pp; Japanese.

XX A method has been developed for labelling an oligonucleotide having a
CC repeated sequence of (XY)n (where X and Y consists of a combination of
CC adenine and thymine or uracil or guanine and cytosine, and n is an
CC integer of 1 or more) at the 3'-terminal side in which the repeated
CC sequence is added and extended using a labelled body of the nucleotide
CC constituting the repeated sequence and a DNA polymerase lacked in 5' to

CC 3' exonuclease activity. The method can be used for detecting a gene. The
CC method can detect a gene in a sensitivity up to ten times higher than
CC prior art methods. The present sequence represents a primer used in an
CC example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 965
AAA40563
ID AAA40563 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AAA40563;
AC
XX
DT 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adult ovary cDNA fragment AQ2_li #2.
XX
KW Secreted protein; cytostatic; immunostimulatory; antimicrobial;
KW antiviral; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; vulnery; cytokine;
KW cell proliferation; differentiation; regulator; treatment; tumor;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disorder; wound; microbial infection;
KW viral disease; graft versus host reaction suppression; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200037630-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031005.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220876.
XX
PA (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
XX
PI Jacobs K, Mccoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Bowman MR;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-442661/38.
XX
XX P-PSDB; AAB10274.

Secreted human proteins AS296-li and AS34-li, useful for treating tumors,
PT autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders, wounds, microbial infections
PT and viral diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 269; 293pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel secreted human proteins (I) which have
CC cytotostatic, immunostimulatory, antimicrobial, antiviral,
CC immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory and vulnery activity and which act
CC as cytokine, cell proliferation or differentiation regulators. (I) is
CC useful for treating tumors, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory disorders,
CC wounds, microbial infections and viral diseases. (I) is also useful for
CC suppressing graft versus host reaction. AAA40490-A40580 represent cDNA
CC fragments that encode the secreted proteins AAB10226-B10288 described in
CC the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 966
AAZ87161
ID AAZ87161 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ87161;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligoarabinonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW Beta-D-arabinose; antisense; inhibition; transcription; expression;
KW reverse transcription; viral replication; RNase H cleavage;
KW triple helix formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Ribose moiety replaced by beta-D-arabinose"
XX
PN WO9967378-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000571.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98CA-02241361.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

Damha MJ, Parniak MA, Noronha AM, Wilds C, Borkow G, Arion D;
WPI; 2000-160584/14.
XX
PT Therapeutic composition containing antisense oligonucleotides that
PT include arabinose sugars, particularly for inhibiting viral replication.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 91pp; English.

The invention relates to a new composition for selective, sequence-
specific inhibition of gene transcription and expression in a host. The
composition comprises oligonucleotides containing arabinose sugars that
can hybridise to either a single-stranded (ss) RNA to induce RNase H
cleavage activity, or to a DNA/DNA or DNA/RNA duplex to form a triple
helix, thereby inhibiting DNA replication and/or transcription. The
oligoarabinonucleotides are used for antisense inhibition of gene
expression or to prevent DNA replication, or reverse transcription of RNA
by retroviruses. The compositions are therefore particularly used to
inhibit retroviral replication. The oligoarabinonucleotides can also be
used, in combination with RNase H, as reagents for sequence-specific
cleavage or RNA mapping, and additionally for the study and control of
gene expression in cells. The oligoarabinonucleotides have excellent
affinity for RNA, increased resistance to nucleases and show little if
any non-specific binding to cellular or serum proteins. They target ss
RNA, but not complementary ss DNA, so may be useful for targeting
retroviral genomic RNA to inhibit the early stages of viral replication.
Oligoarabinonucleotides containing pyrimidine bases form triple helices
with significantly higher thermal stability than those produced by normal
oligonucleotides. Sequences AAZ87160-287164 represent
oligoarabinonucleotides containing beta-D-arabinose used in an
exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 967
AAZ87162/c
ID AAZ87162 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ87162;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligoarabinonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KW Beta-D-arabinose; antisense; inhibition; transcription; expression;
KW reverse transcription; viral replication; RNase H cleavage;
KW triple helix formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Ribose moiety replaced by beta-D-arabinose"
XX
PN WO9967378-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000571.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98CA-02241361.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PI Damha MJ, Parniak MA, Noronha AM, Wilds C, Borkow G, Arion D;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-160584/14.
XX
PT Therapeutic composition containing antisense oligonucleotides that
PT include arabinose sugars, particularly for inhibiting viral replication.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 9lpp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a new composition for selective, sequence-
CC specific inhibition of gene transcription and expression in a host. The
CC composition comprises oligonucleotides containing arabinose sugars that
CC can hybridise to either a single-stranded (ss) RNA to induce RNase H
CC cleavage activity, or to a DNA/DNA or DNA/RNA duplex to form a triple
CC helix, thereby inhibiting DNA replication and/or transcription. The
CC oligoarabinonucleotides are used for antisense inhibition of gene
CC expression or to prevent DNA replication, or reverse transcription of RNA
CC by retroviruses. The compositions are therefore particularly used to
CC inhibit retroviral replication. The oligoarabinonucleotides can also be
CC used, in combination with RNase H, as reagents for sequence-specific
CC cleavage or RNA mapping, and additionally for the study and control of
CC gene expression in cells. The oligoarabinonucleotides have excellent
CC affinity for RNA, increased resistance to nucleases and show little if
CC any non-specific binding to cellular or serum proteins. They target ss
CC RNA, but not complementary ss DNA, so may be useful for targeting
CC retroviral genomic RNA to inhibit the early stages of viral replication.
CC Oligoarabinonucleotides containing pyrimidine bases form triple helices
CC with significantly higher thermal stability than those produced by normal
CC oligonucleotides. Sequences AAZ87160-287164 represent
CC oligoarabinonucleotides containing beta-D-arabinose used in an
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 18 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 968
AAZ87166/c
ID AAZ87166 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ87166;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Deoxyarabinonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
KW 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-beta-D-arabinose; antisense; inhibition;
KW transcription; expression; reverse transcription; viral replication;
KW RNase H cleavage; triple helix formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Deoxyribose moiety replaced by 2'-deoxy-2'-
FT fluoro-beta-D-arabinose"
XX
PN WO9967378-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000571.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98CA-02241361.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Damha MJ, Parniak MA, Noronha AM, Wilds C, Borkow G, Arion D;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-160584/14.
XX
PT Therapeutic composition containing antisense oligonucleotides that
PT include arabinose sugars, particularly for inhibiting viral replication.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 31; 9lpp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a new composition for selective, sequence-
CC specific inhibition of gene transcription and expression in a host. The
CC composition comprises oligonucleotides containing arabinose sugars that
CC can hybridise to either a single-stranded (ss) RNA to induce RNase H
CC cleavage activity, or to a DNA/DNA or DNA/RNA duplex to form a triple
CC helix, thereby inhibiting DNA replication and/or transcription. The
CC oligoarabinonucleotides are used for antisense inhibition of gene
CC expression or to prevent DNA replication, or reverse transcription of RNA
CC by retroviruses. The compositions are therefore particularly used to
CC inhibit retroviral replication. The oligoarabinonucleotides can also be
CC used, in combination with RNase H, as reagents for sequence-specific
CC cleavage or RNA mapping, and additionally for the study and control of
CC gene expression in cells. The oligoarabinonucleotides have excellent
CC affinity for RNA, increased resistance to nucleases and show little if
CC any non-specific binding to cellular or serum proteins. They target ss
CC RNA, but not complementary ss DNA, so may be useful for targeting
CC retroviral genomic RNA to inhibit the early stages of viral replication.
CC Oligoarabinonucleotides containing pyrimidine bases form triple helices
CC with significantly higher thermal stability than those produced by normal
CC oligonucleotides. Sequences AAZ87165-287169 represent
CC oligodeoxyarabinonucleotides containing 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-beta-D-
CC arabinose used in an exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

CC CDNA libraries are used in the identification of differentially expressed
CC rat secreted factor P00188_D12 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 971
AAD17014
ID AAD17014 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD17014;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide A18-2PEG linker.
XX
KW Scaffold protein; antibody mimic; fibronectin type III domain;
KW randomised loop; randomised beta-sheet; diagnostic purpose;
KW protein designing; ss.

XX Unidentified.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Linked to (PEG)2CCPuromycin"

XX WO200164942-A1.
PN
XX
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006414.
XX
PR 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-00515260.
XX

PA (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.
XX
PI Lipovsek D, Wagner RW, Kuimelis RG;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557782/62.
XX
PT Fibronectin scaffold protein array for obtaining a protein/compound which
PT binds to a compound/protein, comprises a fibronectin type III domain
PT having a randomized loop, a randomized beta-sheet or their combination.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 25; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an array of proteins (antibody mimics)
CC comprising a fibronectin type III domain having a randomised loop, a
CC randomised beta-sheet, or their combination, and has the capacity to bind
CC to a compound that is not bound by a corresponding naturally- occurring
CC fibronectin, immobilised onto a solid support. The antibody mimics is
CC useful for detecting a compound preferably a protein, in a biological
CC sample. It is also useful to detect one or more different analytes
CC simultaneously in a sample. Hence is useful for diagnostic purposes. It
CC is also useful for the purpose of designing proteins capable of binding
CC to virtually any compound of interest. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide A18-2PEG linker used in an exemplification of the
CC invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 972
AAF75598/C
ID AAF75598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC AAF75598;

XX 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Binary encoded sequence tag method anchored primer #3.

KW Binary encoded sequence tag; BEST; nucleic acid analysis;
KW gene expression; adaptor; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200112855-A2.

XX 22-FEB-2001.

PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022164.

PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148870P.

PR 06-APR-2000; 2000US-00544713.

XX (UYYA) UNIV YALE.

PI Kaufman JC, Roth ME, Lizardi PM, Feng L, Latimer DR;

DR WPI; 2001-202878/20.

XX Producing binary sequence tags, useful for analyzing nucleic acid
PT sequence tags, gene expression or gene-expression patterns, involves
PT generating nucleic acid fragments, which are mixed with offset adaptors
PT and adaptor-indexers.

PS Disclosure; Page 101; 101pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method of producing binary sequence
CC tags from nucleic acid fragments in a sample, involving incubating the
CC sample with cleaving reagents, mixing offset adaptors with the sample,
CC incubating with more cleaving reagents and mixing the sample with adaptor
CC -indexers where the adaptors are coupled to binary sequence tags. The
CC method is useful in sequence analysis, including analysis and comparison
CC of gene expression, nucleic acid samples and genomes

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 973
AAF99708/C
ID AAF99708 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC AAF99708;

XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #824.

KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

```
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX PD
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX DR
XX
XX PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX PS Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
XX CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
XX CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
XX CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
XX CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
XX CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
XX CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 974
AAF99734/c
ID AAF99734 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF99734;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #850.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX PI
```

```
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX DR
XX
XX PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX PS Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
XX CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
XX CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
XX CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
XX CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
XX CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
XX CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 975
AAF82472/c
ID AAF82472 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF82472;
XX
DT 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Phagemid vector pCR2.1 polylinker oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW Phagemid vector; pCR2.1; rat; secreted factor; P00210D09; cardiant;
KW nephrotropic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; cardiac disease;
KW renal disease; inflammatory disease; polylinker; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200123419-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX PF 27-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026582.
XX
XX PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156277P.
XX
XX PA (SCIO-) SCIOS INC.
XX
XX PI Stanton LW, Kapoun AM;
```

XX WPI; 2001-328177/34.

XX Novel secreted factor encoded by clone P00210D09 useful for diagnosing,

PT treating and/or preventing various cardiac, renal and inflammatory

PT diseases.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 41; 69pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence corresponds to polylinker DNA of the phagemid vector

CC PCR2.1. It was used in the construction of a normalised rat cDNA library,

CC which was used in an example demonstrating differential expression of a

CC rat gene referred to as clone P00210D09. The invention relates to a

CC polypeptide comprising a sequence of at least 80% identity to residues 22

CC -122 of the present sequence, or a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid

CC hybridising under stringent conditions to the complement of the coding

CC region comprising 1031 nucleotides, and having at least one biological

CC activity of the polypeptide encoded by clone P00210D09. The polypeptides

CC and polynucleotides of the invention are useful for the treatment of

CC cardiac, renal and inflammatory diseases. The polynucleotides are useful

CC in antisense mediated gene inhibition and in gene therapy. The

CC polypeptides are useful in assays for identifying lead compounds that may

CC be used as therapeutic agents in the treatment of cardiac, kidney or

CC inflammatory diseases

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 976

AAS94743/c

ID AAS94743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAS94743;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Rat secreted factor DNA oligonucleotide probe #6.

XX

KW Rat; secreted factor polypeptide; cardiac disease; renal disease; kidney;

KW inflammatory disease; congestive heart failure; myocarditis; asthma; ss;

KW dilated congestive cardiomyopathy; angina pectoris; cardiac arrhythmia;

KW myocardial infarction; pulmonary hypertension; arteriosclerosis; stroke;

KW atherosclerosis; cardiac tumour; glomerulonephritis; nephrotic syndrome;

KW renal infarction; hereditary nephritis; polycystic kidney disease;

KW chronic renal failure; renal vein thrombosis; medullary sponge kidney;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; psoriasis; restenosis; PCR primer;

KW graft versus host reaction; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; probe;

KW Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200174901-A2.

XX

PD 11-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009555.

XX

PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0193548P.

PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809545.

XX

PA (SCIO-) SCIOS INC.

XX

PI Stanton LW, White RT;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-010779/01.

XX Novel secreted factor polypeptide useful for treating cardiac diseases

PT such as arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction, inflammatory diseases

PT such as asthma, stroke, and rheumatoid arthritis and renal diseases.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 51; 189pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to rat secreted factor polypeptides and the

CC polynucleotides encoding them. The sequences are useful for treating

CC cardiac, renal or inflammatory diseases. These include cardiac diseases

CC such as congestive heart failure, myocarditis, dilated congestive

CC cardiomyopathy, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cardiac

CC arrhythmia, pulmonary hypertension, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis and

CC cardiac tumours, renal diseases such as glomerulonephritis, nephrotic

CC syndrome, renal infarction, hereditary nephritis, polycystic kidney

CC disease, chronic renal failure, renal vein thrombosis and medullary

CC sponge kidney and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, rheumatoid

CC arthritis, osteoarthritis, stroke, psoriasis, restenosis, graft versus

CC host reaction, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis and Alzheimer's

CC disease. Sequences AAS94693-AAS94745 represent cDNA clones, which encode

CC the secreted factor polypeptides of the invention, and oligonucleotide

CC probes and PCR primers

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 977

ABS78455/c

ID ABS78455 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ABS78455;

XX

DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #939.

XX

KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;

KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;

KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;

KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;

KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;

KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;

KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200253141-A2.

XX

PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX

PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.

XX

PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.

XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

XX

PI Bratzler RL;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.

XX

PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one

PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.

XX

PS Claim 2; Page 36; 276pp; English.

XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 978
ABS78429/C
ID ABS78429 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABS78429;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #913.
XX
KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253141-A2.
PN
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI Bratzler RL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX

CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 979
ABL39401/C
ID ABL39401 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL39401;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 837.
XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 308; 312pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin

CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 980
ABN99657
ID ABN99657 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABN99657;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human clusterin PCR primer 1.
DE
XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss; PCR; primer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200222635-A1.
PN
XX 21-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.
PF
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

Example 13; Page 80; 125pp; English.
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human clusterin
CC gene

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 TCCGTACGAGCCCTGAA 763
Db 1 TCCGTACGAGCCCTGAA 18

RESULT 981

AAD41497/c
ID AAD41497 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD41497;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used for amplifying sea hare cyplasin L DNA.
XX
KW Apoptosis; ion channel modulator; hyperproliferative disease; tumour;
KW therapy; leukaemia; carcinoma; sarcoma; degenerative disease; melanoma;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arteriosclerosis;
KW heart disease; stroke; vascular disease; neuroprotective;
KW cerebroprotective; cardiant; cytotoxic protein; cyplasin L; ss.

OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200231144-A2.
XX
PD 18-APR-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP011837.
XX
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00122466.
XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
PA Butzke D, Machuy N, Rudel T, Meyer TF;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-537205/57.
DR
XX Novel polypeptide having cytotoxic activity obtainable from Aplysia,
PT useful for destroying tumors, for identifying novel targets for the
PT development of anti-tumor agents, and as specific ion channel modulators.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 37; 87pp; English.
XX

The present invention relates to novel polypeptides having cytotoxic
CC activity obtainable from sea hare Aplysia. Sequences of the invention are
CC useful for the manufacture of cytotoxic agents against apoptosis-
CC resistant cells, where the agents are useful for diagnosis, prevention,
CC treatment of disorders associated with dysfunctions of GAP-SH3 binding
CC protein, factors for generating or detoxifying reactive oxygen species
CC (ROS) and factors for blocking and/or by-passing of caspases. They are
CC useful for tumour therapy. Cytotoxic proteins of the invention are useful
CC for destroying tumours and/or selectively killing cells in tissues, for
CC identifying novel targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents,
CC preferably anti-tumour agents and as specific ion channel modulators,
CC e.g., blockers or openers for therapy, diagnostic or research. They are
CC useful for the diagnosis and therapy of hyperproliferative diseases,
CC preferably tumours, e.g., leukaemia, carcinoma, sarcoma and melanoma.
CC They are also useful for development of drugs for the treatment of
CC degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC arteriosclerosis, heart diseases, stroke and vascular diseases. The
CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide which is used for amplifying sea
CC hare cyplasin L DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 982
ABS53437/c
ID ABS53437 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

AC ABS53437;
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT Poly d(T) primer.
DE Terminal continuation; TC; ss; second strand cDNA synthesis; primer;
XX poly d(T).
KW Synthetic.
OS WO200265093-A2.
XX 22-AUG-2002.
PN 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005713.
PD 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268645P.
XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268664P.
PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306216P.
XX 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-0344557P.
PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348242P.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0350176P.
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
PA (REME-) RES FOUND MENTAL HYGIENE INC.
XX Ginsberg SD, Che S;
PI WPI; 2002-567050/60.
XX
DR Increasing efficiency of second strand cDNA synthesis using terminal
XX continuation model before performing further RNA amplification by RNA
PT transcription.
PT
XX
PS Example 7; Page 80; 128pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for increasing the efficiency of
CC second strand cDNA synthesis through a mechanism of terminal
CC continuation. In the method an RNA molecule is obtained and a first
CC primer is added that comprises a region that hybridises to a
CC complementary region of the molecule before a second primer is added
CC comprising at least one riboguanine at the 3' end of the primer. A first
CC complementary nucleic acid molecule is synthesised, the RNA molecule and
CC second primer are removed and a second complementary nucleic acid
CC molecule is synthesised to form a second hybrid with an extension product
CC of the third primer bound to the first complementary molecule. The method
CC of the invention is useful for increasing the efficiency of second strand
CC cDNA synthesis and may be used for linear amplification of genetic
CC signals from histologically stained tissue. The present sequence
CC represents a poly d(T) PCR primer used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 983
ABA93239/c
ID ABA93239 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABA93239;
XX
DT 18-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Adaptor oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
XX

KW Detection; comparative detection; adaptor; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS JP2001333800-A.
XX 04-DEC-2001.
PN 30-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00160324.
XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00160324.
PR (UNIT-) UNITECH CO LTD.
XX WPI; 2002-135950/18.
DR Comparative detection of the amounts of RNA and DNA.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 9pp; Japanese.
PT
XX
PS The present invention describes a method for the comparative detection of
CC the amount of an RNA. The method comprises: (a) cDNAs obtained by
CC transcribing respectively from at least two tissue RNAs are respectively
CC fragmented by using a same restriction enzyme; (b) each different adaptor
CC and a common adaptor are added to each of the cDNA fragments derived from
CC the same or different tissues by the step (a); (c) the resultant adaptor-
CC added cDNAs are mixed together; (d) an adaptor primer having the common
CC sequence to said different adaptor and a gene-specific adaptor are used
CC to amplify said adaptor-added cDNAs containing no region derived from
CC polyadenylic acid of the mRNA before the addition of the adaptor among
CC the adaptor-added cDNAs prepared by the step (b); (e) the ratios of the
CC cDNA amounts are measured between the tissues; (f) the RNA is detected
CC from the measured result; (g) each different adaptor and a common adaptor
CC are added to each of the genomic DNA fragments derived from a same or
CC different individuals; (h) the resultant adaptor-added genomic DNAs are
CC mixed together; (i) the adaptor-added genomic DNAs are amplified by using
CC an adaptor primer having the common sequence to the different adaptor and
CC a sequence-specific adaptor; and (j) the ratios of the amplified amounts
CC of the genomic DNAs are measured between the individuals. The method is
CC used for the detection of the amounts of RNA and DNA. The present
CC sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 984
AAD56466
ID AAD56466 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD56466;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Target RNA #1 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO2003037909-A1.
PN
XX 09-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.

XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
PR (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX WPI; 2003-421516/39.
DR Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
XX decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
PT Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is a target RNA, used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 985
AAD56440/c
ID AAD56440 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD56440;
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligo #1, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
DE Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
XX antisense; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO2003037909-A1.
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
XX Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX Example 2; Fig 9; 104pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 986
AAD56446/c
ID AAD56446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD56446;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-F-ANA antisense oligo #1, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW antisense; ss.
KW Unidentified.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
XX
PN WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
XX Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX Example 2; Fig 7; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is a target RNA, used in the exemplification of the invention
XX

CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 987
ACH03247/c
ID ACH03247 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACH03247;

DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #882.
XX

KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX

PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX

PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX

PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX

PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 33; 229pp; English.
XX

CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 988
AAD57871/c
ID AAD57871 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD57871;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo #1 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Sugar-modified nucleoside; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW hepatitis B; gene therapy; virucide; anti-HIV; antisense; ss.
XX

OS Unidentified.
XX

PN WO2003064441-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX

PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-CA000129.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0352873P.
XX

PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX

PI Damha MJ, Parniak MA;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-689523/65.
XX

PT New oligonucleotide, useful for preventing or treating a disease related
PT to a target RNA in a system, e.g., AIDS or hepatitis B.
XX

PS Example 2; Page 35; 73pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to a new oligonucleoside which comprises
CC alternating first and second segments. The first segment comprises at
CC least one sugar modified nucleoside. The second segment comprises at
CC least one 2'-deoxynucleoside. The oligonucleoside comprises at least 2 of
CC each of the first and second segments, so that it comprises at least 4
CC alternating segments. The oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a
CC composition for inducing RNase H-mediated cleavage of a target RNA in a
CC system, preventing or decreasing translation, transcription or
CC replication of a target RNA in a system, detecting the presence of a
CC target RNA in a system, validating a gene target corresponding to a
CC target RNA in a system or preventing or treating a disease related to a
CC target RNA in a system, e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
CC or hepatitis B. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 989
AAD57878/c
ID AAD57878 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD57878;
XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Antisense DNA-RNA hybrid #2 used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sugar-modified nucleoside; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW hepatitis B; gene therapy; virucide; anti-HIV; antisense; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 1. .3
FT /tag= a
FT /label= RNA
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
FT 7. .9
FT /tag= b
FT /label= RNA
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
FT 13. .15
FT /tag= c
FT /label= RNA
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
XX WO2003064441-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-CA000129.
PF
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0352873P.
PR
XX
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA
XX
XX Damha MJ, Parniak MA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689523/65.
DR
XX
XX New oligonucleotide, useful for preventing or treating a disease related
PT to a target RNA in a system, e.g., AIDS or hepatitis B.
PT
XX
XX Example 2; Page 35; 73pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new oligonucleoside which comprises
CC alternating first and second segments. The first segment comprises at
CC least one sugar modified nucleoside. The second segment comprises at
CC least one 2'-deoxynucleoside. The oligonucleoside comprises at least 2 of
CC each of the first and second segments, so that it comprises at least 4
CC alternating segments. The oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a
CC composition for inducing RNase H-mediated cleavage of a target RNA in a
CC system, preventing or decreasing translation, transcription or
CC replication of a target RNA in a system, detecting the presence of a
CC target RNA in a system, validating a gene target corresponding to a
CC target RNA in a system or preventing or treating a disease related to a
CC target RNA in a system, e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
CC or hepatitis B. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense DNA-RNA hybrid used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 9 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 990
AAD57879/c
ID AAD57879 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD57879;
XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense DNA-RNA hybrid #3 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Sugar-modified nucleoside; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW hepatitis B; gene therapy; virucide; anti-HIV; antisense; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 1. .6
FT /tag= a
FT /label= RNA
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
FT 13. .18
FT /tag= b
FT /label= RNA
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"
XX
XX WO2003064441-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-CA000129.
PF
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0352873P.
PR
XX
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA
XX
XX Damha MJ, Parniak MA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689523/65.
DR
XX
XX New oligonucleotide, useful for preventing or treating a disease related
PT to a target RNA in a system, e.g., AIDS or hepatitis B.
PT
XX
XX Example 2; Page 35; 73pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new oligonucleoside which comprises
CC alternating first and second segments. The first segment comprises at
CC least one sugar modified nucleoside. The second segment comprises at
CC least one 2'-deoxynucleoside. The oligonucleoside comprises at least 2 of
CC each of the first and second segments, so that it comprises at least 4
CC alternating segments. The oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a
CC composition for inducing RNase H-mediated cleavage of a target RNA in a
CC system, preventing or decreasing translation, transcription or
CC replication of a target RNA in a system, detecting the presence of a
CC target RNA in a system, validating a gene target corresponding to a
CC target RNA in a system or preventing or treating a disease related to a
CC target RNA in a system, e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
CC or hepatitis B. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense DNA-RNA hybrid used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 6 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
|||
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 991
AAD57877/c
ID AAD57877 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD57877;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense DNA-RNA hybrid #1 used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX KW Sugar-modified nucleoside; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

KW hepatitis B; gene therapy; virucide; anti-HIV; antisense; DNA-RNA hybrid;

XX ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX FH Key

FT FT misc_RNA

FT FT Location/Qualifiers

FT FT 1

FT FT /*tag= a

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 3

FT FT /*tag= b

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 5

FT FT /*tag= c

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 7

FT FT /*tag= d

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 9

FT FT /*tag= e

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 11

FT FT /*tag= f

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 13

FT FT /*tag= g

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 15

FT FT /*tag= h

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

FT FT 17

FT FT /*tag= i

FT FT /label= RNA

FT FT /note= "2'-O-methyl-D-uridine"

XX PN WO2003064441-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2003.

XX PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-CA000129.

XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0352873P.

XX PS (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

XX PI Damha MJ, Parniak MA;

XX DR WPI; 2003-689523/65.

XX PT New oligonucleotide, useful for preventing or treating a disease related to a target RNA in a system, e.g., AIDS or hepatitis B.

XX PS Example 2; Page 35; 73pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a new oligonucleoside which comprises alternating first and second segments. The first segment comprises at least one sugar modified nucleoside. The second segment comprises at each of the first and second segments, so that it comprises at least 2 of alternating segments. The oligonucleoside comprises at least 4 composition for inducing RNase H-mediated cleavage of a target RNA in a

CC system, preventing or decreasing translation, transcription or replication of a target RNA in a system, detecting the presence of a target RNA in a system, validating a gene target corresponding to a target RNA in a system or preventing or treating a disease related to a target RNA in a system, e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or hepatitis B. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense DNA-RNA hybrid used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 9 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 992

AAD57890

ID AAD57890 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAD57890;

XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Target RNA #1 used in RNase H assay.

XX KW Sugar-modified nucleoside; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; hepatitis B; gene therapy; virucide; anti-HIV; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO2003064441-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2003.

XX PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-CA000129.

XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0352873P.

XX PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

XX PI Damha MJ, Parniak MA;

XX DR WPI; 2003-689523/65.

XX PT New oligonucleotide, useful for preventing or treating a disease related to a target RNA in a system, e.g., AIDS or hepatitis B.

XX PS Example 4; Page 38; 73pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a new oligonucleoside which comprises alternating first and second segments. The first segment comprises at least one sugar modified nucleoside. The second segment comprises at least one 2'-deoxynucleoside. The oligonucleoside comprises at least 2 of each of the first and second segments, so that it comprises at least 4 alternating segments. The oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a composition for inducing RNase H-mediated cleavage of a target RNA in a system, preventing or decreasing translation, transcription or replication of a target RNA in a system, detecting the presence of a target RNA in a system, validating a gene target corresponding to a target RNA in a system, e.g., acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or hepatitis B. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a target RNA used in RNase H assay. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 993
ADB37210/C
ID ADB37210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADB37210;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #824.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 994
ADB37236/C
ID ADB37236 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADB37236;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #850.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 995
ADE77617
ID ADE77617 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADE77617;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human probe NEG for elongation mediated multiplexed analysis of HLA-DR.
XX
KW probe; ss; negative control; CFTR; human leukocyte antigen; HLA;
KW genetic testing; carrier screening; genotyping; profiling; polymorphic;
KW multiplexed elongation assay; enzymatic recognition;
KW cystic fibrosis conductance transmembrane regulator.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003034029-A2.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033012.
XX
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329427P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329428P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329619P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329620P.
PR 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364416P.
XX

hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
Synthetic.
US2003087848-A1.
08-MAY-2003.
02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
(BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
(PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
(FOUR/) FOURON Y.
Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
WPI; 2003-657977/62.
Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
Disclosure; Page 18; 221pp; English.
The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 995
ADE77617
ID ADE77617 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADE77617;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human probe NEG for elongation mediated multiplexed analysis of HLA-DR.
XX
KW probe; ss; negative control; CFTR; human leukocyte antigen; HLA;
KW genetic testing; carrier screening; genotyping; profiling; polymorphic;
KW multiplexed elongation assay; enzymatic recognition;
KW cystic fibrosis conductance transmembrane regulator.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003034029-A2.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033012.
XX
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329427P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329428P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329619P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329620P.
PR 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364416P.
XX

PA (BIOA-) BIOARRAY SOLUTIONS LTD.
 XX Li AX, Hashmi G, Seul M;
 XX WPI; 2003-393553/37.
 DR
 XX
 PT Concurrent interrogation of a number of polymorphic sites, useful for
 PT genetic testing, carrier screening, genetic profiling, and identity
 PT testing, comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay using
 PT probes.
 XX
 XX Example 9; Page 46; 143pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to a novel method for the concurrent interrogation
 CC of a number of polymorphic sites in the presence of, and without
 CC interference from, non-designated polymorphic sites. Specifically, it
 CC comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay by applying one or
 CC more temperature cycles to achieve linear amplification of the target or
 CC a combination of annealing and elongation steps under temperature-
 CC controlled conditions. Furthermore, this detection method uses probe
 CC extension or elongation and relies on enzymatic recognition, a superior
 CC technique that no longer depends on differential hybridisation. The
 CC present invention describes probes and methods useful for identifying or
 CC detecting polymorphisms at one or more designated sites, such that they
 CC can identify mutations within the cystic fibrosis conductance
 CC transmembrane regulator (CFTR) or the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
 CC genes. In addition, concurrent interrogation of a multiplicity of
 CC polymorphic sites is useful for genetic testing, carrier screening,
 CC genotyping or genetic profiling, and identity testing. This
 CC oligonucleotide is the negative control probe used for the elongation
 CC mediated multiplexed analysis of HLA-DR, in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
 RESULT 996
 ADI34489/c
 ID ADI34489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI34489;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dt18.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003102243-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
 XX
 PA (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
 XX
 PI Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-035466/03.
 XX
 PT Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based

PT RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating
 PT single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 26pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises
 CC eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription
 CC sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by
 CC incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an
 CC oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end
 CC of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA
 CC to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating
 CC single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and
 CC transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The
 CC method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription
 CC from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-
 CC template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction.
 CC Sequences ADI34483-ADI34489 represent oligonucleotides used in a T7 RNA
 CC transcription reaction.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 997
 ADH78590
 ID ADH78590 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH78590;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Test element oligonucleotide #2.
 XX
 KW Fluid functional property; fluid flow pattern;
 KW fluid reagent distribution; time dependent fluid reactivity; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003232343-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172675.
 XX
 PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172675.
 XX
 PA (LEPR/) LEPROUST E M.
 PA (AMOR/) AMORESE D A.
 PA (PECK/) PECK B J.
 XX
 PI Leproust EM, Amorese DA, Peck BJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-061269/06.
 XX
 PT Determining a functional property of fluid in chamber by introducing a
 PT support comprising test elements having reaction and detection domains,
 PT introducing a test fluid, and detecting locations not reactive with the
 PT fluid.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2; 22pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of determining a functional property of
 CC a fluid in a chamber comprising introducing into the chamber a support to
 CC which is bound several test elements, each of the test elements
 CC comprising a reaction domain and a detection domain, introducing into the

CC chamber a fluid that is interactive with the reaction domains, removing
CC the fluid from the chamber, determining by means of the detection domains
CC the locations at which the fluid has not interacted with the reaction
CC domains, and relating the locations to the functional property of the
CC fluid. The reaction domains involves nucleotides. The detection domain
CC comprises a member of a specific binding pair. The determining of the
CC step involves treating the test elements to modify only those reaction
CC domains that have interacted with the fluid. The functional property is
CC chosen from the flow pattern of the fluid, reagent distribution within
CC the fluid and time dependent reactivity of the fluid. The method is
CC useful for determining a functional property of a fluid in a chamber and
CC for synthesising arrays of biopolymers e.g., arrays of polynucleotides.
CC The method provides for the characterisation of a new fluid in a known
CC flow cell, a known fluid in a new flow cell or a new fluid/flow cell
CC combination. This sequence represents a test element used in the method
CC of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 998
ADO28710

ID ADO28710 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ADO28710;

XX

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Single stranded cDNA production poly-A-tail seqid 6.

XX

KW single stranded cDNA; adaptor-mediated process; cDNA synthesis;

KW poly-A-tail; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US6706476-B1.

XX

PD 16-MAR-2004.

XX

PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00803263.

XX

PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226954P.

XX

PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.

XX

PI Thirstrup K, Warthoe P, Pettersson NB;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-326403/30.

XX

PT Synthesizing single stranded cDNA, involves annealing cDNA synthesis
PT primer to RNA and synthesizing first cDNA strand, ligating adaptor to
PT single stranded cDNA using DNA ligase, and amplifying ligated single
PT stranded cDNA fragment.

XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 6; 22pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a method of synthesising single stranded cDNA by
CC a 5'-ligated adaptor-mediated process involving: annealing a cDNA
CC synthesis primer to RNA, separating the cDNA strand from the RNA,
CC purifying the cDNA, contacting the cDNA with an adaptor, ligating the
CC adaptor through 5'-phosphate on strand (II) of the adaptor to single
CC stranded using DNA ligase, and amplifying the obtained ligated single
CC stranded fragment in an molecular amplification procedure. The method is
CC useful for: synthesising a single stranded cDNA by a 5'-ligated adaptor-
CC mediated process, where the source of nucleic acid is chosen from blood,

CC serum, plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, tissue samples, biopsies and
CC saliva. The tissue sample comprises a cell population which may be single
CC cell, 100-100000 cells or more as desired; making a cDNA library from a
CC collection of mRNA molecules in a sample, where the method is applied to
CC amplify the cDNAs corresponding to the mRNAs by annealing one or more
CC cDNA synthesis primers to several mRNAs in the sample; producing a
CC subtractive hybridisation probe which involves synthesising a double-
CC stranded cDNA collection from a first mRNA population by the method,
CC where primer 1 is modified by biotin in the 5' end, isolating the biotin-
CC containing single stranded cDNA (sense) by use of streptavidin coated
CC magnetic beads, synthesising a double-stranded cDNA collection from a
CC second mRNA population according to the method, isolating the non-biotin-
CC containing single stranded cDNA (anti-sense) by use of streptavidin
CC coated magnetic beads, hybridising the sense to the anti-sense cDNA,
CC where an unhybridised sub-population of the anti-sense cDNA is found,
CC isolating the unhybridised sub-population of the antisense cDNA by use of
CC streptavidin coated cDNA, and generating a second double-stranded cDNA
CC collection from the unhybridised sub-population by PCR using primer 1 and
CC primer 2; and detecting expression of a gene in a pre-selected cell
CC population. The method is an improved method for producing amplified
CC heterogeneous populations of cDNA from limited quantities of RNA or other
CC nucleic acid. This sequence represents a poly-A-tail used to in the
CC production single stranded cDNA.

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 999
ADO28711/c

ID ADO28711 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ADO28711;

XX

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Single stranded cDNA production poly-A-tail complement seqid 7.

XX

KW single stranded cDNA; adaptor-mediated process; cDNA synthesis;

KW poly-A-tail; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US6706476-B1.

XX

PD 16-MAR-2004.

XX

PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00803263.

XX

PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226954P.

XX

PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.

XX

PI Thirstrup K, Warthoe P, Pettersson NB;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-326403/30.

XX

PT Synthesizing single stranded cDNA, involves annealing cDNA synthesis
PT primer to RNA and synthesizing first cDNA strand, ligating adaptor to
PT single stranded cDNA using DNA ligase, and amplifying ligated single
PT stranded cDNA fragment.

XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 22pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a method of synthesising single stranded cDNA by
CC a 5'-ligated adaptor-mediated process involving: annealing a cDNA

CC synthesis primer to RNA, separating the cDNA strand from the RNA,
CC purifying the cDNA, contacting the cDNA with an adaptor, ligating the
CC adaptor through 5'-phosphate on strand (II) of the adaptor to single
CC stranded using DNA ligase, and amplifying the obtained ligated single
CC stranded fragment in an molecular amplification procedure. The method is
CC useful for: synthesising a single stranded cDNA by a 5'-ligated adaptor-
CC mediated process, where the source of nucleic acid is chosen from blood,
CC serum, plasma, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, tissue samples, biopsies and
CC saliva. The tissue sample comprises a cell population which may be single
CC cell, 100-100000 cells or more as desired; making a cDNA library from a
CC collection of mRNA molecules in a sample, where the method is applied to
CC amplify the cDNAs corresponding to the mRNAs by annealing one or more
CC cDNA synthesis primers to several mRNAs in the sample; producing a
CC subtractive hybridisation probe which involves synthesising a double-
CC stranded cDNA collection from a first mRNA population by the method,
CC where primer 1 is modified by biotin in the 5' end, isolating the biotin-
CC containing single stranded cDNA (sense) by use of streptavidin coated
CC magnetic beads, synthesising a double-stranded cDNA collection from a
CC second mRNA population according to the method, isolating the non-biotin-
CC containing single stranded cDNA (anti-sense) by use of streptavidin
CC coated magnetic beads, hybridising the sense to the anti-sense cDNA,
CC where an unhybridised sub-population of the anti-sense cDNA is found,
CC isolating the unhybridised sub-population of the antisense cDNA by use of
CC streptavidin coated cDNA, and generating a second double-stranded cDNA
CC collection from the unhybridised sub-population by PCR using primer 1 and
CC primer 2; and detecting expression of a gene in a pre-selected cell
CC population. The method is an improved method for producing amplified
CC heterogeneous populations of cDNA from limited quantities of RNA or other
CC nucleic acid. This sequence represents the complement of a poly-A-tail
CC used to in the production single stranded cDNA.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1000
ADO26684/c
ID ADO26684 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADO26684;
XX
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:77.
KW phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2004042059-A1.
PN
XX 21-MAY-2004.
PD
XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
PF
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
PR
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
PA
XX Frazer IH;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
DR P-PSDB; ADO26685.
XX

PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first

PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 77; 86pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
CC the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
CC organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1001
ADO26682
ID ADO26682 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADO26682;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:75.
DE phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2004042059-A1.
PN
XX 21-MAY-2004.

DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
 XX Rat KDR cytosolic domain cloning RT-PCR primer.
 DE
 XX
 KW Rat; receptor tyrosine kinase; KDR; therapy; cancer;
 KW ischaemic ocular disease; proliferative retinopathy; inflammation;
 KW reverse transcription; RT; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 XX
 PN WO2004070004-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-AUG-2004.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US001928.
 XX
 PR 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443335P.
 XX
 PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
 XX
 PI Thomas RA, Pan B, Mcgaughey GB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-604429/58.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid molecules encoding rat KDR protein, useful for
 PT identifying inhibitors of KDR activity for treating cancer, ischemic
 PT ocular diseases, and inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 30; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to rat receptor tyrosine kinase (KDR) and its
 CC corresponding nucleic acid sequence. The nucleic acid molecules of the
 CC invention are useful for identifying compounds that modulate wild-type
 CC rat KDR activity to evaluate the safety and efficacy of specific
 CC inhibitors of KDR in rats. KDR inhibitors are useful for treating cancer,
 CC ischaemic ocular diseases such as proliferative retinopathy and
 CC inflammation. The present sequence is a reverse transcription (RT) PCR
 CC primer used for cloning rat KDR cytosolic domain. This sequence is used
 CC in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db |||||
 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1004
 ADR57967/C
 ID ADR57967 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADR57967;
 XX
 DT 18-NOV-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide #4 for signal amplification method.
 XX
 KW ss; signal amplification method; gene expression; reverse transcription;
 KW self-assembly reaction; DNA chip.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2004072302-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-AUG-2004.
 XX
 PF 13-FEB-2004; 2004WO-JP001588.
 XX
 PR 14-FEB-2003; 2003JP-00037212.

XX (PALM-) PALMA BEEZ RES INST CO LTD.
 PA
 XX
 PI Usui M, Fujikawa T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-642306/62.
 XX
 PT Signal amplification method for detecting expressed gene, by using
 PT reverse transcription reaction and self-assembly reaction of
 PT oligonucleotide probes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4; 27pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a signal amplification method (M1) for detecting
 CC expressed gene using reverse transcription reaction and a self-assembly
 CC reaction of forming a self assembly of oligonucleotide probes, thus
 CC improving detection sensitivity of the expressed gene in a DNA chip. (M1)
 CC is useful for signal amplification method (M1) for detecting expressed
 CC gene (claimed). (M1) improves detection sensitivity of the expressed gene
 CC in a DNA chip (claimed). (M1) does not require use of expensive enzymes
 CC and enables detection corresponding to the original RNA length or
 CC expression amount because of using neither linear amplification nor PCR.
 CC This sequence corresponds to a nucleotide used in the method of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db |||||
 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1005
 AAQ75558/c
 ID AAQ75558 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75558;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

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CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1006
AAQ75555/c
ID AAQ75555 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75555;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1007
AAQ75557/c
ID AAQ75557 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75557;
XX
```

```
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1008
ABL51521
ID ABL51521 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL51521;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Tailing reaction related exemplary primer dA18U SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW Tailing reaction; tailed primer; primer; probe; identification;
KW detection; linear amplification scheme; chain extending enzyme;
XX telomerase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 19
FT /*tag= a
XX
PN US2002031776-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917138.
XX
PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0136545P.
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PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-00580358.
XX (TULL/) TULLIS R H.
PA (STRE/) STREIFEL J A.
XX
PI Tullis RH, Streifel JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-361176/39.
XX
PT Identifying and detecting nucleic acids, particularly DNA hybridization
PT probes, involves employing chain extending enzymes (e.g. telomerase) to
PT elongate probes to render them readily detectable.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 5; 10pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for detecting a nucleic acid
CC probe, which comprises using chain extending enzymes to elongate probes.
CC The method comprises: (a) treating the sample with a chain terminating
CC reagent to prevent polynucleotide chain growth from the nucleic acid in
CC the sample; (b) contacting the sample with the probe containing a
CC terminus capable of elongation by a chain extending enzyme, where the
CC probe hybridises to the nucleic acid in the sample; (c) contacting the
CC sample with a chain extending enzyme and its substrates, which elongates
CC the probe; and (d) detecting the elongated hybridised probe. Also
CC described is a method comprising: (a) treating nucleic acid molecules or
CC modified nucleic acids in a sample with a reagent or reagents that render
CC the nucleic acid chains unextendable by a non-template-dependent enzyme;
CC (b) hybridising the treated molecules with a nucleic acid probe that
CC includes an extendable terminus, under conditions where hybrids form; and
CC (c) treating any hybrids formed with a non-template dependent chain
CC elongating enzyme and its substrates, where any hybridised probe is
CC extended. The method is useful for identifying and detecting nucleic
CC acids, particularly DNA hybridisation probes. The present sequence
CC represents a tailing reaction exemplary primer, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 1009
ABZ75398/c
ID ABZ75398 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75398;
XX
DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic nuclease-resistant oligomeric compound #54.
XX
KW Nuclease resistant; ds; pharmaceutical; topical administration;
KW transdermal patch; enzymatic degradation resistant.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phenoxazine"
XX
PN WO2003004602-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
KW 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020934.
XX
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phenoxazine"
XX
PN WO2003004602-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020934.

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XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302682P.
PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00996292.
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013295.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Maier MA, Prakash TP, Rajeev KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-256318/25.
XX
PT Nuclease-resistant oligomeric compound useful as pharmaceuticals for
PT topical administration such as transdermal patches.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 234; 234pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel nuclease-resistant oligomeric compounds.
CC The compounds of the invention are useful as pharmaceuticals for topical
CC administration such as transdermal patches. The oligomeric compound is
CC resistant to enzymatic degradation. The sequences shown in ABZ75345-
CC ABZ75399 represent the nuclease-resistant compounds of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1010
ABZ75399/c
ID ABZ75399 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75399;
XX
DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic nuclease-resistant oligomeric compound #55.
XX
KW Nuclease resistant; ds; pharmaceutical; topical administration;
KW transdermal patch; enzymatic degradation resistant.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "G-clamp modification"
XX
PN WO2003004602-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
KW 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020934.
XX
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "G-clamp modification"
XX
PN WO2003004602-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
KW 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020934.
XX
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "G-clamp modification"
XX
PN WO2003004602-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020934.

```

Nuclease-resistant oligomeric compound useful as pharmaceuticals for topical administration such as transdermal patches.

PS Disclosure; Page 234; 234pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to novel nuclease-resistant oligomeric compounds.

CC The compounds of the invention are useful as pharmaceuticals for topical

CC administration such as transdermal patches. The oligomeric compound is

CC resistant to enzymatic degradation. The sequences shown in ABZ75345-

CC ABZ75399 represent the nuclease-resistant compounds of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1011

ADG85220/c

ID ADG85220 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADG85220;

XX

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligo dT primer to amplify cytochrome P450 gene fragments.

XX

KW cytochrome P450 gene; tobacco; phenotype; transgenic plant; nornicotine;

KW primer; ss.

XX

OS Nicotiana sp.

XX

PN WO2003078577-A2.

XX

PD 25-SEP-2003.

XX

PF 12-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007430.

XX

PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363684P.

XX

PA (USSM-) US SMOKELESS TOBACCO CO.

XX

PI Xu D;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-902814/82.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of cytochrome

PT P450, useful for altering plant phenotypes, and for producing transgenic

PT plants containing high nornicotine levels.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 154; 81pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to the isolation of nucleic acid molecules

CC comprising fragments of a cytochrome P450 gene from Nicotiana plants or

CC molecule that have at least 75, 91 or 99% identity to the sequences. The

CC nucleic acid molecules are useful for altering plant phenotypes, and for

CC producing transgenic plants containing high nornicotine levels. This

CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate the fragments of the

CC genes of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

PS Disclosure; Page 234; 234pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to novel nuclease-resistant oligomeric compounds.

CC The compounds of the invention are useful as pharmaceuticals for topical

CC administration such as transdermal patches. The oligomeric compound is

CC resistant to enzymatic degradation. The sequences shown in ABZ75345-

CC ABZ75399 represent the nuclease-resistant compounds of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1012

ADG28486/c

ID ADG28486 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADG28486;

XX

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Modified oligonucleotide seq id 7.

XX

KW antibacterial; protozoacide; antialgal; fungicide;

KW internucleotide linkage; 2',5'-internucleotide linkage; 3'-substituent;

KW antisense; pharmaceutical; RNA-DNA transcription;

KW RNA-protein translation; infection; diagnostic; therapeutic;

KW nuclease resistance; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US6653458-B1.

XX

PD 25-NOV-2003.

XX

PF 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00435806.

XX

PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-00117363.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010131.

PR 28-FEB-1996; 96US-00602862.

PR 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115043.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Manoharan M, Cook PD, Guinosso CJ;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-079586/08.

XX

PT New oligonucleotide comprising at least one 2',5'-internucleotide linkage

PT useful for treating organisms having disease caused by undesired

PT production of protein e.g. bacteria, yeast, protozoa and algae.

XX

PS Example 54; SEQ ID NO 7; 30pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes an oligonucleotide comprising several nucleotides

CC covalently linked together by internucleotide linkages. At least one of

CC the nucleotides is linked to an adjacent nucleotide by 2',5'-

CC internucleotide linkage and bears a 3'-substituent. The oligonucleotides

CC are useful: as antisense oligonucleotides; in pharmaceutical compositions

CC ; for treating organisms having disease caused by undesired production of

CC protein e.g. organism that utilises RNA-DNA transcription or RNA-protein

CC translation, bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae and warm-blooded animals;

CC for developing diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The modified

CC oligonucleotide exhibits improved properties of nuclease resistance and

CC binding affinity. The oligonucleotides are easy to synthesise and exhibit

CC good properties of nuclease resistance and hybridisation to target

CC nucleic acids. The oligonucleotide is potent antisense agent with longer

CC duration of action. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1013

ADO59144/c

ID ADO59144 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADO59144;

XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Tobacco cytochrome P450 PCR primer #14.
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; cytochrome P450; transgenic; tobacco; plant.
XX OS Nicotiana sp.
XX PN US2004117869-A1.
XX PD 17-JUN-2004.
XX PF 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-00387346.
XX PR 11-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347444P.
XX PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363684P.
XX PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003US-00340861.
XX PA (USSM-) US SMOKELESS TOBACCO CO.
XX PI Xu D;
XX DR WPI; 2004-449487/42.
XX DT An isolated nucleic acid molecule, comprising nucleic acid sequence of
XX PT Nicotiana derived cytochrome P450 enzyme fragments, useful for producing
XX PT transgenic plants.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 73; 82pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),
XX CC comprising a nucleic acid sequence chosen from 75 Nicotiana-derived
XX CC cytochrome P450 enzyme fragment sequences. (I) is useful for producing a
XX CC transgenic tobacco plant, which involves operably linking (I) with a
XX CC promoter functional in the plant to create a plant transformation vector,
XX CC and transforming the plant with the plant transformation vector,
XX CC selecting a plant cell transformed with the transformation vector, and
XX CC regenerating a plant from the selected plant cell. The nucleic acid
XX CC molecule is in an antisense orientation, sense orientation or is in a RNA
XX CC interference orientation. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX CC used to clone DNA encoding tobacco cytochrome P450 enzyme fragments of
XX CC the invention.
XX DT Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1014
AAQ75605/C
ID AAQ75605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75605;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX DT 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX ID AAQ75593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75593;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1015
AAQ75593/C
ID AAQ75593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75593;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1015
AAQ75593/C
ID AAQ75593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75593;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1016

AAQ75594/c

ID AAQ75594 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75594;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

XX

aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

Synthetic.

XX

JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX

WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX

Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1017

AAQ75600/c

ID AAQ75600 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75600;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX

WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PT

PT Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

PS

XX

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1018

AAQ75606/c

ID AAQ75606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75606;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

DE

XX

Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX

WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PT

XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1019

AAQ75592/c

ID AAQ75592 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75592;

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

DE Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP06303997-A.

XX 01-NOV-1994.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1020

AAT04917/c

ID AAT04917 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT04917;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 15-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX Mammalian stem cell factor (SCF) cDNA oligonucleotide primer 220-3.

XX Stem cell factor; progenitor; haematopoiesis; SCF; anaemia;

KW thrombocytopenia; leucopenia; AIDS; immunodeficiency; bone graft;

KW transplant; neoplasia; myelosuppression; bone marrow; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS EP676470-A1.

XX 11-OCT-1995.

XX 04-OCT-1990; 95EP-00105391.

XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.

PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.

PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.

PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

XX Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselman RA, Martin FH;

XX WPI; 1995-346090/45.

XX New stem cell factor polypeptide(s) - for stimulating the growth of

PT primitive progenitor cells, esp. for treating disorders involving blood

PT cells.

XX Example 3; Fig 12C; 127pp; English.

PS AAT04915-T04922 are oligonucleotide primers and probes used for the

XX amplification and sequencing of mammalian stem cell factor (SCF). Non-

CC naturally occurring SCF and C-terminally truncated polypeptides, having

CC amino acid sequences sufficiently duplicative of naturally occurring SCF,

CC stimulate growth of primitive progenitors such as haematopoietic

CC progenitor cells, neural stem cells and primordial germ stem cells. The

CC peptides can be used in a composition for treating leucopenia, anaemia or

CC thrombocytopenia, for enhancing engraftment of bone marrow during

CC transplantation or for bone marrow recovery after chemotherapy or

CC radiation-induced bone marrow aplasia or myelosuppression. They can also

CC be used for treating neoplasia, nerve damage, infertility, intestinal

CC damage or myeloproliferative disorders. Antibodies may be raised against

CC the peptides for use in detection or neutralisation of SCF in serum. SCF

CC may be useful for the treatment of AIDS and severe combined

CC immunodeficiency (SCID) states alone or in combination with other factors

CC such as IL-7. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1021

AA13752/c

ID AAA13752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA13752;
XX
DT 27-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Stem cell factor universal oligonucleotide 220-3.
DE
KW Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell; blood forming;
KW primitive progenitor cell; haematopoietic disorder; syngeneic;
KW allogeneic; autologous bone marrow transplant; gene therapy;
KW transfection; haematopoietic stem cell; acute blood loss; neoplasia;
KW cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP992579-A1.
XX
PD 12-APR-2000.
XX
PF 04-OCT-1990; 99EP-00122861.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 04-OCT-1990; 90EP-00310899.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselmann RA, Martin FH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-259135/23.
DR
XX
PT Production of hematopoietic cells suitable for administration to a
PT subject using progenitor cells and expanding the cells using stem cell
PT factor.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 123pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed of making haematopoietic cells suitable for
CC administration to a subject. The method comprises: (a) obtaining
CC haematopoietic progenitor cells from a donor; and (b) expanding the cells
CC by adding to the cells a haematopoietically effective dose of a
CC polypeptide product having at least part of the primary structural
CC confirmation and one or more of the biological properties of naturally
CC occurring stem cell factor (SCF). The method is useful for stimulating
CC primitive progenitor cells including early haematopoietic progenitor
CC cells which are capable of maturing to erythroid, megakaryocyte,
CC granulocyte, lymphocyte and macrophage cells. SCF results in absolute
CC increases in haematopoietic cells of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages.
CC SCF is useful for treating haematopoietic disorders. The method is useful
CC for expanding early haematopoietic progenitors in syngeneic, allogeneic
CC or autologous bone marrow transplant. SCF is useful for enhancing the
CC efficiency of gene therapy based on transfecting haematopoietic stem
CC cells. SCF is also useful for combating the myelosuppressive effects of
CC anti-HIV drugs such as AZT and for enhancing haematopoietic recovery
CC after acute blood loss and as a boost to the immune system for fighting
CC neoplasia (cancer). The present sequence represents a universal
CC oligonucleotide which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1022
AAA91207/C
ID AAA91207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA91207;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense IGFBP-5 inhibitor #13.
DE
XX Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5; IGFBP-5; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; hormone-regulated cancer; prostatic cancer;
KW breast cancer; therapy; ss.
KW
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200105435-A2.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA000853.
XX
PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144495P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
XX
PI Gleave M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-168448/17.
XX
XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, e.g. breast and
PT prostatic tumors, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits
PT expression of insulin like growth factor binding protein-5 by hormone-
PT regulated tumor cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 34; 45pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against
CC human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5 (IGFBP-5). The
CC invention relates to a composition for treatment of hormone-regulated
CC cancer, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (such as this sequence)
CC which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by hormone-regulated tumour cells.
CC The compositions is useful for delaying progression of hormone-regulated
CC tumour cells such as prostatic cancer cells or breast cancer cells, to an
CC androgen-independent state, by treating hormone sensitive tumour cells
CC with the antisense sequence which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by the
CC tumour cells. The composition can also be used for treating a hormone-
CC responsive cancer in an individual, and administering the composition to
CC the individual after initiation of hormone-withdrawal to induce apoptotic
CC cell death of hormone-responsive tumour cells, and therefore delaying the
CC progression of hormone-responsive cancer cells to a hormone-independent
CC state in the individual. It can also be used for inhibiting or delaying
CC metastatic bone progression of an IGF-1 sensitive tumour in a mammal, by
CC administering the composition to inhibit the expression of IGFBP-5 by the
CC hormone-responsive cancer cells, and therefore inhibiting or delaying
CC metastatic bone progression of the tumour
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1023
AAH41331/C
ID AAH41331 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX


```
AC AAH41331;
XX
DT 21-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Universal stem cell factor (SCF) related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW Stem cell factor; SCF; stem cell factor receptor; blood cell disorder;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; mutagenesis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6207454-B1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 31-DEC-1998; 98US-00224681.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
PR 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005893.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 2001-366062/38.
XX
PT Enhancing efficiency of transfer of polynucleotide into a target
PT mammalian cell in vitro, involves exposing cell that expresses a stem
PT cell factor receptor to stem cell factor, and introducing polynucleotide
PT into cell in vitro.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 210pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for enhancing (E) the efficiency
CC of transfer of a polynucleotide (I) into a target mammalian cell (II) in
CC vitro, comprising exposing (II) that expresses a stem cell factor (SCF)
CC receptor to a biologically active SCF, its analogue or fragment, which
CC induces cell proliferation, and introducing (I) to (II) in vitro.
CC Exposure of SCF to (II) results in increased uptake of (I) into the cell.
CC The method is useful for enhancing the efficiency of the transfer of a
CC polynucleotide into a target mammalian cell in vitro. The method is
CC useful in gene therapy techniques. AAH41301 to AAH41364 and AAB98351 to
CC AAB98390 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1024
AAS04111/C
ID AAS04111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS04111;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-3.
XX
KW Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early haematopoietic progenitor cell;
```

```
KW blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW anaemia; Kala azar; septicemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6207417-B1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00482918.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX
PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 2001-298941/31.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acids encoding stem cell factor useful for treating
PT disorders involving blood cells, e.g. leukemia, splenomegaly, Hodgkin's
PT disease, Kala azar, anemia and septicemia.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 209pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-3 is 1 of 8 universal
CC oligonucleotides (AAS04110-AAS04117) used in the isolation of the human
CC SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
CC novel stem cell factors (AAU02453-AAU02458, AAU02460, AAU02461) and the
CC polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor cells
CC including early haematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
CC describes SCF peptides (AAU02462-AAU02481) and the oligonucleotides
CC (AAS04081-AAS04117) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
CC The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
CC gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
CC such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
CC congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
CC disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicemia, malaria, vitamin B12
CC and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and hypopigmentation
CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1025
AAF89091/C
ID AAF89091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF89091;
XX
DT 13-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mammalian stem cell factor PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 32.
XX
KW Human; rat; mammal; stem cell factor; SCF; cell growth stimulation;
KW gene therapy; haematopoietic disorder; aplastic anaemia; leukaemia;
```

KW neurological damage; intestinal damage; infertility; AIDS; SCID;
KW severe combined immunodeficiency; PCR primer; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX US6207802-B1.
PN 27-MAR-2001.
XX 09-NOV-1994; 94US-00336728.
XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
PI WPI; 2001-353108/37.
XX Novel isolated non-human mammalian stem cell factor polypeptide
PT stimulating growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells, useful for
PT treating aplastic anemia, lymphoma, Letterer-Siwe disease, Kala azar,
PT sarcoidosis.
XX Example 3; Fig 12C; 209pp; English.
PS The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
XX mammalian stem cell factors (SCFs). These are capable of stimulating the
CC growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells, neural stem cells and
CC primordial germ stem cells. The sequences are useful in the treatment of
CC leukaemias, hematopoietic disorders, aplastic anaemia, paroxysmal
CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria, malaria, pigmentation disorders, neurological
CC and intestinal damage, infertility, AIDS and severe combined
CC immunodeficiency (SCID). The present sequence is primer used to amplify
CC an SCF in the exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db |||||||
18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1026
AAH23889/c
ID AAH23889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH23889;
XX 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-3.
DE Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early hematopoietic progenitor cell;
XX blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW anaemia; Kala azar; septicaemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US6204363-B1.
PN 20-MAR-2001.
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PF

XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
PI WPI; 2001-256683/26.
XX New stem cell factor polypeptides and their analogs which stimulate
PT growth of early hematopoietic progenitors, useful for treating aplastic
PT anemia, carcinoma, multiple myeloma, vitiligo, kala azar, Hodgkin's
PT disease.
XX Example 3; Fig 12C; 166pp; English.
PS The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-3 is 1 of 8 universal
XX oligonucleotides (AAH23888-AAH23895) used in the isolation of the human
CC SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
CC novel stem cell factors (AAB73561-AAB73568, AAB73571-AAB73576) and the
CC polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor cells
CC including early hematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
CC describes SCF peptides (AAB73578-AAB73597) and the oligonucleotides
CC (AAH23859-AAH23887) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
CC The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
CC gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
CC such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
CC congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
CC disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicaemia, malaria, vitamin
CC B12 and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and
CC hypopigmentation disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db |||||||
18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1027
AAS04212/c
ID AAS04212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS04212;
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Human SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-3.
DE Human; stem cell factor; SCF; early hematopoietic progenitor cell;
KW blood disorder; leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; splenomegaly;
KW anaemia; Kala azar; septicemia; malaria; hypopigmentation disorder;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US6218148-B1.
XX 17-APR-2001.
XX 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
XX 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR

PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
 PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
 XX
 PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
 XX
 PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-281051/29.
 XX
 PT Isolated DNA sequence, encoding polypeptide product useful for
 PT stimulating growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 167pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-3 is 1 of 8 universal
 CC oligonucleotides (AAS04211-AAS04218) used in the isolation of the human
 CC SCF (stem cell factor) cDNA sequence. The present invention relates to
 CC novel stem cell factors (AAU02761-AAU02767, AAU02770-AAU02775, AAU02797)
 CC and the polynucleotides encoding them. SCF stimulate primitive progenitor
 CC cells including early hematopoietic progenitor cells. The invention also
 CC describes SCF peptides (AAU02777-AAU02794) and the oligonucleotides
 CC (AAS04182-AAS04210) used in the isolation of human and rat SCF sequences.
 CC The polynucleotide encoding SCF is useful for producing SCF and useful in
 CC gene therapy. It is useful for treating disorders involving blood cells
 CC such as myelofibrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple
 CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, anaemia,
 CC congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, military tuberculosis,
 CC disseminated fungus disease, Fulminating septicemia, malaria, vitamin B12
 CC and folic acid deficiency, pyridoxine deficiency, and hypopigmentation
 CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1028
 AAS10447/c
 ID AAS10447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS10447;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human stem cell factor (SCF) cDNA universal PCR primer 220-3.
 XX
 KW Human; stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
 KW blood disorder; Hodgkin's disease; vitamin B12; folic acid deficiency;
 KW hypopigmentation disorder; viral disorder; AIDS; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6248319-B1.
 XX
 PD 19-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
 XX
 PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
 PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
 PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
 PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
 PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
 PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
 XX

PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
 PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
 PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
 PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
 XX
 PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-407312/43.
 XX
 PT Increasing the number of early hematopoietic progenitor cells in the
 PT peripheral blood useful for the treatment of blood disorders including
 PT Hodgkin's disease comprises the administration of human stem cell factor.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 210pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence for universal PCR primer 220-3 is 1 of 19 PCR
 CC primers (AAS10435-AAS10453) used to amplify various portions of the human
 CC SCF cDNA sequence. The sequence is described in an invention relating to
 CC novel stem cell factors, the polynucleotides encoding them and methods
 CC for producing the stem cell factors. The methods involve increasing the
 CC number of early haematopoietic progenitor cells in human peripheral blood
 CC by administering a haematopoietically effective human stem cell factor
 CC polypeptide. The methods are useful for the treatment of blood disorders,
 CC including myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis, osteopetrosis, metastatic
 CC carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease,
 CC lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, refractory anaemia,
 CC malaria, vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency, hypopigmentation
 CC disorders i.e. piebaldism and viral induced disorders, including AIDS
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1029
 AAD35464/c
 ID AAD35464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD35464;
 XX
 DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat SCF 5' cDNA amplifying PCR primer, 220-3.
 XX
 KW Rat; stem cell factor; SCF protein; leucopaenia; thrombocytopaenia;
 KW anaemia; myelosuppression; nerve damage; myeloproliferative disorder;
 KW infertility; neoplasia; myelofibrosis; myelosclerosis; osteopetrosis;
 KW metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia; multiple myeloma; sarcoidosis;
 KW Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease; Niemann-Pick disease;
 KW Letterer-Siwe disease; refractory erythroblastic anaemia; Kala azar;
 KW Di Guglielmo syndrome; congestive splenomegaly; splenic pancytopenia;
 KW disseminated fungus disease; Fulminating septicemia; piebaldism; AIDS;
 KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; malaria; military tuberculosis;
 KW pyridoxine deficiency; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
 KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; vitiligo; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN US2002018763-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005243.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
 XX

PA (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
 PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
 PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
 PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
 XX
 PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-350789/38.
 XX
 PT Novel non-naturally-occurring stem cell factor polypeptide, useful for
 PT treating leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia and for enhancing
 PT engraftment of bone marrow during transplantation in a mammal.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 217pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel non-naturally-occurring stem cell
 CC factor (SCF) polypeptides having an amino acid sequence sufficiently
 CC duplicative of that of naturally-occurring SCF to allow possession of
 CC haematopoietic biological activity of naturally occurring SCF. Sequences
 CC of the invention are useful for treating leucopaenia, thrombocytopenia,
 CC anaemia and for enhancing bone marrow recovery in treatment of radiation,
 CC engraftment of bone marrow during transplantation in mammals and chemical
 CC or chemotherapeutic induced bone marrow aplasia or myelosuppression. They
 CC are also useful for treating acquired immune deficiency in a human, nerve
 CC damage, neoplasia, infertility, myeloproliferative disorder, intestinal
 CC damage in a mammal. SCF sequences are useful for preparing biologically
 CC active polymer polypeptide adduct, for enhancing transfection of early
 CC haematopoietic progenitor cells with a gene, and transfer of a gene into
 CC a mammal. They are useful for treating myelofibrosis, myelosclerosis,
 CC osteopetrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma,
 CC Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease,
 CC Letterer-Siwe disease, refractory erythroblastic anaemia, Di Guglielmo
 CC syndrome, congestive splenomegaly, Kala azar, sarcoidosis, primary
 CC splenic pancytopenia, disseminated fungus disease, malaria, military
 CC tuberculosis, Fulminating septicaemia, pyridoxine deficiency, vitamin B12
 CC and folic acid deficiency, Diamond Blackfan anaemia, hypopigmentation
 CC disorders such as piebaldism, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)
 CC and vitiligo. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
 CC amplifying the 5' end of rat SCF cDNA. This sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1030
 ABS73848/c
 ID ABS73848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS73848;
 XX
 DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SCF universal oligonucleotide 220-3.
 KW Stem cell factor; SCF; blood-forming system; blood cell disorder;
 KW haematopoietic system; metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia;
 KW multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; malaria; vitiligo;
 KW refractory erythroblastic anaemia; military tuberculosis; cytostatic;
 KW disseminated fungus disease; haematopoietic; tuberculostatic;
 KW antianaemic; antifungal; antimalarial; dermatological; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP1241258-A2.
 XX

PD 18-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-OCT-1990; 2002EP-00008587.
 XX
 PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.
 PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
 PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
 PR 28-SEP-1990; 90WO-US005548.
 PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
 PR 04-OCT-1990; 90EP-00310899.
 PR 04-OCT-1990; 95EP-00105391.
 XX
 PA (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
 XX
 PI Zsebo KM, Suggs SV, Bosselman RA, Martin FH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684093/74.
 XX
 PT Production of a human stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide for treating
 PT disorders involving blood cells, such as leukemia, comprises culturing
 PT mammalian cells comprising non-human SCF promoter DNA linked to DNA
 PT encoding the human SCF.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Fig 12C; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel stem cell factors (SCFs),
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding the SCFs, and methods of producing
 CC them. SCFs are involved in the blood-forming (haematopoietic) system in
 CC mammals, particularly humans. The method of the invention is useful for
 CC the production of human SCF. The stem cell factors are useful to treat
 CC disorders involving blood cells e.g. metastatic carcinoma, acute
 CC leukaemia, multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, refractory
 CC erythroblastic anaemia, military tuberculosis, disseminated fungus
 CC disease, malaria, and vitiligo. The present sequence representing a
 CC universal oligonucleotide for SCF DNA is used in the examples of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
 Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1031
 ADE52460/c
 ID ADE52460 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE52460;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Stem cell factor (SCF) related DNA #31.
 KW Stem cell factor; SCF; haematopoietic activity; infertility;
 KW intestinal damage; myeloproliferative disorder; leucopenia;
 KW thrombocytopenia; anaemia; bone marrow transplant; immune deficiency;
 KW neoplasia; nerve damage; osteoporosis; metastatic carcinoma; leukaemia;
 KW military tuberculosis; haematopoietic progenitor cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2002031491-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-DEC-1998; 98US-00224683.
 XX
 PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.
PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.
PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.
PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.
PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.
PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449653.
PR 12-JAN-1998; 98US-00005893.
XX (ZSEB/) ZSEBO K M.
PA (BOSS/) BOSSELMAN R A.
PA (SUGG/) SUGGS S V.
PA (MART/) MARTIN F H.
XX
PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;
XX WPI; 2003-851459/79.
XX
PT New non-natural stem cell factor, useful for treating e.g. leucopenia or
PT immune deficiency, also related nucleic acid and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 32; 217pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptides with
CC haematopoietic activity and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC polypeptides are used for treating infertility, intestinal damage,
CC myeloproliferative disorders, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia or anaemia,
CC for improving engraftment of bone marrow transplants, for enhancing bone
CC marrow recovery after radiotherapy or chemotherapy and in treatment of
CC immune deficiency, neoplasia, nerve damage, osteoporosis, metastatic
CC carcinoma, leukaemia and military tuberculosis. The SCF polypeptides are
CC also used to expand haematopoietic progenitor cells for transplantation
CC and to prepare such cells for transfection with a gene. The SCF
CC polynucleotides can be used for recombination expression of the
CC polypeptides and also as probes for mapping of the SCF gene, for
CC identifying SCF-related diseases and as a marker for neighbouring genes.
CC Antibodies raised against the polypeptides are useful in diagnosis and to
CC remove SCF from blood. This sequence represents SCF related DNA of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1032
ABZ89896
ID ABZ89896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89896;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5138; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 3 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1033
ABZ89719/c
ID ABZ89719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89719;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4961; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db |||||
20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1034
ABD25949/C
ID ABD25949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25949;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA906703-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4961.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4961; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db |||||
20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1035
ABD26126
ID ABD26126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26126;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5138.
XX

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5138; 763pp; English.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|||||
Db 3 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1036
ADH67409/c
ID ADH67409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH67409;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4243.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4243; 985pp; English.
XX

CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 3

RESULT 1037
ADK74838/c
ID ADK74838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74838;
XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2172.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX DE Stem cell factor, SCF, universal PCR primer #2.

XX KW SCF; stem cell factor; gene therapy; haematopoietic progenitor cell;

KW aplastic anaemia; paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; myelofibrosis;

KW myelocleorosis; osteopetrosis; metastatic carcinoma; acute leukaemia;

KW multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease; lymphoma; Gaucher's disease;

KW Niemann-Pick disease; Letterer-Siwe disease;

KW refractory erythroblastic anaemia; Di Guglielmo syndrome;

KW congestive splenomegaly; Kala awar; sarcoidosis;

KW primary splenic pancytopenia; miliary tuberculosis;

KW disseminated fungus disease; Fulminating septicaemia; malaria;

KW vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency; pyridoxine deficiency;

KW Diamond Blackfan anaemia; hypopigmentation disorder; piebaldism;

KW vitiligo; neurological damage; infertility; intestinal damage;

KW irradiation; chemotherapy; AIDS; haematopoietic recovery;

KW acute blood loss; neoplasm; cancer; ss; PCR; primer.

XX OS Mammalia.

XX PN US6759215-B1.

XX PD 06-JUL-2004.

XX PF 07-AUG-2000; 2000US-00635251.

XX PR 16-OCT-1989; 89US-00422383.

PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00537198.

PR 24-AUG-1990; 90US-00573616.

PR 01-OCT-1990; 90US-00589701.

PR 10-APR-1991; 91US-00684535.

PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00982255.

PR 21-DEC-1993; 93US-00172329.

PR 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449182.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

PI Zsebo KM, Bosselman RA, Suggs SV, Martin FH;

PI WPI; 2004-497128/47.

PT Preparing a human stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide, useful for treating

PT hematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anemia, comprises growing host

PT cells transformed or transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 32; 210pp; English.

XX The invention relates to preparing a (vertebrate) human stem cell factor

CC (SCF) polypeptide comprising growing host cells transformed or

CC transfected with DNA encoding a human SCF that stimulates growth of

CC haematopoietic progenitor cells under nutrient conditions, the DNA being

CC operatively linked to an expression control sequence, and isolating the

CC polypeptide produced. Also included is a recombinant host cell

CC transformed or transfected with an expression construct comprising a

CC vertebrate SCF polypeptide-encoding DNA operatively linked to a

CC heterologous expression regulatory sequence, permitting the expression of

CC the vertebrate SCF polypeptide in the host cell. Disclosed as new are rat

CC and human nucleic acids encoding SCF, SCF proteins from a number of other

CC mammals and recombinantly expressed SCF protein fragments. The DNA

CC sequences are useful for effecting the large scale synthesis of SCF by a

CC variety of recombinant techniques or for generating new and useful viral

CC and circular plasmid DNA vectors, new and useful transformed and

CC transfected prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells, and new and useful

CC methods for cultured growth of such host cells capable of expression of

CC SCF and its related products. The DNA sequences are also useful as

CC labelled probes in isolating human genomic DNA encoding SCF, in methods

CC of protein synthesis, in genetic therapy in humans and other mammals, and

CC in developing transgenic mammalian species which may serve as eukaryotic

CC hosts for production of SCF and SCF products in quantity. The SCF is

CC useful for treating haematopoietic disorders, e.g., aplastic anaemia,

CC paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria, myelofibrosis, myelocleorosis,

CC osteopetrosis, metastatic carcinoma, acute leukaemia, multiple myeloma,

CC Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease,

CC Letterer-Siwe disease, refractory erythroblastic anaemia, Di Guglielmo

CC syndrome, congestive splenomegaly, Kala awar, sarcoidosis, primary

CC splenic pancytopenia, miliary tuberculosis, disseminated fungus disease,

CC Fulminating septicaemia, malaria, vitamin B 12 and folic acid deficiency,

CC pyridoxine deficiency, Diamond Blackfan anaemia, and hypopigmentation

CC disorders such as piebaldism and vitiligo. The SCF are also useful for

CC treating neurological damage, infertility states, intestinal damage

CC resulting from irradiation or chemotherapy, and AIDS. SCF is also useful

CC for enhancing haematopoietic recovery after acute blood loss and as a

CC boost to the immune system for fighting neoplasia (cancer). The present

CC sequence is a universal SCF PCR primer used in the isolation of SCF DNA.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1040

AAQ75748/c

ID AAQ75748 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ75748;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1041
AAQ75795/c
ID AAQ75795 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75795;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
RESULT 1042
AAQ75771/c
ID AAQ75771 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75771;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
DT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1043
AAQ75798/c
ID AAQ75798 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75798;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1050
AAQ75747/c
ID AAQ75747 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75747;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1051
AAQ75791/c
ID AAQ75791 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75791;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1052
AAQ75740/c
ID AAQ75740 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75740;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1053
AAQ75743/C
ID AAQ75743 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75743;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS JP06303997-A.
PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
PS

XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1054
AAQ75796/C
ID AAQ75796 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75796;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS JP06303997-A.
PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1055
AAQ75743/C
ID AAQ75743 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75743;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS JP06303997-A.
PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
PS

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RESULT 1055
AAQ75797/c
ID AAQ75797 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75797;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1056
AAQ75746/c
ID AAQ75746 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75746;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1057
AAQ75750/c
ID AAQ75750 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75750;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1058
AAQ75774/C
ID AAQ75774 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75774;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1059
AAQ75745/C
ID AAQ75745 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75745;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1060
AAQ75749/c
ID AAQ75749 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75749;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1061
AAQ75772/c
ID AAQ75772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75772;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1062

AAQ75744/c
ID AAQ75744 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75744;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1063
AAQ75792/c
ID AAQ75792 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75792;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1064
ADK01302/c
ID ADK01302 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK01302;
AC ADK01302;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #22.
DE
DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
KW
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1065
ADK01303/c
ID ADK01303 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADK01303;
AC ADK01303;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #23.
DE
DE ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
KW
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX DE10208794-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PF
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
PR
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
PA
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
DR
XX
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.
XX
PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1066
ADK01304/C
ID ADK01304 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADK01304;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #24.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1067
ADK01301/C

ID ADK01301 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADK01301;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #21.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX PN DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable

PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded

CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then

CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture

CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)

CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides

CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at

CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region

CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow

CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region

CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The

CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by

CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-

CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface

CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single

CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,

CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.

CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the

CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic

CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible

CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and

CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual

CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1068

AAQ64706/c

ID AAQ64706 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 22 BP.

XX

AC AAQ64706;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 04-JAN-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE 2',5'-linked tetraadenylate-antisense oligonucleotide chimeric mol.

XX

KW antisense; 2',5'-tetraadenylate; 2-5A dependent RNase activator;

KW RNA cleavage; antiviral therapy; chimeric molecule; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1. .4

FT /tag= a

FT /label= 2',5'-linked tetraadenylate

FT /note= "nucleotides linked through phosphodiester bonds

FT at hydroxyl groups of 2' and 5' carbons"

FT misc_feature 5. .22

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "antisense region"

XX

PN WO9409129-A2.

XX 28-APR-1994.

XX 20-OCT-1993; 93WO-US010103.

XX

PR 21-OCT-1992; 92US-00965666.

PR 17-SEP-1993; 93US-00123449.

XX

PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

PA (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC RES INST.

XX

PI Torrence P, Silverman R, Maitra R, Lesiak K;

XX WPI; 1994-151315/18.

DR

XX Specific cleavage of RNA, useful partic. for treating viral infection,

PT cancers, etc. - by using anti-sense oligo:nucleotide coupled to activator

PT of 2-5A dependent RNase.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 68; 86pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence is an example of a 2-5A-antisense oligonucleotide chimeric

CC molecule. The antisense region targets the chimeric molecule to a

CC particular region of RNA to be specifically cleaved and the 2',5'-linked

CC tetraadenylate tail activates the 2-5A RNase. Typical applications are

CC treatment of viral infections (esp. for cleavage of an RNA virus genome),

CC cancer; leukaemia, cardiovascular disorders (e.g. restenosis after

CC angioplasty), genetic disorders, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5

RESULT 1069

AAA98276/c

ID AAA98276 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX

AC AAA98276;

XX

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mismatch repair gene hMSH6 intron 9 DNA fragment.

XX

KW Human mismatch repair gene; hMSH6; disease predisposition; genotype;

KW mutation; carcinoma; colorectal; endometrial; ovarian; leukemia;

KW neoplastic disease; drug development; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN DE19909878-A1.

XX

PD 07-SEP-2000.

XX

PF 06-MAR-1999; 99DE-01009878.

XX

PR 06-MAR-1999; 99DE-01009878.

XX

PA (UYDR) UNIV DRESDEN TECH.

XX

PI Plaschke J, Kruppa C, Schackert H;

XX WPI; 2000-588378/56.

DR

XX Novel variants of the human mismatch repair gene, MSH6, useful e.g. for

PT determining predisposition to cancer and for development of drugs.

PT

XX PS Claim 1; Page 4; 14pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method of determining a predisposition

CC to disease by genotyping a subject's DNA sequence (A) of the human

CC mismatch repair gene, MSH6 at specified positions and comparing with

CC reference DNA sequences, optionally taking into account all possible

CC combinations of variations of the individual mutations, including any

CC chosen absolute number of variations. (A), and analysis of their

CC sequences, are useful for the following: (i) determining a predisposition

CC to disease, especially colorectal, endometrial and ovarian carcinoma and

CC leukemia; (ii) determining an increased mutation rate (frequency of base

CC substitutions, insertions and/or deletions) in eukaryotic cells; (iii)

CC predicting the progression, severity and survival time of patients with

CC neoplastic disease; (iv) the development of therapeutic and 'life-style'

CC drugs; (v) predicting individual differences in response to known

CC chemotherapeutic agents (e.g. cis-platin) or drugs developed from (iv);

CC (vi) optimizing individual treatments and interventions against neoplasia

CC ; (vii) controlling the mutation rate in eukaryotic cells, in vitro or in

CC vivo; (viii) constructing genes and vectors, particularly for development

CC of pharmaceuticals; (ix) developing diagnostic kits and other systems for

CC genotyping; and (x) developing in vivo and in vitro test systems for

CC expressing individual forms of the MSH6 gene, e.g. for studying

CC pathophysiology of disease or processes in which MSH6 is involved, and

CC for drug development and testing

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db 22 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 5

RESULT 1070

AAT69640/c

ID AAT69640 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT69640;

AC AAT69640;

XX 20-FEB-1998 (first entry)

DT Telomerase Oligo-dT-Primer P3.

XX Telomerase; substrate; primer; detection; 5'-region; retrovirus;

KW long terminal repeat 2; LTR-2; diagnosis; tumour; screening;

KW effector compound; PCR; amplification; Oligo-dT-Primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS DE19644302-A1.

XX DE19644302-A1.

PN 05-JUN-1997.

XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044302.

PF 28-NOV-1995; 95DE-01044317.

XX (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.

PA Emrich T, Leying H, Hinzpeter M, Karl G;

XX WPI; 1997-299542/28.

DR Measuring telomerase activity, useful for tumour diagnosis and compound

XX screening - by extending substrate primer, followed by amplification and

PT immobilising product for detection.

XX Example; Page 11; 21pp; German.

XX

CC The present sequence is a telomerase Oligo-dT-Primer, which can be used

CC in a novel method for detecting telomerase activity. The method comprises

CC adding to a test sample a 1st primer, that serves as telomerase

CC substrate, and nucleoside triphosphate (dNTP) and incubating to allow

CC primer extension by the telomerase, amplifying the extension product,

CC immobilising the amplification product (AP) on a solid phase and

CC qualitative and/or quantitative detection of AP, where the substrate

CC primer is preferably from the 5'-region of the long terminal repeat 2

CC (LTR-2) sequence of a retrovirus. The method can be used to diagnose

CC tumours and screen compounds for effector activity. Immobilisation of AP

CC provides a signal that is reproducibly representative of telomerase

CC activity, eliminates the need for gel electrophoretic separation and

CC provides high sensitivity. Radioactive labels are not required and the

CC method can be automated for routine use. Specific detection is achieved

CC by proper choice of hybridisation conditions, without separation of the

CC telomerase extension product. A specific signal is generated by 1-10 cell

CC equivalents, but for tumour analysis 10-1000 ng of tissue is usually used

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 19 DKAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1071

AAQ75611/c

ID AAQ75611 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ75611;

AC AAQ75611;

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

DE aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS JP06303997-A.

XX 01-NOV-1994.

PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

DR Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

PS A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;


```
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seprate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGCCAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1075
AAQ75675/c
ID AAQ75675 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75675;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seprate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTATAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1076
AAQ75676/c
ID AAQ75676 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
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XX
AC AAQ75676;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seprate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TTATAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1077
AAQ75733/c
ID AAQ75733 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75733;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
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XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||| |||||||||||||||
21 AGTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1078
AAQ75627/c
ID AAQ75627 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75627;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
DE by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db ||| |||||||||||||||
21 CTTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1079
AAQ75668/c
ID AAQ75668 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75668;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db ||| |||||||||||||||
21 TGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1080
AAQ75674/c
ID AAQ75674 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75674;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 1lpp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1081
AAQ75687/c
ID AAQ75687 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75687;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 1lpp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1081
AAQ75687/c
ID AAQ75687 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75687;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 1lpp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CCGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1082
AAQ75618/c
ID AAQ75618 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75618;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; Gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 6; 1lpp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1083
AAQ75643/c
ID AAQ75643 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1092
AAQ75690/c
ID AAQ75690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75690;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1092
AAQ75690/c
ID AAQ75690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75690;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1093
AAQ75641/c
ID AAQ75641 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75641;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 ACACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1094
AAQ75642/c
ID AAQ75642 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75642;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.

Db 21 CAGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1100
AAQ75636/c
ID AAQ75636 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75636;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1101
AAQ75714/c
ID AAQ75714 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75714;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1102
AAQ75723/c
ID AAQ75723 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75723;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GACTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GACTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1102
AAQ75723/c
ID AAQ75723 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75723;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GACTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1


```
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CTTTAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1103
AAQ75726/c
ID AAQ75726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75726;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GTTTAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1104
AAQ75610/c
ID AAQ75610 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75610;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GTTTAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1105
AAQ75705/c
ID AAQ75705 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75705;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 21 GCCCAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1
```

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 21 ACCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1106
AAQ75621/c
ID AAQ75621 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75621;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 21 ACCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

Db 21 AGCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1107
AAQ75672/c
ID AAQ75672 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75672;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1108
AAQ75697/c
ID AAQ75697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75697;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 21 GAGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1112
AAQ75698/c
ID AAQ75698 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75698;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 21 GAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1113
AAQ75699/c
ID AAQ75699 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75699;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 21 CGGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1114
AAQ75645/c
ID AAQ75645 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75645;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
DB 21 ATACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1115
AAQ75658/c
ID AAQ75658 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75658;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 21 GCGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1116
AAQ75673/c
ID AAQ75673 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75673;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

```
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 21 ACATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1117
AAQ75640/c
ID AAQ75640 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75640;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TCACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1118
AAQ75644/c
ID AAQ75644 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75644;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
```

```
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 21 TTACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1119
AAQ75707/c
ID AAQ75707 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75707;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
```

PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.

XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db 21 CTCTAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1120

AAQ75734/c

ID AAQ75734 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75734;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.

XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 21 GGTAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1120

AAQ75677/c

ID AAQ75677 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75677;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

RESULT 1121

AAQ75638/c

ID AAQ75638 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75638;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.

XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 21 GGTCAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1122

AAQ75677/c

ID AAQ75677 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75677;

XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP06303997-A.

XX

PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; endometriosis;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 1 AACAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 1126
ACF36409/c
ID ACF36409 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36409;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA sequence of a TRPM-2 mismatch control oigonucleotide.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
XX prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
OS Synthetic.

KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1664
Db 1 AACAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 1126
ACF36409/c
ID ACF36409 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF36409;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA sequence of a TRPM-2 mismatch control oigonucleotide.
XX
KW TRPM-2; testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; cytostatic; androgen;
XX prostate cancer; anti-apoptotic protein; antisense; ss.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072591-A1.
PN
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005305.
XX
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-00080794.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Monia BP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689981/65.
DR
XX
XX
PT New modified antisense oligonucleotide, useful particularly for treating
PT prostatic cancer, inhibits the testosterone-repressed prostate message-2.
XX
PS Example 13; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound consisting of an oligonucleotide with
CC a phosphorothioate backbone throughout, in which: (a) sugars on
CC nucleotide residues 1-4 and 18-21 are 2'-O-methoxyethyl modified, and the
CC remaining nucleotides 5-17 are 2'-deoxy; and (b) the cytosines at
CC positions 1, 4 and 19 are 5-methylated. Oligonucleotide shown in sequence
CC ACF36398 (I) is used: (a) to delay progression of androgen-sensitive
CC prostatic cancer cells to the androgen-independent state, in vivo or in
CC vitro; (b) to treat prostatic cancer (after initially withdrawing
CC androgens to induce apoptosis); and (c) to increase sensitivity of cancer
CC cells (prostatic, renal, non-small cell lung, urothelial transitional,
CC ovarian and some breast cancer cells) that express abnormal levels of
CC TRPM-2 to chemotherapy or radiation. The modifications present in (I)
CC increase stability in vivo and activity (both in vivo or in vitro) and
CC result in a synergistic increase in effect when (I) is used with
CC chemotherapeutic agents or other antisense oligonucleotides directed
CC against other antiapoptotic genes. The present sequence represents a
CC mismatch control oigonucleotide, used in antisense assays of anti-
CC apoptotic protein TRPM-2 (testosterone-repressed prostate message-2)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
Db 21 ATGATAAATACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 1127
ADM83080/c
ID ADM83080 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM83080;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Control TRPM-2 mismatch oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Testosterone-repressed prostate message-2; TRPM-2; chemo-sensitivity;
KW radiation-sensitivity; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW lung cancer; renal cell carcinoma; RCC; antisense gene therapy; ss.
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX US2003158130-A1.
PN
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967726.
XX
XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004875.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236301P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00913325.
XX (GLEA/) GLEAVE M.
PA (RENN/) RENNIE P S.
PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
PA (NELS/) NELSON C.
PA (ZELL/) ZELLWEGER T.
XX
PI Gleave M, Rennie PS, Miyake H, Nelson C, Zellweger T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-778017/73.
XX
PT Enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-sensitivity of cancer cells
PT that expresses testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2)
PT comprises administering a composition that inhibits expression of TRPM-2.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 15; 14pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for treating cancer in which
CC cancer cells express testosterone-repressed prostate message-2 (TRPM-2).
CC The invention is useful for enhancing the chemo-sensitivity or radiation-
CC sensitivity of cancer cells for treating cancer such as prostate cancer,
CC bladder cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer and renal cell carcinoma
CC (RCC). The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is control testosterone-repressed prostate message-2
CC (TRPM-2) mismatch oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 ATGATGAAGACTCTGCTGCTG 68
DB 21 ATGATAAATACTCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 1128
AAQ75549/c
ID AAQ75549 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75549;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
DB 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1129
AAQ75552/c
ID AAQ75552 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75552;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 19 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1130
AAQ75553/c

```
ID AAQ75553 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75553;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1131
AAQ75548/C
ID AAQ75548 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75548;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1131
AAQ75548/C
ID AAQ75548 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75548;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1132
AAQ75551/C
ID AAQ75551 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75551;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
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Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0; Matches 18; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1133
AAQ75550/C
ID AAQ75550 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ75550;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
CC
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1134
AAQ75554/C
ID AAQ75554 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ75554;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
CC
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1135
AAQ75566/C
ID AAQ75566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ75566;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
CC


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CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1136
AAQ75574/c
ID AAQ75574 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75574;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1137
AAQ75584/c
ID AAQ75584 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75584;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1138
AAQ75568/c
ID AAQ75568 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75568;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

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CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

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CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

19 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1139

AAQ75575/c

ID AAQ75575 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75575;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

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CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

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XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

19 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1139

AAQ75575/c

ID AAQ75575 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75575;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

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CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

19 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1141

AAQ75577/c

ID AAQ75577 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75577;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1140

AAQ75589/c

ID AAQ75589 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75589;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP06303997-A.

XX PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of

CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The

CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1141

AAQ75577/c

ID AAQ75577 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75577;

XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAA1659
Db 19 CTA1659

RESULT 1142
AAQ75564/c
ID AAQ75564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAQ75564;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGA1660
Db 19 TCA1660

RESULT 1143
AAQ75565/c
ID AAQ75565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAQ75565;
AC AAQ75565;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGA1660
Db 19 TCA1660

RESULT 1144
AAQ75581/c
ID AAQ75581 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC AAQ75581;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
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CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | ||||| ||||| |||||
19 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1145
AAQ75583/c
ID AAQ75583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75583;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db | ||||| ||||| |||||
19 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1146
AAQ75573/c
ID AAQ75573 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75573;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | ||||| ||||| |||||
19 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1145
AAQ75583/c
ID AAQ75583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75583;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1147
AAQ75590/c
ID AAQ75590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75590;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1148
AAQ75567/c
ID AAQ75567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75567;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db 19 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1149
AAQ75582/c
ID AAQ75582 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75582;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1150
AAQ75571/c
ID AAQ75571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75571;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1151
AAQ75576/c
ID AAQ75576 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75576;

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1152
AAQ75580/c
ID AAQ75580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75580;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1152
AAQ75580/c
ID AAQ75580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75580;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

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XX
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KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
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CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1152
AAQ75580/c
ID AAQ75580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75580;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1153
AAQ75587/C
ID AAQ75587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75587;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1154
ABZ88938
ID ABZ88938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88938;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4180; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 1157
ABZ88694
ID ABZ88694 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88694;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3936; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 2 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1158
ABD26102
ID ABD26102 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26102;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5114.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5114; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 1159
ABD25168
ID ABD25168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25168;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI041482-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4180.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4180; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 2 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1160
ABD21899/C
ID ABD21899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21899;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 911.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 911; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAGAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1161
ADH66659/c
ID ADH66659 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADH66659;
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3493.
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.

XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3493; 985pp; English.

XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TCAAAAA 1

RESULT 1162
ADH67658/c
ID ADH67658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADH67658;
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4492.
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX XX 04-DEC-2003.

XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4492; 985pp; English.
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%;   Score 17.4;  DB 1;   Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%;   Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 1;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db      19 AAAAAAAAAATAAAGGAATTC 1

RESULT 1163
ADH67659/c
ID      ADH67659 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADH67659;
XX
DT      25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4493.
XX
KW      antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW      inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW      cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW      phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN      WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD      04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF      20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR      20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI      Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR      WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT      New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT      mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT      cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4493; 985pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC      to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC      antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC      delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC      oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC      cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC      present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC      the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC      contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%;   Score 17.4;  DB 1;   Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%;   Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 1;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db      20 AAAAAAAAAATAAAGGAATTC 2

RESULT 1164
ADK76466/c
ID      ADK76466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
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```
AC      ADK76466;
XX
DT      20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3800.
XX
KW      Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW      diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW      infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD      26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF      14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR      14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI      Roberds SL;
XX
DR      WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT      New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT      Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT      with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT      disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3800; 417pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC      nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC      specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC      compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC      associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC      neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC      diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC      pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC      headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC      but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC      sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC      2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC      human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC      different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%;   Score 17.4;  DB 1;   Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%;   Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 18;  Conservative 0;  Mismatches 1;  Indels 0;  Gaps 0;

QY      1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db      19 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1165
ADK74413/c
ID      ADK74413 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADK74413;
XX
DT      20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1747.
XX
KW      Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW      diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW      infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
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CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
   19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1168
AAQ75702/c
ID AAQ75702 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75702;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
   19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1169
AAQ75724/c
ID AAQ75724 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AAQ75724;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
   19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1170
AAQ75657/c
ID AAQ75657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75657;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
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DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1171
AAQ75664/c
ID AAQ75664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75664;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1171
AAQ75664/c
ID AAQ75664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75664;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
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PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
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CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1172
AAQ75669/c
ID AAQ75669 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75669;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1173
AAQ75671/c
ID AAQ75671 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75671;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1174
AAQ75631/c
ID AAQ75631 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75631;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX

CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1175
AAQ75629/c
ID AAQ75629 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75629;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1176
AAQ75639/c
ID AAQ75639 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75639;
XX

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1179
AAQ75728/c
ID AAQ75728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75728;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TTAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1180
AAQ75727/c
ID AAQ75727 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75727;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.

XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
19 TTAIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1181
AAQ75628/c
ID AAQ75628 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75628;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
electrophoresing the digested aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1182
AAQ75689/C
ID AAQ75689 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75689;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1183
AAQ75703/C
ID AAQ75703 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75703;
XX

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1184
AAQ75632/C
ID AAQ75632 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75632;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1185
AAQ75712/c
ID AAQ75712 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75712;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
XX

Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1186
AAQ75656/c
ID AAQ75656 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75656;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 19 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1187
AAQ75637/c
ID AAQ75637 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75637;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX


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PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. NO. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1642 TGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1660
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 19 TCAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1188
XX AAQ75704/c
XX ID AAQ75704 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75704;
XX
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN JP06303997-A.
XX
XX PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

```

XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TTAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1191
AAQ75635/C
ID AAQ75635 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75635;
AC
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1660
Db 19 TCAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1192
AAQ75696/C
ID AAQ75696 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75696;
AC
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1661
Db 19 TAAAGAAAAAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1191
AAQ75635/C
ID AAQ75635 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75635;
AC
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed

Db 19 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1193
AAQ75710/c
ID AAQ75710 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAQ75710;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1194
AAQ75711/c
ID AAQ75711 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAQ75711;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 CTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1195
AAZ26235
ID AAZ26235 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ26235;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 424.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX

This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention

Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

	GAGCTGAAAAA	1638
Qy		1656
D _b	3 GAGATGAAAAA	21

RESULT 1196
ABD25933
ID ABD25933 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABD25933;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4945.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 3 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 1197
ADP04929/c
ID ADP04929 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP04929;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify sea squirt DNA.
XX
KW primer; ss; sea squirt; regeneration medicine; gene therapy;
KW cell proliferation; differentiation; reproduction;
KW environmental measurement; water survey; PCR.
XX
OS Ciona intestinalis.
XX
PN JP2004057129-A.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 31-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00222593.
XX
PR 31-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00222593.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-287079/27.
XX
PT Novel gene cluster which is specifically expressed in tissue
PT during developmental phase of sea squirt, useful for elucid
PT mechanism of development of tissue or organ of sea squirt.
PT

PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR
XX
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 79; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 16 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db ||||||||||||
17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1203
AAX69801/c
ID AAX69801 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69801;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1096.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 79; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 16 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||||||||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1204
AAA25450/c
ID AAA25450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25450;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1948.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),

CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1205
AAA98232/c
ID AAA98232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA98232;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human retrovirus HERV LTR PCR primer #31.
XX
KW Cell-specific expression; tissue-specific expression; gene therapy; LTR;
KW U3-R segment; long terminal repeat; retroviral expression vector;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Human endogenous retrovirus.
XX
PN WO200053789-A2.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-EP002064.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99DE-01010650.
XX
PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
XX
PI Leib-Moesch C, Schoen U, Baust C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-587442/55.
XX
PT Retroviral expression vector, useful in gene therapy, contains a promoter
PT from a human endogenous retrovirus to provide cell-specific expression.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 27; 67pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel retroviral expression vector (A)
CC containing DNA sequences (I) for packaging vector RNA and for cell-
CC specific expression of proteins or peptides encoding by heterologous DNA
CC (II). The sequences controlling cell-specific expression contain a cell-
CC specifically regulatable promoter region (P) from a human endogenous
CC retrovirus (HERV) DNA sequence. The invention also describes (a) mRNA and
CC RNA of (A); (b) prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells containing (A); (c)
CC eukaryotic cells containing (A) in integrated form; (d) virions
CC containing a retroviral expression vector RNA derived from (A); (e) a
CC method for producing the virions of (d); (f) a method for incorporating
CC protein-encoding nucleic acid sequences into a eukaryotic cell by

CC infection with the virions of (d); and (g) a retroviral vector system
CC containing (A) and a packaging cell line, that contains at least one
CC (recombinant) retrovirus construct that encodes for the packaging
CC proteins of (A). (A) are used for cell- or tissue-specific expression of
CC foreign genes for gene therapy and to produce virions for introducing
CC (II) into the chromosomal DNA of eukaryotic cells, preferably mammalian
CC and specifically human. (A) retain the advantages of usual retroviral
CC promoters with all the signal structures required for transcription in a
CC small region within the U3-R segment, but without their disadvantages
CC (excessive strength and limited cell specificity). Since (A) are derived
CC from endogenous (harmless) viral sequences, they do not introduce any new
CC viral sequences into the genome and recombination will not create new
CC types of retrovirus. The promoters provide cell or tissue specific
CC expression, according to which HERV they are derived from
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1206
AAA50197/c
ID AAA50197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA50197;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'-Methoxyethoxy-modified phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide; H-phosphonate chemistry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..19 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethoxy modified thymidine"
FT modified_base 1..17 /*tag= b
FT /*note= "phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages"
XX
PN WO200047593-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003543.
XX
PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-00250075.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Maier MA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-558188/51.
XX
PT Preparation of mixed backbone oligomeric compounds useful as e.g. primers
PT for diagnostic tests, involves oxidation of H-phosphonate internucleoside
PT linkages to phosphodiester internucleoside linkages.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 34; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
CC containing 20 T nucleobases, each having a 2'-methoxyethoxy group on its
CC 5' ribosyl sugar moiety. It is an example of an oligomeric compound
CC produced according to the methods of the invention. The invention
CC provides compounds and methods for the preparation of mixed backbone

CC oligomeric, or chimeric, compounds having phosphodiester internucleoside
CC linkages in addition to phosphorothioate and/or phosphoramidate
CC internucleoside linkages. The methods also include incorporation of
CC boranophosphate internucleoside linkages. The methods utilize H-
CC phosphate intermediates that are coupled together forming contiguous
CC regions of 1 or more H-phosphonate internucleoside linkages. Each
CC contiguous region is subsequently oxidized to phosphodiester,
CC phosphorothioate, phosphoramidate or boranophosphate internucleoside
CC linkages prior to further elongation. Mixed backbone oligomeric compounds
CC are prepared in this manner by oxidizing adjacent regions with different
CC reagents. Oligomeric compounds of the invention are prepared using novel
CC oxidation steps that oxidize a region of 1 or more H-phosphonate
CC internucleoside linkages without degrading existing linkages that have
CC been previously oxidized. The oligonucleotides obtained are useful as
CC primers in PCR, probes, linkers, gene fragments and for other diagnostic
CC tests on e.g. biological tissue, fluid, cells etc., as research reagents,
CC and as antiviral agents

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1207
ABK13941/C
ID ABK13941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK13941;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 5'-PCR primer used to produce single pattern characteristic by FokI.
XX
KW Identification of transcribed gene; mRNA profile; gene expression;
KW cellular process; fingerprinting; susceptibility to external factor;
KW development; disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200208461-A2.
XX
PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-IB001539.
XX
PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00018016.
PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219925P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX

PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217065/27.
XX
XX Providing mRNA profile, by generating two independent patterns
PT characteristic of sample mRNA population, analyzing patterns, comparing
PT gene expression by cell types under varied conditions, and identifying
PT genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 67pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for providing a profile of mRNA
CC molecules present in a sample. The method comprises generating two
CC independent patterns characteristic of the population of mRNA molecules
CC expressed in the sample and analysing the patterns using a combinatorial
CC algorithm, comparing gene expression by different or same cell types
CC under different conditions, and identifying genes having a role in

CC various cellular processes. The method is useful for the analysis and
CC identification of transcribed genes, and fingerprinting. The method can
CC be used to identify genes which play a role in determining various
CC cellular processes, including susceptibility to external factors,
CC development, and disease. The present sequence for a PCR primer is used
CC in the production of a single pattern characteristic of a sample,
CC employing a Type IIS restriction enzyme (i.e. FokI) in the methods of the
CC present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1208
ABT34616
ID ABT34616 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34616;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 253.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 63; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1551 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 1567
|||||
Db 1 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 17

RESULT 1209
ADB04271/c
ID ADB04271 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04271;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5257.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5257; 103pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1210
AAD56441/c
ID AAD56441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD56441;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo #2, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 9..10
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT which is represented as B in page 49 and X in page 59,
FT Fig 9 and 10 of the specification"
XX
PN WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX

PT Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX

PS Example 2; Page 90; 104pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

```
Db      17  AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1211
AAD56448/C
ID      AAD56448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAD56448;
XX
DT      07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      2'F-ANA antisense oligo #3, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW      Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW      antisense; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 1..17
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      misc_feature 9..10
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT      which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT      in page 52, 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
PN      WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD      08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF      29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR      29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA      (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI      Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX      WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT      Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT      decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT      target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS      Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC      comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC      the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC      reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC      They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC      specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC      mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC      RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC      to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC      particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC      sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC      H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC      of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
      |||
Db      17  AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
RESULT 1212
AAD56449/C
ID      AAD56449 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAD56449;
XX
DT      07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      2'F-ANA antisense oligo #4, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW      Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW      antisense; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 1..17
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      misc_feature 12..13
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /note= "Bases 12 and 13 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT      which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT      in page 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
PN      WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD      08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF      29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR      29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA      (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI      Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX      WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT      Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT      decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT      target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS      Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC      comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC      the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC      reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC      They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC      specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC      mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC      RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC      to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC      particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC      sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC      H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC      of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
      |||
Db      17  AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
RESULT 1213
AAD56447/c
ID AAD56447 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD56447;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'F-ANA antisense oligo #2, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT misc_feature 4..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Bases 4 and 5 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT in page 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
XX WO2003037909-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
PF
XX
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
PR
XX
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA
XX
XX Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
PI WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
XX Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
XX Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1214
AAD56450/c
```

```
ID AAD56450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD56450;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'F-ANA antisense oligo #5, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT misc_feature 9..10
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a secouridine linker
FT which is represented as S in page 49 and X in page 57 and
FT Fig 1, 2, 7 and 8 of the specification"
XX
XX WO2003037909-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
PF
XX
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
PR
XX
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA
XX
XX Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
PI WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
XX Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
XX Example 2; Fig 7; 104pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1215
ACF36345/c
ID ACF36345 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
```


AC ACF36345;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a double stranded product DNA fragment.
XX
KW Gene variant identification; restriction enzyme; FokI; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003064689-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000255.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352245P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
PI Lonnerberg P, Oldin M, Linnarsson S, Ernfors P;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-627619/59.
DR
XX
PT Determining polyadenylation sites within transcribed gene sequences
PT present in a sample comprises assigning to gene fragments gene candidates
PT within a database by comparing signals in the dataset with the database.
XX
PS Example; Fig 3; 8lpp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to determining the presence of and/or identifying a
CC polyadenylation site within a sequence of a transcribed gene or variants
CC present in a sample. The method involves assigning to gene fragments gene
CC candidates within a database by comparing signals in the dataset with the
CC database, the database comprising data representing mRNAs with known
CC polyA sites and/or 'virtual genes', representing a possible
CC polyadenylation site within an actual gene. The method is useful for
CC determining the presence of and/or identifying a polyadenylation site or
CC alternative polyadenylation sites within a sequence of a transcribed gene
CC in a sample, in identifying gene variants present or potentially present
CC differences between sequence features, particularly in identifying
CC nucleic acid molecules, especially in identifying or discovering polyA
CC site usage or determining polyA site usage in a nucleic acid sample, and
CC gene variants arising from alternative polyA sites. The present sequence
CC represents a double stranded product DNA fragment
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db |||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1216
ACF36370/c
ID ACF36370 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACF36370;
XX
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a double stranded product DNA.
XX
KW Nucleic acid manipulation; mRNA profiling; polymerase chain reaction;
KW electrophoresis; type II restriction enzyme; FokI; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN WO2003064691-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000843.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352215P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G, Metsis A, Pihlak A;
PI Montelius A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-618365/58.
XX
PT Producing a population of double-stranded product DNA molecules, useful
PT for mRNA profiling, comprises amplification by nested polymerase chain
PT reaction.
XX
PS Example; Fig 2; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to producing a population of double-stranded
CC product DNA molecules comprising amplification by a nested PCR method.
CC The method is useful in profiling mRNA transcribed in a system under
CC investigation. The oligonucleotides are used as size standards in
CC electrophoresis, and as internal controls allowing for calculation of
CC relative amounts of material present. The present sequence represents a
CC double stranded product DNA, which aids in outlining an approach to
CC production of a single pattern characteristic of a sample, employing a
CC type II restriction enzyme (FokI)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db |||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1217
ADB45708
ID ADB45708 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45708;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6031.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX

PT	New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen, useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related polypeptide and antibodies.	CC	eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction.
PS	Disclosure; Page 737; 771pp; French.	CC	Sequences ADI34483-ADI34489 represent oligonucleotides used in a T7 RNA transcription reaction.
XX		XX	
CC	The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences, fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizopfhrenia).	CC	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC	Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules, potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal expression of the nucleotides.	CC	
XX		XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1551 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 1567 	QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db	1 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 17	Db	17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
	RESULT 1218 ADI34488/C		
ID	ADI34488 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	ID	ADO04016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX		XX	
AC	ADI34488;	AC	ADO04016;
XX		XX	
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)	DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX		XX	
DE	Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dT17.	DE	Annealing primer used to generate single-stranded labelled UNA.
XX		XX	
KW	Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.	KW	Intramolecular base pair; intermolecular base pair; unstructured nucleic acid; UNA; molecular biology; nucleic acid chemistry; polymerase extension reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX		XX	Unidentified.
OS	Synthetic.	OS	
XX		XX	
PN	WO2003102243-A1.	PN	US2004086880-A1.
XX		XX	
PD	11-DEC-2003.	PD	06-MAY-2004.
XX		XX	
PF	30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.	PF	18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00324409.
XX		XX	
PR	31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.	PR	20-JUL-1999; 99US-00358141.
XX		PR	31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00632639.
PA	(JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.	PA	(SAMP/) SAMPSON J R. (ACHR/) ACH R A. (WOLB/) WOLBER P.
XX		XX	
PI	Kamme FC, Zhu JY;	PI	Sampson JR, Ach RA, Wolber P;
XX		XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-035466/03.	DR	WPI; 2004-364526/34.
XX		XX	
PT	Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.	PT	Generating nucleic acid having reduced ability to hybridize for use in molecular biology, comprises providing nucleotide triphosphates to synthesize nucleic acid complementary to a template nucleic acid.
XX		XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 26pp; English.	PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 16; 74pp; English.
XX		XX	
CC	The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises	CC	The present invention provides a system for the production of nucleic acids with reduced levels of intramolecular base pairing (secondary structure) and intermolecular base pairing by generating unstructured nucleic acids (UNAs). The invention is useful for generating nucleic acid having a reduced ability to hybridise. The invention is also useful in molecular biology and nucleic acid chemistry. The present sequence is an annealing primer used to generate single-stranded labelled unstructured nucleic acid (UNA) by polymerase extension reaction (PCR). This sequence is used in the invention.


```
RESULT 1222
ADP86137/c
ID ADP86137 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86137;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #8.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 8; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1223
ADP86137/c
ID ADP86137 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86137;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #8.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 8; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
AAT94667/c
ID AAT94667 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT94667;
XX
DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotide polyT-AnchA.
XX
KW Flavonoid 3' hydroxylase; pigmentation; flower colour; transgenic plant;
KW snapdragon; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9732023-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-1997.
XX
PF 28-FEB-1997; 97WO-AU000124.
XX
PR 01-MAR-1996; 96AU-00008386.
XX
PA (FLOR-) FLORIGENE LTD.
XX
PI Brugliera F, Holton TA, Michael MZ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-448691/41.
XX
PT Novel flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase(s) from flowering plants - and
PT corresponding DNA, used in the manipulation of pigmentation in plants.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 59; 234pp; English.
XX
CC Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotides polyT-anchA (AAT94667), polyT-anchC
CC (AAT94668) and polyT-anchG (AAT94669) are complementary to the upstream
CC region of a polyadenylation sequence. They were used to prime cDNA
CC synthesis from snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus) petal and leaf RNA, and
CC were also utilised in the PCR amplification of plant cytochrome P450
CC sequences (see also AAT94670-73). A cDNA clone (see AAT94657) encoding
CC flavonoid 3' hydroxylase (see AAW35704) was isolated using a differential
CC display approach. This can be used to manipulate the pigmentation of
CC transgenic plants
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1224
AAT94669/c
ID AAT94669 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT94669;
XX
DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotide polyT-AnchG.
XX
KW Flavonoid 3' hydroxylase; pigmentation; flower colour; transgenic plant;
KW snapdragon; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9732023-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-1997.
XX
```


PF	28-FEB-1997;	97WO-AU000124.	
XX			
PR	01-MAR-1996;	96AU-00008386.	
XX			
PA	(FLOR-) FLORIGENE LTD.		
XX			
PI	Brugliera F, Holton TA, Michael MZ;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 1997-448691/41.		
XX			
PT	Novel flavonoid 3'-hydroxylase(s) from flowering plants - and		
XX	corresponding DNA, used in the manipulation of pigmentation in plants.		
PS	Example 15; Page 59; 234pp; English.		
XX			
CC	Anchored poly(T) oligonucleotides polyT-anchA (AAT94667), polyT-anchC		
CC	(AAT94668) and polyT-anchG (AAT94669) are complementary to the upstream		
CC	region of a polyadenylation sequence. They were used to prime cDNA		
CC	synthesis from snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus) petal and leaf RNA, and		
CC	were also utilised in the PCR amplification of plant cytochrome P450		
CC	sequences (see also AAT94670-73). A cDNA clone (see AAT94657) encoding		
CC	flavonoid 3' hydroxylase (see AAW35704) was isolated using a differential		
CC	display approach. This can be used to manipulate the pigmentation of		
XX	transgenic plants		
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;			
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660		
DB	17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1		
RESULT 1225			
AAV54166/c			
ID	AAV54166 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.		
XX			
AC	AAV54166;		
XX			
DT	21-DEC-1998 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 3.		
XX			
KW	PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;		
KW	immunohistological staining.		
XX			
OS	Synthetic.		
XX			
PN	WO9839437-A1.		
XX			
PD	11-SEP-1998.		
XX			
PF	05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.		
XX			
PR	05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.		
XX			
PA	(KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.		
XX			
PI	Sakaki Y;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 1998-495844/42.		
XX			
PT	Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or		
PT	treating diseases associated with apoptosis.		
XX			
PS	Example 1; Page 48; 70pp; Japanese.		
XX			
CC	This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the		
CC	invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and		
CC	proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis		
1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Query Match			
CC	e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in		
CC	immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used		
CC	for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;			
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658		
DB	18 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2		
RESULT 1226			
AAV07750			
ID	AAV07750 standard; DNA; 18 BP.		
XX			
AC	AAV07750;		
XX			
DT	02-DEC-1998 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide.		
XX			
KW	phosphorothioate; electrospray ionisation-Fourier transform;		
KW	mass spectrometry; off-resonance excitation; ss.		
XX			
OS	Synthetic.		
XX			
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers		
FT	misc_difference 1. .18		
FT	/*tag= a		
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"		
XX			
PN	WO9840520-A1.		
XX			
PD	17-SEP-1998.		
XX			
PF	12-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004919.		
XX			
PR	14-MAR-1997; 97US-0040717P.		
XX			
PA	(HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.		
XX			
PI	Wang BH;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 1998-520830/44.		
XX			
PT	Determining the nucleotide sequence of a nucleic acid analyte - using		
PT	electro-spray ionisation.		
XX			
PS	Example 1; Fig 3A; 25pp; English.		
XX			
CC	The invention relates to an analytical method for determining the		
CC	nucleotide sequence of nucleic acid analytes, including chemically		
CC	modified oligonucleotides. This new method utilises electrospray		
CC	ionisation-Fourier transform mass spectrometry. The ions are excited by		
CC	sustained off-resonance excitation with single shot excitation, and the		
CC	target fragmented by collisionally activated dissociation by a neutral		
CC	gas, e.g. carbon dioxide. Alternatively, the excitation and dissociation		
CC	can be nozzle skimmer dissociation. The method is used in molecular		
CC	biology and biomedical applications. The method, utilising electrospray		
CC	ionisation-Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry,		
CC	is extremely rapid and acts directly on the oligonucleotide. The method		
CC	is effective for a variety of nucleic acid analytes, particularly		
CC	chemically modified oligonucleotides which have not previously been		
CC	successfully sequenced. The present sequence represents a		
CC	phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;		Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660		
Db	1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17		
RESULT 1227			
AAZ90648/C			
ID	AAZ90648 standard; DNA; 18 BP.		
XX	AC AAZ90648;		
XX	DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)		
XX	DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #9.		
XX	KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;		
KW	arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.		
XX	OS Homo sapiens.		
XX	PN JP2000037190-A.		
XX	PD 08-FEB-2000.		
XX	PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.		
XX	PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.		
XX	PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.		
XX	DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.		
XX	PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.		
XX	PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.		
XX	CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose		
CC	tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral		
CC	obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,		
CC	hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the		
CC	proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention		
CC	and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51		
CC	represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes		
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;			
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658		
Db	18 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2		
RESULT 1228			
AAD20091			
ID	AAD20091 standard; mRNA; 18 BP.		
XX	AC AAD20091;		
XX	DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)		
XX	DE mRNA fragment used in 3' end PCR/IVT method of the invention.		
XX	KW RNA polymerase; RNAP; RNA detection; IVT; in vitro transcription; ss.		
XX	OS Unidentified.		
XX	PN US6271002-B1.		
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;			
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660		
Db	2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18		
RESULT 1229			
ABK13935/C			
ID	ABK13935 standard; DNA; 18 BP.		
XX	AC ABK13935;		
XX	DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)		
XX	DE 5'-PCR primer used to produce single pattern characteristic by HaeII.		
XX	KW Identification of transcribed gene; mRNA profile; gene expression;		
KW	cellular process; fingerprinting; susceptibility to external factor;		
KW	development; disease; PCR; primer; ss.		
XX	OS Synthetic.		
XX	PN WO200208461-A2.		
XX	PD 31-JAN-2002.		
XX	PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-IB001539.		
XX	PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00018016.		
PR	21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219925P.		
XX	PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.		
XX	PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G;		
XX	DR WPI; 2002-217065/27.		
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;			
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;			
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660		
Db	2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18		
RESULT 1229			
ABK13935/C			
ID	ABK13935 standard; DNA; 18 BP.		
XX	AC ABK13935;		
XX	DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)		
XX	DE 5'-PCR primer used to produce single pattern characteristic by HaeII.		
XX	KW Identification of transcribed gene; mRNA profile; gene expression;		
KW	cellular process; fingerprinting; susceptibility to external factor;		
KW	development; disease; PCR; primer; ss.		
XX	OS Synthetic.		
XX	PN WO200208461-A2.		
XX	PD 31-JAN-2002.		
XX	PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-IB001539.		
XX	PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00018016.		
PR	21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219925P.		
XX	PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.		
XX	PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G;		
XX	DR WPI; 2002-217065/27.		

XX Providing mRNA profile, by generating two independent patterns
PT characteristic of sample mRNA population, analyzing patterns, comparing
PT gene expression by cell types under varied conditions, and identifying
PT genes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for providing a profile of mRNA
CC molecules present in a sample. The method comprises generating two
CC independent patterns characteristic of the population of mRNA molecules
CC expressed in the sample and analysing the patterns using a combinatorial
CC algorithm, comparing gene expression by different or same cell types
CC under different conditions, and identifying genes having a role in
CC various cellular processes. The method is useful for the analysis and
CC identification of transcribed genes, and fingerprinting. The method can
CC be used to identify genes which play a role in determining various
CC cellular processes, including susceptibility to external factors,
CC development, and disease. The present sequence for a PCR primer is used
CC in the production of a single pattern characteristic of a sample,
CC employing a Type II restriction enzyme (i.e. HaeII) in the methods of the
CC present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1230
ACF36339/c
ID ACF36339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACF36339;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a double stranded product DNA fragment.
XX
KW Gene variant identification; restriction enzyme; HaeII; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003064689-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000255.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352245P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
PI Lonnerberg P, Oldin M, Linnarsson S, Ernfors P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-627619/59.
XX
PT Determining polyadenylation sites within transcribed gene sequences
PT present in a sample comprises assigning to gene fragments gene candidates
PT within a database by comparing signals in the dataset with the database.
XX
PS Example; Fig 2; 81pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to determining the presence of and/or identifying a
CC polyadenylation site within a sequence of a transcribed gene or variants
CC present in a sample. The method involves assigning to gene fragments gene
CC candidates within a database by comparing signals in the dataset with the
CC database, the database comprising data representing mRNAs with known

CC polyA sites and/or 'virtual genes' representing a possible
CC polyadenylation site within an actual gene. The method is useful for
CC determining the presence of and/or identifying a polyadenylation site or
CC alternative polyadenylation sites within a sequence of a transcribed gene
CC or sequences of transcribed gene variants present or potentially present
CC in a sample, in identifying gene features, particularly in identifying
CC differences between sequence variants that occur in a population of
CC nucleic acid molecules, especially in identifying or discovering polyA
CC site usage or determining polyA site usage in a nucleic acid sample, and
CC gene variants arising from alternative polyA sites. The present sequence
CC represents a double stranded product DNA fragment
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1231
ACF36364/c
ID ACF36364 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACF36364;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a double stranded product DNA.
XX
KW Nucleic acid manipulation; mRNA profiling; polymerase chain reaction;
KW electrophoresis; type II restriction enzyme; HaeII; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003064691-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000843.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352215P.
XX
PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX
PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G, Metsis A, Pihlak A;
PI Montelius A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-618365/58.
XX
PT Producing a population of double-stranded product DNA molecules, useful
PT for mRNA profiling, comprises amplification by nested polymerase chain
PT reaction.
XX
PS Example; Fig 1; 105pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to producing a population of double-stranded
CC product DNA molecules comprising amplification by a nested PCR method.
CC The method is useful in profiling mRNA transcribed in a system under
CC investigation. The oligonucleotides are used as size standards in
CC electrophoresis, and as internal controls allowing for calculation of
CC relative amounts of material present. The present sequence represents a
CC double stranded product DNA, which aids in outlining an approach to
CC production of a single pattern characteristic of a sample, employing a
CC type II restriction enzyme (HaeII)
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1232
AAQ75547/c
ID AAQ75547 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75547;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1233
AAQ75559/c
ID AAQ75559 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75559;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PF
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
PS
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1234
AAQ75560/c
ID AAQ75560 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75560;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
 |||||
 Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1235
 AAQ75561/c
 ID AAQ75561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75561;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

Synthetic.

JP06303997-A.

01-NOV-1994.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

WPI; 1995-018287/03.

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 by digestion with restriction enzymes.

Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
 |||||
 Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1236
 AAQ75562/c
 ID AAQ75562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAQ75562;
 XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 DE Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX JP06303997-A.
 PN 01-NOV-1994.
 PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PR (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 DR Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 PT Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
 |||||
 Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1237
 ABQ79871/c
 ID ABQ79871 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ79871;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer #1.
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; thermal cycle; immobilisation;
 KW genetic engineering; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS JP2002191369-A.
 PN 09-JUL-2002.
 PD 27-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00399573.
 XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00399573.
 PR (TOJO) TOYO KOHAN CO LTD.
 PA (TAKA/) TAKAHASHI K.

XX WPI; 2002-630904/68.

DR

XX Carrying out a thermal cycle of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) by using

PT a substrate on which a DNA is immobilized used in medical, biochemical,

PT molecular biological and gene engineering fields.

XX

PS Example; Page 9; 13pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The invention relates to performing a thermal cycle of PCR by using a

CC substrate on which a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is immobilized. The

CC method is useful in the medical, biochemical, molecular biological and

CC genetic engineering fields. Sequences ABQ79871-881 represent PCR primers

CC used in the method of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 1238

ABZ89873

ID ABZ89873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ89873;

XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200285308-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5115; 872pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, a

CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 17

RESULT 1239

ABD26103

ID ABD26103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABD26103;

XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5115.

XX

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyoposecretion; pain;

KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;

KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200285309-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5115; 763pp; English.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 17
|||||

RESULT 1240
ADH67050/c
ID ADH67050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH67050;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3884.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX

New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3884; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 4
|||||

RESULT 1241
ADK75214/c
ID ADK75214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK75214;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2548.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Robertds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX

New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
disorder, or ataxia.

Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2548; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
|||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1244
AAQ75609/c
ID AAQ75609 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
....

AC AAQ75609;

XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
....

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
vv

OS Synthetic.

XX
PN JP06303997-A.

XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed by digestion with restriction enzymes.

PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798) and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.0%;	Score 17;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No.	7.4e+02;	
Matched	2			

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
 Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1245
AAQ75607/c
ID AAQ75607 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
....

AA
AC
AAQ75607;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

KW
KW
KW
KW

Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1247
AAQ75612/c
ID AAQ75612 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75612;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1248
AAQ75608/c
ID AAQ75608 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ75608;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1249
AAQ75615/c
ID AAQ75615 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75615;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

```
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1250
AAQ75619/c
ID AAQ75619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75619;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1250
AAQ75619/c
ID AAQ75619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75619;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1252
AAQ75616/c
ID AAQ75616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75616;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1251
AAQ75613/c
ID AAQ75613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75613;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1252
AAQ75616/c
ID AAQ75616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75616;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
```

```

XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX
PD
XX
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db |||||
17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1253
AAQ58405/C
ID AAQ58405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ58405;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide CAS-110-G-119 to HCV 5'-UTR.
XX
KW Hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-A, non-B hepatitis virus; NANBHV;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; translation inhibition; therapy; 5'-UTR;
KW 5'-untranslated region; loop C; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9405813-A1.
XX
PD 17-MAR-1994.
XX
PF 10-SEP-1993; 93WO-JP001293.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1992; 92US-00945289.
PR 14-APR-1993; 93JP-00087195.
XX
PA (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA (KAGA ) CEMO SERO THERAPEUTIC RES INST.
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Anderson KP, Hanecak RC, Hoshiko K, Nozaki C, Nishihara T;
PI Nakatake H, Hamada F, Eto T, Furukawa S;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-101217/12.
XX

Anti:sense oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to hepatitis C viral genome
- useful for inhibiting HCV replication, to treat related diseases.

Example 7; Page 24; 91pp; English.

Antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised which are complementary to
target sequences located at 10-nucleotide intervals from nucleotide 1 to
339 in the HCV RNA 5'-untranslated region. Of these sequences (CAS-1 to a
CAS-320), oligonucleotide CAS-110 (AAQ58403), which is complementary to a
portion of loop C, was found to cause greater than 80% inhibition of core
protein translation. The nucleotide at position 119 in loop C has a high
variation rate among HCV strains so oligonucleotide CAS-110-I-119 was
synthesised in which inosine replaced the T (corresp. to A at position
119) in CAS-110. The CAS-110-I-119 showed an inhibitory activity of more
than 70%. A control oligonucleotide (CAS-110-G-119) showed much lower
activity. See AAQ58388-Q58422, AAQ44885-Q44892 and AAQ58383. (Updated on
25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCAACTCC 1529
Db |||||
20 GCCTCCAGGCCCCCTCC 1

RESULT 1254
AAT73292/C
ID AAT73292 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT73292;
XX
DT 12-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer 2 for pUC19 DNA amplification.
XX
KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; sequencing; walking;
KW complementary extension reaction; low redundancy; universal primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP767240-A2.
XX
PD 09-APR-1997.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114907.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00238141.
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96JP-00013634.
XX
PA (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
XX
PI Kambara H, Okano K;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-205424/19.
XX
PT Efficient sequencing of long DNA by fragment walking - with simultaneous
PT sequencing of restriction enzyme fragment and adjacent region of intact
PT DNA, avoids the need for cloning and requires fewer primers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 11; 50pp; English.
XX
CC A method for DNA analysis based on a complementary extension reaction
CC using a DNA polymerase, comprises a combination of fragment walking and
CC DNA sequencing. DNA fragments are formed by digestion of DNA with a
CC restriction enzyme and the targeted DNA sequence can be determined
CC directly from the digested DNA fragments. By exploring the overlapping
CC sequence of the determined base sequence, the overall base sequence of a
CC lengthy DNA can be determined with low redundancy without cloning or
CC subcloning. In addition, the method can be done with commercially

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CC available universal primers or with fewer primers than required in
CC existing methods. AAT73291-92 are primers used in determination of the
CC pUC19 sequence. Primer extension was carried out using 16 primers
CC AAT73293
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 20 ACCTGCAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1255
AAV12302
ID AAV12302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV12302;
XX
DT 17-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Ribonucleotide reductase R1 3'UTR fragment SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KW Ribonucleotide reductase R1; 3'-untranslated region; 3'UTR; tumour;
KW housekeeping gene; identification; modulator; metastasis; neoplastic;
KW papilloma; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; viral infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9800532-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-1998.
XX
PF 30-JUN-1997; 97WO-CA000454.
XX
PR 01-JUL-1996; 96US-0021152P.
XX
PA (WRIG/) WRIGHT J A.
PA (YOUN/) YOUNG A H.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-086958/08.
XX
PT New oligo-nucleotide(s) complementary to untranslated regions of
PT housekeeping genes - are useful in, e.g. identifying modulators of tumour
PT growth/metastasis and inhibiting growth of neoplastic cells.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 29; 64pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a 3'-untranslated region (3'UTR) fragment
CC of ribonucleotide reductase R1. The present invention describes: (1)
CC oligonucleotides (ON) comprising at least 7 consecutive nucleotides (nt)
CC or their analogues of a UTR of a housekeeping gene; (2) antisense ON
CC (AON) complementary to ON; (3) ribozymes (Rb) complementary or homologous
CC to ON, and able to cleave it; (4) DNA sequence encoding ON, OAN and Rb;
CC (5) an antibody (Ab) that binds to ON, OAN and Rb; (6) a nt probe ntP
CC that hybridise to ON, OAN and Rb. ON, AON, Rb and Ab are used to modulate
CC (especially inhibit) growth of tumour cells (especially neoplastic cells)
CC and to reduce their capacity for metastasis. The above may also be used
CC to treat benign proliferative disorders e.g. papillomas, atherosclerosis,
CC angiogenesis and viral infections, e.g. human immunodeficiency virus,
CC hepatitis or herpes. ON may further be used: (i) to identify modulators
CC of tumour growth/metastasis; (ii) to identify compounds (especially
CC potential antitumour agents) that inhibit or enhance interaction between
CC ON and its binding substances; (iii) as probes for detecting related
CC sequences, and (iv) to generate Ab, used for detection and quantification
CC of UTR especially for monitoring progress of cancer therapy. SON inhibit
CC tumorigenicity of neoplastic cells, particularly where these are
CC resistant to hydroxyurea

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1651 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 20
RESULT 1256
AAV22586/C
ID AAV22586 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV22586;
XX
DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide designed to target the R1 message.
XX
KW R1 subunit; ribonucleotide reductase; cell proliferation; tumour cell;
KW antisense; growth; inhibition; sensitivity; hydroxyurea;
KW chemotherapeutic drug; methotrexate; PALA; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9805769-A2.
XX
PD 12-FEB-1998.
XX
PF 01-AUG-1997; 97WO-CA000540.
XX
PR 02-AUG-1996; 96US-0023040P.
PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-0039959P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-145609/13.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides to ribonucleotide reductase genes - used to
PT modulate tumour growth and inhibit tumour cell proliferation.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 49; 79pp; English.
XX
CC AAV22531-89 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted
CC against the mRNA of the R1 subunit sequence of ribonucleotide reductase.
CC Aberrant expression of the R2 gene, which encodes the second subunit of
CC the ribonucleotide reductase gene, can determine the malignant
CC characteristics of cells. Suppression of R2 and R1 gene expression was
CC found to reduce transformed properties of tumour cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used for modulating tumour cell growth, or for
CC inhibiting tumour cell proliferation. They can also be used for
CC increasing the sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic drugs
CC (especially to hydroxyurea, methotrexate (MTX), and PALA). The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may be used to treat proliferative disorders including
CC leukaemias, lymphomas, sarcomas, melanomas, various other forms of
CC cancer, papillomas, arthrosclerosis, psoriasis, polythemia, mastocytosis,
CC autoimmune diseases, angiogenesis, bacterial infections and viral
CC infections (including HIV hepatitis, or herpes infections)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
||||| ||||||| |||

Db 20 AAAAGAAAAAAACCGA 1

RESULT 1257
AAA90815/c
ID AAA90815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA90815;
XX
DT 20-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Ribonucleotide reductase R1 message antisense oligo AS-I-2769-20.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; ribonucleotide reductase; R1 protein;
KW R2 protein; tumour cell proliferation inhibition; cancer; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200047733-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-CA000120.
XX
PR 11-FEB-1999; 99US-00249730.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-558216/51.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide, AS-I-618-20, is useful for inhibiting
PT tumor cell growth.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 32; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed against the
CC mRNA encoding the R1 component of mammalian ribonucleotide reductase.
CC Ribonucleotide reductase catalyses the conversion of ribonucleotides to
CC their corresponding deoxyribonucleotides and thus plays an important role
CC in DNA synthesis and cell proliferation. Regulation of ribonucleotide
CC reductase is altered in cultured malignant cells and increased levels of
CC R2 protein and R2 mRNA have been found in pre-malignant and malignant
CC tissues as compared to normal control tissue samples. The present
CC antisense sequence is therefore useful for inhibiting tumourigenicity of
CC neoplastic cells and inhibiting metastasis of tumour cells. It is also
CC useful for increasing sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic
CC drugs, thus allowing chemotherapeutic treatments to be used in patients
CC who have become resistant or less sensitive to chemotherapy. The sequence
CC may be RNA or DNA and may comprise a modified backbone and/or nucleotide
CC analogues
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAGAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 20 AAAAGAAAAAAACCGA 1

RESULT 1258
AAS05713/c
ID AAS05713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS05713;
XX
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Polypyrimidine Crick strand oligonucleotide.

XX reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide; RP-TFO;
KW protected nucleic acid sequence; PNAS; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; short tandem repeat; cancer; Factor V Leiden SNP; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200132929-A1.
XX
PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030534.
XX
PR 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0163356P.
PR 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0163416P.
PR 21-DEC-1999; 99US-0171348P.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216579P.
XX
PA (CYGE-) CYGENE INC.
PA (OSTE/) OSTE C C.
XX
PI Oste CC, Ramberg ER;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-343488/36.
XX
PT Analyzing target nucleic acid sequences, useful for population genetics,
PT drug development and diagnosing cancer, comprises hybridizing triple
PT forming oligonucleotide and probe to target sequence.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 66; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is a polypyrimidine oligonucleotide for binding a second
CC reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide, RP-TFO, (3' to the SNP) to
CC the target SNP used to analyse Factor V Leiden SNP using the method of
CC the invention. The invention relates to analysing target nucleic acid
CC sequences comprising restricting isolated DNA, hybridising at least one
CC triplex forming oligonucleotide (TFO), adding a 3' to 5' exonuclease to
CC form a protected nucleic acid sequence (PNAS) tail structure, hybridising
CC the captured structure with a single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC identification probe and determining the SNP score. The methods can be
CC used for analysing target nucleic acid sequences, especially genomic DNA
CC sequences, to determine if they contain SNPs or short tandem repeats
CC (STRs). The methods can be used to detect SNPs for use in population
CC genetics, drug development, forensics, cancer, genetic disease research,
CC genomic analysis, diagnostics and therapeutics in humans, plants and
CC animals
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAIAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 20 AAATAAGAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1259
ABA05916/c
ID ABA05916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABA05916;
XX
DT 05-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis B virus diagnostic PCR primer SEQ ID NO 6.
XX
KW Hepatitis B virus; HBV; infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; diagnosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX

PN EP1152063-A1.
XX 07-NOV-2001.
PD 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
PR (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
PA Schroeder KH, Koike K;
XX WPI; 2002-068256/10.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the
PT risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV
PT transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 25pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection
CC stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and
CC truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II
CC is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for
CC diagnosing HBV infection stages and determining the risk for developing
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV
CC diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 GCTGAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 20 GCTTCAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1260
ADN02449/c
ID ADN02449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADN02449;
AC
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Western equine encephalomyelitis virus 26S region PCR primer WEEP2.
DE
XX ss; expression vector; western equine encephalitis; WEE;
KW anti-encephalitis; Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus; encephalitis;
KW PCR; primer.
KW
XX Western equine encephalomyelitis virus.
OS
XX CA2327189-A1.
PN
XX 21-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000CA-02327189.
PF
XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000CA-02327189.
PR
XX (MIND) CANADA MIN NAT DEFENCE.
PA
XX Wong JP, Nagata LP;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-600289/65.
DR
XX A western equine encephalitis (WEE) virus strain used to develop DNA
PT vaccines to WEE virus and related alphaviruses.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 52pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel mammalian expression vector, under which
CC expression of the structural genes of western equine encephalitis (WEE)
CC virus strain 71V-1658 have been placed under the control of a eukaryotic
CC promoter. The expression vector has anti-encephalitis activity. The
CC invention provides a means of developing a vaccine to the WEE virus which
CC is important for protection against an aerosol challenge of WEE virus in
CC biological warfare. The prophylactic method of the invention is used in
CC inducing a protective immune response to eastern equine encephalitis
CC virus and Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus in a mammal. The present
CC sequence represents a WEE virus 26S region PCR primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 524 CGACTCCCTGCTGGAGAACG 543
Db 20 CGACACGCTGCTGGAGAACG 1

RESULT 1261
ABZ89487
ID ABZ89487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89487;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4729; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|| |||||
Db 1 AACCACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1262
ABZ92865
ID ABZ92865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92865;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
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XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8107; 872pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
|| |||||
Db 1 AAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1263
ABZ88564
ID ABZ88564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88564;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3806; 872pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
Db ||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GACAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1264
ABZ85532
ID ABZ85532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85532;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 774; 872pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 AGCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1265
ABZ85535
ID ABZ85535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85535;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 777; 872pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
||||| |||| |||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1266
ABD21762
ID ABD21762 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21762;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stannocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 774.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 774; 763pp; English.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AGCCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1267
ABD21765
ID ABD21765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD21765;
AC
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stannocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 777.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 777; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAAAAA 20
RESULT 1268
ABD25717
ID ABD25717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25717;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI034360-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4729.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4729; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
Db 1 AACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 1269
ABD29095
ID ABD29095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD29095;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA679352-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8107.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;

KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;	
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;	
KW	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;	
KW	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
PN	WO200285309-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense	
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to	
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and	
PT	bronchodilating agent.	
XX		
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8107; 763pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,	
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating	
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and	
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,	
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating	
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung	
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.	
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery	
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)	
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition	
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,	
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a	
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or	
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered	
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production	
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to	
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The	
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung	
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated	
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,	
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory	
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary	
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary	
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.	
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to	
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of	
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system	
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to	
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match		
Best Local Similarity 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;		
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663	
Db	1 AAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20	
RESULT 1270		
ABD24794		

ID	ABD24794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABD24794;	
XX		
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	AI122689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3806.	
XX		
KW	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;	
KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;	
KW	surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;	
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;	
KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;	
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;	
KW	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;	
KW	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200285309-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense	
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to	
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and	
PT	bronchodilating agent.	
XX		
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3806; 763pp; English.	
XX		
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,	
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating	
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and	
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,	
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating	
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung	
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.	
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery	
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)	
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition	
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,	
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a	
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or	
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered	
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production	
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to	
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The	
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung	
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated	
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,	
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory	
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary	
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary	
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.	
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to	
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of	
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system	
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to	
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02; Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA... 1662
| | | | |
Db 1 GACAGAAAAA... 20

RESULT 1271
ADH70655
ID ADH70655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADH70655;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #445.
DE human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 849; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the Yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02; Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAA... 1663
| | | | |
Db 1 AAAGAAAAA... 20

RESULT 1272
ADH66633/c
ID ADH66633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH66633;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3467.
DE antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3467; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02; Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAA... 1675
| | | | |
Db 20 AGAAAAA... 1

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 20 GGTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1278
ADK73725/c
ID ADK73725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK73725;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1059.
XX

KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Robertds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1059; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 20 GGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1279
ADM14803/c
ID ADM14803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14803;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:990.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 990; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAA 1660
Db 20 CTGCAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1280
ADM14429/c
ID ADM14429 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14429;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:616.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 616; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAA 1661
Db 20 TGCCAAAAA 1
RESULT 1281
ADO81058/c
ID ADO81058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO81058;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #70.
XX
DE gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Bos taurus.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
PA Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
PI WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
DR Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
XX identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
XX length of amplicons.
PS Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.
XX The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1663
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 AAAAGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1282
ADP69305/C
ID ADP69305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP69305;
XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mitoNEET-specific antisense oligonucleotide #199.
XX

KW human; antisense oligonucleotide; mitochondrial membrane;
KW insulin sensitising antidiabetic thiazolidinediones; mitoNEET; diabetes;
KW immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; including hypertension;
KW neurological disorders; ischaemia; reperfusion; ss;
KW 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; 2'-MOE gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004053060-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.

XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037621.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431529P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Colca JR;

XX WPI; 2004-468836/44.

XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides encoding mitoNEET, useful for modulating
PT mitoNEET expression or for treating diseases associated with mitoNEET,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders or cardiovascular disorders.
XX

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 199; 226pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to
CC the nucleic acids encoding a family of human proteins from mitochondrial
CC membranes, which bind insulin sensitising, antidiabetic
CC thiazolidinediones (referred to as: mitoNEET). The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for modulating mitoNEET
CC expression and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
CC mitoNEET, such as: diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular
CC disorders including hypertension, neurological disorders, and
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injuries. The present DNA sequence represents a

CC mitoNEET-specific antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The
CC present sequence is a 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 TTAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1283
ABK15655/C
ID ABK15655 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK15655;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Anchored oligo-dt reverse primer.

XX
KW ss; lipoxigenase; RCI-1; transgenic; plant; plant antifungal;
KW rice chemically induced cDNA; promoter; transit peptide; plastid;
KW fungal mycotoxin inhibitor; plant breeding; PCR; primer.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200206490-A1.

XX 24-JAN-2002.

XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP008085.

XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00017275.

PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022739.

XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
PA (UYZU-) UNIV ZUERICH.

XX Dudler R, Schaffrath U, Lawton KA;

DR WPI; 2002-188550/24.

XX
PT Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding a promoter which is capable of
PT driving chemically inducible but not wound- or pathogen-inducible
PT expression of an associated nucleotide sequence.

PS Example 3; Page 30; 88pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule (a promoter of
CC rice chemically induced cDNA (RCI-1), which encodes a lipoxigenase)
CC capable of driving chemically-inducible but not wound- or pathogen-
CC inducible expression of an associated nucleotide sequence. Also included
CC are the RCI-1 cDNA, its encoded protein, a 4.5kb genomic clone for the
CC lipoxigenase gene, promoter fragments, the lipoxigenase transit peptide
CC which directs expressed proteins to the plastid, a vector comprising the
CC promoter or fragments and a transgenic plant comprising the vector. The
CC promoter or fragments are useful for expressing a nucleotide sequence of
CC interest. The transit peptide is useful for targeting an associated
CC protein of interest to plastids. A nucleic acid which expresses
CC polypeptide having lipoxigenase activity is useful for inhibiting fungal
CC mycotoxins when transformed into a plant. The lipoxigenase is useful for
CC inhibiting fungal mycotoxins. The promoter is useful for regulating
CC transcription of a chemically inducible but not wound or pathogen
CC inducible gene, which involves applying a chemical regulator to a plant
CC or seed containing a chemically regulatable nucleotide sequence.
CC Transgenic plants as described above are useful for breeding improved
CC plant lines that for example increase the effectiveness of conventional
CC methods such as herbicide or pesticide treatment or allow to dispense

CC with the methods due to their modified genetic properties. New crops with
CC improved stress tolerance can be obtained that, due to their optimised
CC genetic equipment yield harvested product of better quality than products
CC that were not able to tolerate comparable adverse developmental
CC conditions. The present sequence is an anchored oligo-dt reverse RT-PCR
CC primer (reverse transcriptase PCR) used to isolate the cDNA encoding rice
CC lipoxigenase
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCATT 1

RESULT 1284
AAN30173
ID AAN30173 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAN30173;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
DT 05-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE L1 region of the bovine papillomavirus type 1a genome, fragment.
XX
KW Diagnostioc reagent; vaccine; medicine; wart; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Bovine papillomavirus.
OS Unidentified.

Key Location/Qualifiers
CDS 1..18
FT /*tag= a

XX EP92456-A.

XX 26-OCT-1983.

XX 01-APR-1983; 83EP-00901081.

XX 05-APR-1982; 82FR-00005887.

XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
PA (DANO/) DANOS O.

XX Danos O, Katinka M, Yaniv M;

XX WPI; 1983-802979/44.
DR P-PSDB; AAP30313.

XX DNA fragment coding for Papillomavirus antigenic proteins - and derived
PT immunogen, vaccine and antibody.

XX Claim 6; Page 16; 25pp; French.

XX The inventors claim DNA fragments capable of expressing, in a host, a
CC prod. contg. at least one antigenic determinant of papillomavirus (PV),
CC (see AAN30170-N30173). Also claimed are immunogens consisting of at least
CC one peptide sequence coded for by the DNA fragments (see AAP30310-
CC P30313), vaccines contg. the immunogens and antibodies raised from them.
CC The vaccines are useful in human and veterinary medicine and the
CC antibodies are useful as diagnostic reagents. The DNA fragments are most
CC esp. derived from the L1 region of human PV type 1a

XX Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction of feature table key

XX Sequence 18 BP; 16 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 1285
AAQ20109/c
ID AAQ20109 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

AC AAQ20109;

XX 01-APR-1992 (first entry)

XX Cross-linking oligomer 943 to target human TNF Receptor mRNA.

XX deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoamino group;
KW tumour necrosis factor; receptor; messenger RNA; aziridinylcytosine;
KW cross-linking group; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
18

FT modified_base

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"

XX WO9118997-A.

PN 12-DEC-1991.

XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.

XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.

XX Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;

XX WPI; 1992-007480/01.

XX New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 27; 42pp; English.

XX The oligomer was designed to target human TNF receptor mRNA beginning at
CC nucleotide 2354 and to covalently cross-link to the target via the N4N4-
CC ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20108

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAATAAAA 1

RESULT 1286
AAQ20108/c

```
ID AAQ20108 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20108;
XX
DT 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Cross-linking oligomer 942 to target human TNF Receptor mRNA.
XX
KW deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoamino group;
KW tumour necrosis factor; receptor; messenger RNA; aziridinylcytosine;
KW cross-linking group; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18 /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
XX
XX
PN W09118997-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-1991.
XX
PF 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
PR 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-007480/01.
DR
XX
PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 27; 42pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The oligomer was designed to target human TNF receptor mRNA beginning at
CC nucleotide 2354 and to covalently cross-link to the target via the N4N4-
CC ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20109
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAAA 1

RESULT 1287
AAQ25501
ID AAQ25501 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ25501;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Purine rich HUMNFR target duplex sequence.
XX
KW Target; human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; triplex; HIV;
KW hepatitis; malignancy; inflammation; ds.
XX
```

```
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09209705-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 64; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence depicts a HUMNFR (tumour necrosis factor receptor) mRNA
CC sequence beginning at nucleotide 2354. The sequence is a viral duplex
CC sequence contg. a purine-rich region concentrated on one chain of the
CC duplex. The sequence may be prepd. by standard DNA synthesis. The HUMNFR
CC duplex sequence is used as a target for novel oligomers which are capable
CC of forming a triplex at physiological pH by coupling into the major
CC groove of the DNA duplex. Three such oligomers TNFR 941-32 are capable of
CC forming a triplex with this sequence. The oligomers are used in the
CC treatment of inflammation. Similar oligomers may be used to target viral
CC DNA duplexes specific for HIV, herpes and other viruses. The triple
CC helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without
CC subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer is able to
CC inhibit gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also
CC AAQ25452-25500 and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1653 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 1 AAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 18

RESULT 1288
AAQ30448/c
ID AAQ30448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30448;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNFR943 for forming triplex with HUMNFR target duplex.
XX
KW Human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV;
KW HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 5
```


XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PA WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
DR Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
XX
PT Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
PT
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1291
AAX18372/C
ID AAX18372 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX18372;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 13.
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
PS
XX

CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1292
AAF75596/C
ID AAF75596 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF75596;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Binary encoded sequence tag method anchored primer #1.
XX
KW Binary encoded sequence tag; BEST; nucleic acid analysis; gene expression; adaptor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200112855-A2.
XX
PD 22-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022164.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148870P.
PR 06-APR-2000; 2000US-00544713.
XX
PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Kaufman JC, Roth ME, Lizardi PM, Feng L, Latimer DR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-202878/20.
XX
PT Producing binary sequence tags, useful for analyzing nucleic acid sequence tags, gene expression or gene-expression patterns, involves generating nucleic acid fragments, which are mixed with offset adaptors and adaptor-indexers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 100; 101pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of producing binary sequence tags from nucleic acid fragments in a sample, involving incubating the sample with cleaving reagents, mixing offset adaptors with the sample, incubating with more cleaving reagents and mixing the sample with adaptor -indexers where the adaptors are coupled to binary sequence tags. The method is useful in sequence analysis, including analysis and comparison of gene expression, nucleic acid samples and genomes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1293
AAF75597/c
ID AAF75597 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF75597;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Binary encoded sequence tag method anchored primer #2.
XX
KW Binary encoded sequence tag; BEST; nucleic acid analysis;
KW gene expression; adaptor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200112855-A2.
XX
PD 22-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022164.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148870P.
PR 06-APR-2000; 2000US-00544713.
XX
PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Kaufman JC, Roth ME, Lizardi PM, Feng L, Latimer DR;
XX WPI; 2001-202878/20.
XX
PT Producing binary sequence tags, useful for analyzing nucleic acid
PT sequence tags, gene expression or gene-expression patterns, involves
PT generating nucleic acid fragments, which are mixed with offset adaptors
PT and adaptor-indexers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 100; 101pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of producing binary sequence
CC tags from nucleic acid fragments in a sample, involving incubating the
CC sample with cleaving reagents, mixing offset adaptors with the sample,
CC incubating with more cleaving reagents and mixing the sample with adaptor
CC -indexers where the adaptors are coupled to binary sequence tags. The
CC method is useful in sequence analysis, including analysis and comparison
CC of gene expression, nucleic acid samples and genomes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1294
ADE29541
ID ADE29541 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29541;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:163.
XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003072590-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
DR
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 163; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 16 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 2 UCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 1295
ADE29704/c
ID ADE29704 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29704;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:326.
DE
DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2003072590-A1.
PN
XX 04-SEP-2003.
PD
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haeberli P, Chowrira B;
PI WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 326; 164pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 16 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1296
ABD24924
ID ABD24924 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABD24924;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI095492-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3936.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3936; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it


```
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1659
Db 2 TTAAAAA 19

RESULT 1297
AAT73291/c
ID AAT73291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT73291;
XX
DT 12-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer 1 for pUC19 DNA amplification.
XX
KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; sequencing; walking;
KW complementary extension reaction; low redundancy; universal primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP767240-A2.
XX
PD 09-APR-1997.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114907.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00238141.
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96JP-00013634.
XX
PA (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
XX
PI Kambara H, Okano K;
XX
WPI; 1997-205424/19.
XX
PT Efficient sequencing of long DNA by fragment walking - with simultaneous
PT sequencing of restriction enzyme fragment and adjacent region of intact
PT DNA, avoids the need for cloning and requires fewer primers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 11; 50pp; English.
XX
CC A method for DNA analysis based on a complementary extension reaction
CC using a DNA polymerase, comprises a combination of fragment walking and
CC DNA sequencing. DNA fragments are formed by digestion of DNA with a
CC restriction enzyme and the targeted DNA sequence can be determined
CC directly from the digested DNA fragments. By exploring the overlapping
CC sequence of the determined base sequence, the overall base sequence of a
CC lengthy DNA can be determined with low redundancy without cloning or
CC subcloning. In addition, the method can be done with commercially
CC available universal primers or with fewer primers than required in
CC existing methods. AAT73291-92 are primers used in determination of the
CC pUC19 sequence. Primer extension was carried out using 16 primers
CC AAT73293
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAA 1658
Db 18 CTGCAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1298
```

```
AAC82914/c
ID AAC82914 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC82914;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human beta-actin derived oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW Recognition system; screening; identification; pharmaceutical; toxin;
KW plant protection agent; toxin; venom; carcinogen; venom; teratogen;
KW herbicide; fungicide; pesticide; beta-actin; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE19923966-A1.
XX
PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 25-MAY-1999; 99DE-01023966.
XX
PR 25-MAY-1999; 99DE-01023966.
XX
PA (AVET ) AVENTIS RES & TECHNOLOGIES GMBH & CO KG.
XX
PI Boekenkamp D, Hoppe H, Burgstaller P;
XX
WPI; 2001-050938/07.
XX
PT Recognition system, e.g. for identifying nucleic acids, comprises at
PT least one recognition unit comprising a region with a defined structure
PT adjacent to a region with a randomized structure.
XX
PS Example; Fig 1; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel recognition system comprising at least 1
CC recognition unit bound to a support, each recognition unit comprising a
CC region A with a defined structure adjacent to a region B with a
CC randomized structure. The recognition system is useful for screening,
CC identifying, or characterizing at least 1 component of a sample,
CC especially nucleic acids and/or proteins, and for screening for and/or
CC identifying cellular or synthetic binding partners, preferably proteins,
CC peptides, nucleic acids, chemical agents, preferably organic compounds,
CC pharmaceuticals, plant protection agents, toxins, venoms, carcinogens,
CC teratogens, herbicides, fungicides or pesticides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAA 1656
Db 18 AGCTTAAAAA 1

RESULT 1299
AAF99943
ID AAF99943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF99943;
XX
DT 12-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide purification; liquid chromatography;
KW hydrophobic protective group; deprotection; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2000342265-A.
```

XX 12-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
PF 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154974.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154974.
XX
PA (TOAG) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-268251/28.
XX
XX A process for purification of oligonucleotides using liquid chromatography.
PT
PT
XX
PS Example 1; Page 4; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide provided in a specification relating to the simplified purification of oligonucleotides by liquid chromatography. The process comprises: (a) pouring oligonucleotides protected with a hydrophobic group and oligonucleotide with no protective group into a liquid chromatography column packed with an acid and alkali resistant packing agent, such as polystyrene resin; (b) pouring a mixed developing solvent composed of a buffer made from a volatile salt and a water soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient into the column; (c) pouring an acid, particularly 6-16 v/v% acetic acid, into the column to deprotect the oligonucleotides protected with the hydrophobic group; (d) pouring a mixed developing solvent composed of a buffer made from a volatile salt, particularly 0.05-0.5 N aqueous ammonium hydrogencarbonate solution adjusted at pH 8-10, and a water soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient to elute the deprotected oligonucleotides; and (e) removal of the solvent and the salt from the eluted oligonucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 1300
ABZ87682/c
ID ABZ87682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87682;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2924; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 ACCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1301
ABZ89119
ID ABZ89119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89119;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4361; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
3 CTGTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1302
ABZ89703
ID ABZ89703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ89703;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200285308-A2.

XX PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PA

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4945; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
3 TTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1303
ABD25349
ID ABD25349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD25349;

XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE AI096522-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4361.

XX KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200285309-A2.

XX PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX PR

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4361; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||| |||||
3 CTGTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1304
ABD23912/c
ID ABD23912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23912;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2924.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2924; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 AGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db | |||||
18 ACCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1305
ADH67458/c
ID ADH67458 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH67458;

XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #4292.
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003099215-A2.
PN 04-DEC-2003.
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
PF 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
PI WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4292; 985pp; English.
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1659 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAATTC 1676
Db 20 AAAAAATAAAGGAATTC 3
RESULT 1306
ADK19329/C
ID ADK19329 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK19329;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #374.
DE immunostimulatory nucleic acid; asthma; allergy; cancer;
KW infectious disease; autoimmune disease; airway remodeling;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; asthma; IL-6; interleukin-6;
KW TNFalpha; tumour necrosis factor alpha; IFNalpha; interferon-alpha;
KW IFNgamma; interferon-gamma; IP-10; interferon inducible protein;
XX viral infection; bacteria infection; parasitic infection; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2004016805-A2.
PN

XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025935.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404479P.
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404820P.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429701P.
PR 14-FEB-2003; 2003US-0447377P.
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX Krieg AM, Samulowitz U, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E, Jurk M, Lipford G;
PI Rankin R;
XX WPI; 2004-257200/24.
DR New immunostimulatory nucleic acid molecule having pyrimidine-purine
XX dinucleotide and a chimeric backbone, useful in treating and preventing
XX asthma, allergy, cancer, infectious disease, autoimmune disease or airway
XX remodeling.
PS Example 28; SEQ ID NO 376; 276pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an immunostimulatory nucleic acid molecule
XX comprising an internal pyrimidine-purine (YZ) dinucleotide and chimeric
XX backbone, where one internal YZ dinucleotide has a phosphodiester(-like)
XX internucleotide linkage, where optionally each additional internal YZ
XX dinucleotide has a phosphodiester(-like) or stabilised internucleotide
XX linkage, where other internucleotide linkages are stabilised. The
XX oligonucleotide is useful in stimulating or modulating an immune
XX response. The medicament shifts the immune response to a Th1 biased
XX response from a Th2 biased response. The oligonucleotide is also useful
XX in the manufacture of a medicament for treating asthma, allergy, cancer,
XX infectious disease, autoimmune disease, airway remodeling or chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease or in treating a subject who is a smoker or
XX who is free of symptoms of asthma. The oligonucleotide is useful in
XX inducing cytokine expression, e.g. IL-6 (interleukin-6), TNFalpha (tumour
XX necrosis factor alpha), IFNalpha (interferon-alpha), IFNgamma (interferon
XX -gamma) and IP-10 (interferon inducible protein). The oligonucleotide is
XX also useful in treating and preventing infections caused by viruses,
XX bacteria and parasites. The present sequence represents an
XX immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3
RESULT 1307
ADK19330/C
ID ADK19330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK19330;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #375.
DE immunostimulatory nucleic acid; asthma; allergy; cancer;
KW infectious disease; autoimmune disease; airway remodeling;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; asthma; IL-6; interleukin-6;
KW TNFalpha; tumour necrosis factor alpha; IFNalpha; interferon-alpha;
KW IFNgamma; interferon-gamma; IP-10; interferon inducible protein;
XX viral infection; bacteria infection; parasitic infection; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
XX WO2004016805-A2.
PN
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025935.
XX
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404479P.
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404820P.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429701P.
PR 14-FEB-2003; 2003US-0447377P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Samulowitz U, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E, Jurk M, Lipford G;
PI Rankin R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-257200/24.
XX
XX New immunostimulatory nucleic acid molecule having pyrimidine-purine
PT dinucleotide and a chimeric backbone, useful in treating and preventing
PT asthma, allergy, cancer, infectious disease, autoimmune disease or airway
PT remodeling.
XX
PS Example 28; SEQ ID NO 377; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an immunostimulatory nucleic acid molecule
CC comprising an internal pyrimidine-purine (YZ) dinucleotide and chimeric
CC backbone, where one internal YZ dinucleotide has a phosphodiester(-like)
CC internucleotide linkage, where optionally each additional internal YZ
CC dinucleotide has a phosphodiester(-like) or stabilised internucleotide
CC linkage, where other internucleotide linkages are stabilised. The
CC oligonucleotide is useful in stimulating or modulating an immune
CC response. The medicament shifts the immune response to a Th1 biased
CC response from a Th2 biased response. The oligonucleotide is also useful
CC in the manufacture of a medicament for treating asthma, allergy, cancer,
CC infectious disease, autoimmune disease, airway remodeling or chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease or in treating a subject who is a smoker or
CC who is free of symptoms of asthma. The oligonucleotide is useful in
CC inducing cytokine expression, e.g. IL-6 (interleukin-6), TNFalpha (tumour
CC necrosis factor alpha), IFNalpha (interferon-alpha), IFNgamma (interferon
CC -gamma) and IP-10 (interferon inducible protein). The oligonucleotide is
CC also useful in treating and preventing infections caused by viruses,
CC bacteria and parasites. The present sequence represents an
CC immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACGA 3

RESULT 1308
ADL59730
ID ADL59730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL59730;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 1979.
DE
XX
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;

KW neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2004021978-A2.
XX
PD 18-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
PT disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1979; 555pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
CC comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
CC specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
CC nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
CC composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
CC The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
CC cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
CC cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
CC antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
CC endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCA 18

RESULT 1309
ADL59742
ID ADL59742 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL59742;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 1991.
XX

KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
XX neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO2004021978-A2.
XX 18-MAR-2004.
XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1991; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 3 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCA 20
RESULT 1310
ADL59743
ID ADL59743 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL59743;
XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 1992.
XX
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO2004021978-A2.
XX 18-MAR-2004.
XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1992; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCA 19
RESULT 1311
AAX18389/c

ID AAX18389 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX18389;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 30.
DE
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP11032765-A.
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
:|||||
Db 17 BAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1312
AAQ68062/c
ID AAQ68062 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAQ68062;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 19-DEC-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense probe 155 for HCV LiPA typing.
XX
KW Hepatitis C virus; HCV; probe; genotyping; hybridisation;
KW non-A, non-B hepatitis; NANBH; amplification; primer;
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; line probe assay; LiPA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9412670-A2.
XX
PD 09-JUN-1994.

XX 26-NOV-1993; 93WO-EP003325.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1992; 92EP-00403222.
PR 31-AUG-1993; 93EP-00402129.
XX
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV SA.
XX
XX Maertens G, Stuyver L, Rossau R, Van Heuverswyn H;
PI
XX WPI; 1994-200296/24.
DR
XX Process for genotyping Hepatitis C virus (HCV) isolates - utilises probes hybridising to HCV isolate domains.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 29; 96pp; English.
PS
XX Genotyping HCV utilises probes hybridising to HCV isolate domains. HCV types 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and subtypes 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g and 4h can be typed. Antisense probe 155 was used in the identification of type 4 isolates. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
CC
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1523
|||||
Db 16 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1

RESULT 1313
AAX18362/c
ID AAX18362 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX18362;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 3.
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP11032765-A.
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of

CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
XX sequences
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 16 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1314
AAX07568
ID AAX07568 standard; cDNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX07568;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Homo sapiens fetal kidney clone AK647 secreted protein gene 3' end.
XX
KW Secreted protein; fetal kidney; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9900405-A1.
XX
PD 07-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 29-JUN-1998; 98WO-US013530.
XX
PR 30-JUN-1997; 97US-00885610.
XX
PA (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
XX
PI Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Racie LA, Merberg D, Treacy M;
PI Evans C, Agostino MJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-095671/08.
XX
PT New polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins - are derived from
PT foetal kidney or adult retina cDNA libraries, used as, e.g. potential
PT vaccines.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of the 3' end of a sequence encoding a secreted
CC protein from a human fetal kidney clone AK296. Such a sequence is
CC predicted to have biological activities which would make them suitable
CC for treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and
CC animals, although no supporting data is given. Suggested activities
CC include nutritional activity, cytokine and cell
CC proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating (e.g. as
CC vaccines) or suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity,
CC tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity,
CC chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, haemostatic and thrombolytic activity,
CC receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity, cadherin/tumour
CC invasion suppressor activity, and tumour inhibition activity. It is also
CC stated to be useful for gene therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16
RESULT 1315
AAC66068
ID AAC66068 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAC66068;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA chip primer #4.
XX
KW DNA chip; primer; nucleoside derivative; photolabile protecting group;
KW photolithographic nucleic acid chip; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200061594-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-DE001148.
XX
PR 08-APR-1999; 99DE-01015867.
PR 28-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01003631.
XX
PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
XX
PI Beier M, Hoheisel J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679457/66.
XX
PT New nucleoside derivatives with photolabile protecting groups, useful in
PT oligonucleotide synthesis, particularly on solid phases, e.g. for
PT hybridization testing.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 9; 48pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes nucleoside derivatives (I) with photolabile
CC protecting groups. (I) are used to synthesize oligonucleotides using the
CC photolithographic nucleic acid chip method, particularly where these are
CC intended for performing enzymatic reactions initiated from a free 3'-
CC hydroxy (especially solid-phase polymerase reactions or ligase reactions,
CC but also reverse transcription, cDNA synthesis etc.), also for
CC hybridization testing, sequencing and in DNA computing. (I) are produced
CC with high selectivity by reaction with a mild acylating agent that has
CC high specificity for the 3'-position, without significant side-reactions
CC (cf. more reactive acylating agents such as chloroformates)
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
|||||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16
RESULT 1316
ABA04585/c
ID ABA04585 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ABA04585;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #5.
XX
KW Analytical support; genomic sequencing; mutation detection;
KW pharmaceutical development; ss.

PT useful for detecting specific nucleic acids, e.g. for single-nucleotide
PT mismatch discrimination.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 58; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of the oligonucleotide (ODN) component of an
CC ODN-MGB (minor groove binder)-LF (latent fluorophore) conjugate of the
CC invention. MGBs bind in a non-intercalating manner to the minor groove of
CC non-single-stranded DNA, RNA or their hybrids, while a LF binds similarly
CC but in an intercalating manner, or lies in the minor groove, or is
CC oriented in some other way to the DNA molecule by MGB, such that it
CC becomes fluorescent (or its fluorescent properties change detectably).
CC The conjugates are used as hybridisation probes and amplification primers
CC for fluorescent detection of specifically hybridising sequences, for
CC analysis or diagnosis, especially (real-time) PCR, for single-nucleotide
CC mismatch discrimination, target or signal amplification, array-based
CC assays and sequencing, including detection of double-stranded DNA by
CC triplex formation. Many different targets can be detected a single
CC reaction vessel. The present ODN-MGB-LF conjugate was used to demonstrate
CC hybridisation-triggered fluorescence. Upon hybridisation to the
CC complementary target sequence there was an increase in fluorescence
CC yield, measured as the ratio of the fluorescence emitted by the hybrid
CC between the ODN-MGB-LF conjugate and its target sequence to the
CC fluorescence emitted by unhybridised (i.e. single-stranded) ODN-MGB-LF,
CC of 8.3

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1319
AAH42481/C
ID AAH42481 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC AAH42481;
XX
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide used to produce branched chain compounds.
XX
KW Branched chain compound; nucleic acid synthesis; primer extension;
KW reverse transcription; nucleic acid hybridization;
KW nucleic acid amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /note= "COOH attached"
FT misc_feature 2.3
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "branch present"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "COOH attached"
XX
PN EP1111068-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 21-DEC-1999; 99EP-00125484.
XX
PR 21-DEC-1999; 99EP-00125484.
XX
PA (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.

PA (VBCG-) VBC GENOMICS GMBH.
XX
PI Schmidt W, Hiller R, Huber M, Mueller M;
XX WPI; 2001-466959/51.
DR
XX Branched compounds useful in e.g. nucleic acid synthesis reaction
PT comprises nucleic acid moieties optionally extended by a polymerase.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 10; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes branched compounds containing nucleic acid
CC moieties optionally extended by a polymerase. The branched chain
CC compounds of the invention are used in nucleic acid synthesis reaction,
CC primer extension reaction, reverse transcription reaction of RNA into
CC DNA, nucleic acid hybridization experiment (for identifying sequence of a
CC nucleic acid), and nucleic acid amplification experiment (for analysing
CC the expression pattern of genes). The compounds are also used in solid-
CC phase enzymatic reactions. The present sequence was used in the course of
CC the invention to produce branched chain compounds
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1320
ABL57075
ID ABL57075 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ABL57075;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Molecular beacon target sequence.
XX
KW Molecular beacon; fluorophore; nanoparticle; nucleic acid detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 1.16
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound moiety= "Molecular beacon"
FT /note= "forms double-stranded region with bases 5-21 of
FT sequence in ABL57069"
XX
PN WO200218951-A2.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041941.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228728P.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280350P.
XX
PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Dubertret B, Calame M, Libchaber A;
XX WPI; 2002-404569/43.
DR
XX Sensitively detecting proximity changes in a system that utilizes an
PT interacting fluorophore and quencher, for high sensitivity applications,
PT involves utilizing a metal surface as quencher.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 30; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a perfectly matched target sequence for a
CC molecular beacon comprising an oligonucleotide probe (see ABL57069)
CC covalently attached at the 3' end to fluorescent dye and at the 5' end to
CC a nanoparticle. In the native state, the probe forms a hairpin
CC conformation with hybridised termini. The proximity of the fluorophore
CC and quencher (gold nanoparticle) in the molecular beacon results in
CC little or no detectable fluorescence. Upon hybridisation of the central
CC complementary stretch of the probe to a target sequence, such as the
CC present sequence, the hairpin undergoes a conformational change resulting
CC in an increase in fluorescence, the extent of which is proportional to
CC the amount of target sequence present. Single mismatches can be detected.
CC The invention relates generally to the use of metal surface quenchers
CC such as particles or films for high sensitivity applications in, for
CC example, detection and diagnostic systems
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1321
ABA97402/c
ID ABA97402 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ABA97402;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of oligomer # 1 used to test thermal stability.
XX
KW Protein nucleic acid molecule; PNA; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200168673-A1.
PN
XX
PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 13-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008111.
XX
PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189190P.
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250334P.
XX
PA (ACTI-) ACTIVE MOTIF.
XX
PI Efimov V, Fernandez J, Archdeacon D, Archdeacon J;
PI Chakhmakheau O, Buryakova A, Choob M, Hondorp K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-041177/05.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides analogs useful in detection, separation and purification
PT of nucleic acid molecules, comprise monomers, dimers and oligomers.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 118; 197pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to oligonucleotide analogues comprising a protein
CC nucleic acid molecule (PNA) monomer. They are used in the detection and
CC separation of nucleic acid molecules and as probes, primers, linkers,
CC adaptors and antisense agents on solid supports. Modifications enhance
CC their use as capture and detection probes e.g. by the incorporation of
CC biotin, digoxigenin, radioisotopes, fluorescent labels such as
CC fluorescein and reporter molecules such as alkaline phosphatase. They are
CC also used for enhancing or inhibiting the activity of an enzyme or
CC cellular activity. The compounds are stable to nucleases and proteases,
CC have high affinity, binding specificity and solubility. The polyamide
CC backbone of PNAs is resistant to both nucleases and proteases. PNAs bind

CC nucleic acid molecules with greater affinity than DNA or RNA
CC concentration. The compounds are relatively simple to synthesize and are
CC used in a wide variety of applications. This sequence represents a DNA
CC oligomer which is used to represent the thermal stability of the
CC oligomers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1322
AAD56451/c
ID AAD56451 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAD56451;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 2'F-ANA antisense oligo #6, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..16 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT misc_feature 8..9 /*tag= b
FT /note= "Bases 8 and 9 are linked by two secouridine
FT linkers which is represented as S in page 49 and X in
FT page 57 and Fig 7 and 8 of the specification"
XX
PN WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak MA, Min K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS Example 2; Fig 7; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present

CC sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1323
AAL54078/c
ID AAL54078 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAL54078;
XX
DT 06-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-homodeoxyribonucleotide sequence, oligo dT.
XX
KW Detection; single-stranded sensor; detectable fluorescence emission;
KW forensic testing; paternity testing; tissue typing; hereditary disorder;
KW human population genetics; human evolutionary history; cystic fibrosis;
KW human haplotype diversity; Tay-Sachs; sickle-cell anaemia; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200284271-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 16-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012176.
XX
PR 16-APR-2001; 2001US-00836579.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA (CHAJ/) CHA J N.
XX
PI Cha JN, Morse DE, Stucky GD;
XX WPI; 2003-103378/09.
DR
XX
PT Detecting polynucleotides, for pharmacogenetic testing, comprises
PT contacting a target polynucleotide with a complementary single-stranded
PT sensor polynucleotide and an agent that allows the sensor to fluoresce
PT upon excitation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 25; 41pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel assay for detecting a polynucleotide in
CC a sample, which comprises: contacting a sample suspected of containing a
CC target polynucleotide with a predetermined single-stranded sensor
CC polynucleotide complementary to the target polynucleotide, in a solution
CC comprising an agent that is a nonaqueous solvent that allows the sensor
CC polynucleotide to produce a detectable fluorescence emission; exciting
CC the sensor polynucleotide; and determining fluorescence emission. The
CC assay is useful for detecting a single or double-stranded target
CC polynucleotide, such as, DNA or RNA in a sample. The assay finds use in a
CC wide variety of different applications including pharmacogenetic testing,
CC forensic testing to identify the species or individual which was the
CC source of a forensic specimen, in anthropological setting, paternity
CC testing, testing for compatibility between prospective tissue or blood
CC donors and patients and in screening for hereditary disorders. The method
CC is also useful to study alterations of gene expression in response to a
CC stimulus, disease, drug or medication, and other applications include
CC human population genetics, analyses of human evolutionary history and
CC characterisation of human haplotype diversity. The method is useful for
CC detecting polynucleotide sequences from contaminants or pathogens

CC including bacteria, yeast, and viruses to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, which may be associated with particular alleles or subsets
CC of alleles. The method is useful for detection of mutations and to detect
CC nucleotide sequences associated with increased risk of diseases or
CC disorders including cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs, and sickle-cell anaemia.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents an oligonucleotide sequence used
CC in a fluorescence technique of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1324
AAD57845
ID AAD57845 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAD57845;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Target oligonucleotide #2 used in nonlinear optical technique.
XX
KW Nonlinear optical technique; screening; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003064991-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022681.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306040P.
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0347821P.
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354668P.
XX
PA (SALA/) SALAFSKY J S.
XX Salafsky JS;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-646172/61.
DR
XX
PT Screening candidate binding partner(s) for binding to test molecule by
PT applying external force field to sample in homogeneous phase,
PT illuminating sample with light beam(s) at fundamental frequencies, and
PT measuring physical properties.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 20-B; 146pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting interactions
CC between biological components using a nonlinear optical technique. The
CC invention is used for screening candidate binding partner(s) for binding
CC to test molecule. It can also be used to detect changes in orientation or
CC conformation of the probe and/or target. The present sequence is a target
CC oligonucleotide used in nonlinear optical technique
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1325
ADB68519/C
ID ADB68519 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADB68519;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA hybridisation oligomer SEQ ID 9.
XX
KW hydroxyproline nucleic acid; HypNA; PNA; peptide nucleic acid;
KW gene expression; respiration; secretion; signalling;
KW ion-channel activity; cell motility; developmental phenotype;
KW tumour regression; hybridisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Optional N-terminal acetyl"
XX
PN WO2003068798-A2.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003904.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2002; 2002US-00072975.
XX
PA (ACTI-) ACTIVE MOTIF.
XX
PI Efimov V, Fernandez J, Archdeacon D, Archdeacon J, Choob M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-689653/65.
XX
PT Method of inhibiting expression of genes or RNA transcripts, useful for
PT therapy and determining effects of genes, by administering oligomers
PT containing hydroxyproline nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 233; 240pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method of inhibiting the expression of
CC one or more genes or RNA transcripts by administering at least one
CC oligonucleotide analogue that includes at least one hydroxyproline
CC nucleic acid (HypNA) monomer to a cell or organism or their extracts. Thr
CC oligonucleotides of the invention may be used to monitor properties
CC including gene expression, respiration, secretion, signalling, ion-
CC channel activity, cell motility, developmental phenotype and tumour
CC regression. Furthermore, they may be utilised to determine the effects of
CC particular genes, as antisense or homologous recombination constructs
CC e.g. for creating animal models of disease and finally, for increasing
CC the activity of some enzymes, such as polymerases. The current sequence
CC is that of the DNA hybridisation oligomer SEQ ID 9 of the invention. This
CC sequence may also comprise a peptide nucleic acid (PNA).
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db |||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1326
ADF23331
ID ADF23331 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADF23331;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Binding partner sceening method molecular beacon analogue #2.
DE
XX
KW binding partner screening; light beam; nonlinear optical light beam; ss;
KW molecular beacon analogue.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003148391-A1.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-00164915.
XX
PR 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351879P.
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354668P.
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354679P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362003P.
XX
PA (SALA/) SALAFSKY J S.
XX
PI Salafsky JS;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-897567/82.
XX
PT Screening of candidate binding partners for binding to test molecule
PT comprises illuminating sample with light beams and measuring physical
PT properties of nonlinear optical light beam emanating from sample.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2; 58pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes screening a candidate binding partner by
CC illuminating the sample with light beams at fundamental frequencies to
CC binding partners, and measuring physical properties of a nonlinear
CC optical light beam emanating from sample. On binding to the test molecule
CC the properties change relative to that in absence of exposure of the test
CC molecule. The invention is used in the screening of candidate binding
CC partners for binding to test molecule. This sequence represents a
CC molecular beacon analogue, an exemplary test molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||||
1 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1327
ADI34487/c
ID ADI34487 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADI34487;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dT16.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003102243-A1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1330
AAV37934/c
ID AAV37934 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV37934;
XX
DT 05-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the specification.
XX
KW Leukocyte; IgA nephropathy; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9824815-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 05-DEC-1997; 97WO-JP004469.
XX
PR 05-DEC-1996; 96JP-00325752.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST FOUND.
XX
PI Ishiwata T, Sakurada M, Nishimura A, Nakagawa S, Kuga T, Nishi T;
PI Nomura N, Nagase T, Sawada S, Takei M;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333259/29.
XX
PT Protein from leukocytes and DNA encoding it - useful as reagents for
PT diagnosing and treating IgA nephropathy.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 33; 41pp; Japanese.
XX
CC PCR primers AAV37933-39 are used in the course of the invention. The
CC specification describes a novel protein isolated from leukocytes of
CC patients with IgA nephropathy. Oligonucleotides based on the DNA sequence
CC encoding this protein are useful as reagents for diagnosing and treating
CC IgA nephropathy
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1331
AAX14650
ID AAX14650 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX14650;
AC
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Triple helix forming nucleotides 5967-5983 of the dystrophin gene.
DE
XX Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;
KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US5861244-A.
PN
XX 19-JAN-1999.
PD
XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
PF
XX 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
PR
XX (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
PA
XX Hepburn AG, Wang C;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.
DR
XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.
CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay
CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,
CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at
CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and
CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is
CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test
CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA
CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test
CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for
CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in
CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 295
|||||
Db 1 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 16

RESULT 1332
AAA30180/c
ID AAA30180 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA30180;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer GT15C used in pollenosis associated gene identification.
XX
KW Pollenosis-associated protein; high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E;
KW IgE; diagnose; cedar pollenosis; treatment; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020575-A1.

XX 13-APR-2000.
XX 06-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005506.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98JP-00284610.
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Lu N, Ogawa K;
XX WPI; 2000-317712/27.
XX Gene highly expressed in patients with high cedar pollen-specific IgE
PT levels, useful for diagnosing pollenosis, and screening candidate
PT compounds for pollenosis treatment.
XX Example 6; Page 38; 44pp; Japanese.
PS This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of a
XX human pollenosis associated gene. The gene is highly expressed in
CC individuals with high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels. The
CC invention relates to the nucleotide sequence encoding the pollenosis
CC associated protein, diagnosing pollenosis and screening candidate
CC compounds for treating pollenosis. The gene can be used in diagnosing
CC pollenosis, particularly cedar pollenosis, and screening candidate
XX compounds for pollenosis treatment
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1333
AAX82722/c
ID AAX82722 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAX82722;
AC 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX Human IgA nephropathy-associated cDNA primer #63.
DE IgA nephropathy-associated protein; diagnosis; treatment; antisense;
XX human; primer; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX WO9963085-A1.
XX 09-DEC-1999.
XX 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-JP002855.
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98JP-00152603.
XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX Ishiwata T, Sakurada M, Kawabata A, Nakagawa S, Nishi T, Kuga T;
PI Sawada S, Takei M, Shibata K, Furuya A;
XX WPI; 2000-097328/08.
XX DNA sequences preferentially expressed in IgA nephropathy patients,
PT proteins encoded by them, and antibodies to those proteins.
XX

PS Claim 3; Page 170; 180pp; Japanese.
XX This invention describes novel DNA sequences preferentially expressed in
CC IgA nephropathy patients, and DNA sequences stringently hybridizing to
CC them. Independent claims cover diagnostic reagents for IgA nephropathy
CC incorporating the antisense sequences; the treatment of IgA nephropathy
CC using the antisense sequences for mRNA inhibition; proteins associated
CC with IgA nephropathy, containing sequences encoded by the DNA sequences;
CC antibodies recognizing these proteins; the production of the proteins by
CC culture of host cells transformed with DNA encoding them; diagnostic
CC reagents for IgA nephropathy containing the antibodies; and compositions
CC for the treatment of IgA nephropathy which contain the antibodies. The
CC products of the invention can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC IgA nephropathy. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
CC and identification of the human IgA nephropathy-associated proteins
XX described in the method of the invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1334
AAA25449/c
ID AAA25449 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA25449;
AC 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1947.
DE Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954459-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or

CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1335
AAA25451/c
ID AAA25451 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25451;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1949.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to

CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1336
AAC64203/c
ID AAC64203 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64203;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 373 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 373; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065046-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002730.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120489.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687339/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 373 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific immunoglobulin-E levels, useful
PT in diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 70; 80pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 373 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 373; expression constructs and
CC host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic acids;
CC pollinosis-associated gene 373 primers and probes; antibodies against the
CC protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 373 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic
CC acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of screening drug

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1339
AAC64162/C
ID AAC64162 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64162;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:3, used in human gene 581 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 581; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065048-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002732.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120492.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687341/67.
XX
PT Pollenosis-associated gene 581 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 40; 69pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 581 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis-associated gene 581; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 581
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 581 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 581 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 581 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 581 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 581 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 581 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1340
AAC64214/C
ID AAC64214 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64214;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:3, used in human gene 627 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 627; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065051-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002735.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120493.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687344/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 627 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 627 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 627 nucleic acids; a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 627 nucleic acids; and a method of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 627 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 627
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 627 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1341
AAC64231/C
ID AAC64231 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64231;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:3, used in human gene 795 isolation.

XX KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 795; vimentin homologue; IgE;

XX KW immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression;

XX KW detection; diagnosis; drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200065050-A1.

XX PD 02-NOV-2000.

XX PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002734.

XX PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120494.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.

XX PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.

XX PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;

XX PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;

XX PI Yokoi A;

XX DR WPI; 2000-687343/67.

XX PT Pollinosis-associated gene 795 undergoing significantly low expression in

XX PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis

XX PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

XX PS Page 45; Example 6; 73pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 795 which

XX CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals

XX CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene

XX CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using

XX CC the differential display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 has

XX CC homology with the human vimentin gene. The invention also relates also

XX CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 795; to expression

XX CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 795

XX CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 795 primers and probes;

XX CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection

XX CC of pollinosis-associated gene 795 nucleic acids; and a method of

XX CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated

XX CC gene 795 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of

XX CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by

XX CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 795 in pollen

XX CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to

XX CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 is useful in the diagnosis of

XX CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the

XX CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer

XX CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 795 cDNA

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1342

AAC92293/C

ID AAC92293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAC92293;

XX AC AAC92293;

DT 22-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 465 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.

XX KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 465; pollen scattering; allergy;

XX KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200073439-A1.

XX PD 07-DEC-2000.

XX PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003191.

XX PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148784.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.

XX PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.

XX PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;

XX PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;

XX PI Yokoi A;

XX DR WPI; 2001-061528/07.

XX PT Pollinosis-associated gene 465 undergoing significantly low expression in

XX PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic

XX PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T

XX PT cells to antigen stimulus.

XX PS Example 6; Page 44; 61pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes the human pollinosis-associated gene 465

XX CC which has a nucleic acid sequence of 3442 base pairs (bp), given in

XX CC (AAC92291), that undergoes significantly low expression in subjects after

XX CC pollen scattering, and is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases

XX CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the

XX CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen. The gene is useful in

XX CC the diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening candidate compounds for

XX CC remedies capable of regulating the response of T cells to the stimulus by

XX CC an antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in

XX CC an example from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1343

AAC91720/C

ID AAC91720 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAC91720;

XX AC AAC91720;

DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:3, used in human gene 787 isolation.

XX KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 787; pollen allergy; T-cell;

XX KW reduced expression; detection; diagnosis; drug screening;

XX KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200073440-A1.

XX PD 07-DEC-2000.

XX PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003192.

XX 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148785.
PR (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
PA Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
XX Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX WPI; 2001-032159/04.
DR Pollinosis-associated gene 787 undergoing significantly low expression in
XX subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX Example 6; Page 40; 54pp; Japanese.
PS The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 787 which
XX exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC after the pollen-scattering season, relative to expression levels in T-
CC cells before the pollen-scattering season. The gene was isolated from T-
CC cells from individuals allergic to pollen using the differential display
CC method. The invention also relates to pollinosis-associated gene 787
CC primers and probes; methods of detection of pollinosis-associated gene
CC 787 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic diseases via the
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 787 nucleic acids. The invention
CC additionally encompasses a method of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis- associated gene 787
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1344
AAC82875/c
ID AAC82875 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC82875;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 441 primer #2.
XX
XX Pollinosis; pollinosis-associated gene 441; allergy; T cell;
KW pollen scattering; antigen; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200073435-A1.
PN
XX 07-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003190.
PF
XX 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148783.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA

PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX WPI; 2001-061526/07.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 441 which undergoes lower expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 35; 42pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC sequence (I) which undergoes significantly low expression in subjects
CC after pollen scattering, and is useful in diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1345
AAH47127/c
ID AAH47127 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH47127;
XX
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of primer GT15C.
XX
KW B1001; B1466; B1072; B1151; T-cell; allergy; atopic dermatitis; human;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200165259-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP001372.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00061832.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Oshida T, Obayashi I, Matsui K, Saito H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557789/62.
XX
PT Diagnosis of allergies including atopic dermatitis.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 66; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides a method of diagnosis of allergies that involves:
CC assaying the levels of expression of genes B1001, B1466, B1072 or B1151
CC in T-cells; and comparing them with the level of expression in healthy T-
CC cells. The method is useful for diagnosing allergies, particularly atopic
CC dermatitis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
CC analysis of the expression of the above genes
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1346
ABK49635/c
ID ABK49635 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK49635;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Acetyltransferase-like protein 20-90-05 PCR primer GT15C.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; acetyltransferase; 20-90-05; allergic disease; primer;
KW differential display; eosinophil; antiallergic; atopic dermatitis; GT15C.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224903-A1.
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008246.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291318.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
PI Takahashi E;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-315738/35.
XX
PT Examining allergic diseases by differential display of gene showing
PT different expression particularly increased expression in remission stage
PT in eosinophils of patients, also applicable in screening candidate
PT compounds for remedies.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 56; 72pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
CC comprises determining the expression level of a gene containing, the
CC human cDNA appearing as ABK49633 which has homology with
CC acetyltransferases in the eosinophils of a patient and comparing the
CC expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual
CC (i.e. differential display). Also included are methods of screening for
CC candidate compounds which affect the expression level of the gene or the
CC activity of the protein encoded by the gene (including related proteins
CC and mutants), the use of probes based on the gene sequence in the
CC examination of allergic diseases, the use of reporter constructs in the
CC screening of candidate compounds, a vector containing a the transcription
CC -controlling region of the gene, cells transformed with the vector, an
CC antibody against the protein and a model animal for allergic diseases
CC which is a transgenic non-human vertebrate with lowering of expression
CC intensity of the gene in eosinophils. The method is examining allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis which is also applicable in
CC screening candidate compounds for remedies. Such method can be performed
CC in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence is a differential
CC display PCR primer for the cDNA encoding the human acetyltransferase-like
CC protein 20-90-05
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1347
ABL59039/c
ID ABL59039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL59039;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer GT15C.
XX
KW Human; allergosis; eosinophil; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002095500-A.
PD 02-APR-2002.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
PA (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-439993/47.
XX
PT Examining allergosis, involves measuring the expression levels of a
PT specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
PT healthy control.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 17; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for examining allergosis. The method
CC comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
CC and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils
CC of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
CC allergosis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used
CC in the course of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1348
ABN99830/c
ID ABN99830 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN99830;
XX
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 19.
XX
KW Human; allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200233069-A1.

XX PD 25-APR-2002.
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008574.
XX PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX DR WPI; 2002-372311/40.
XX
PT Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
PT applicable in screening compounds.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 109; 165pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
CC which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1349
AAL49949/C
ID AAL49949 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAL49949;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B1153 expression in allergic disease related PCR primer GT15C.
XX
KW Human; allergy; B1153; differential expression; antiallergic; asthma;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; atopic skin inflammation; PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200250269-A1.
PN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP011286.
PF
XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00389476.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Matsumoto Y, Imai Y, Oshida T, Sugita Y, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
PI WPI; 2002-713252/77.
XX
XX

PT Examination of allergic diseases comprises detecting gene B1153 over-
PT expressed in T cells of allergy patients for diagnosis treatment and
PT investigation of atopic skin inflammation and asthma.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 82; 102pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of examining allergic diseases
CC which comprises comparing the expression level of gene B1153 in allergy
CC patients with the expression level in healthy subjects. The method is
CC useful for the treatment, prevention, diagnosis and study of allergic
CC diseases including atopic skin inflammation and asthma. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1350
AAL47235/C
ID AAL47235 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAL47235;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Allergic disease examination method related anchor primer SEQ ID NO: 3.
XX
KW Allergic disease; allergy; antiallergic; intersectin 2; eosinophil;
KW atopic dermatitis; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200233122-A1.
XX
PD 25-APR-2002.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008937.
XX
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
PI Takahashi E;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-372313/40.
XX
PT Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT intersectin 2 gene showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 53; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
CC with intersectin 2 gene or a gene with equivalent function of intersectin
CC 2 as an indicator gene, which comprises determining the expression level
CC of the gene in the eosinophils in a patient, and comparing the expression
CC level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method is
CC for examining allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, which is
CC also applicable in screening candidate compounds for remedies. The
CC present sequence is an anchor primer described in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1351
ABK49757/c
ID ABK49757 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK49757;
XX AC ABK49757;
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human atopic dermatitis cDNA related PCR primer GT15c.
XX KW Atopic dermatitis; ss; differential display; primer; PCR; eosinophil;
XX KW allergic disease; antiallergic; dermatological; GT15c.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX WO200226962-A1.
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
XX PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2002-330097/36.
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
PT different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
PT eosinophils in patients.
XX Example 1; Page 55; 74pp; Japanese.
XX This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
CC expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
CC increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
CC sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing
CC the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
CC individual. The method of the invention may have antiallergic or
CC dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
CC candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
CC performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence
CC represents the GT15c PCR primer used to amplify the differentially
CC amplified atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequences of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1352

ABX79793/c
ID ABX79793 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABX79793;
XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #118.
XX KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Fredreich's ataxis; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6472154-B1.
XX PD 29-OCT-2002.
XX PF 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX PR 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX DR WPI; 2003-208818/20.
XX Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
PT polymorphic probability.
XX Example; Col 483; 588pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods to identify a
CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are
CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Fredreich's ataxis,
CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1353
ADB04270/c
ID ADB04270 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB04270;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5256.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
PT
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5256; 103pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2
RESULT 1354
ADB04272/c
ID ADB04272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04272;
AC
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5258.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
PT
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5258; 103pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1355
ABZ70578/c
ID ABZ70578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ70578;
AC
XX 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Primer.
DE
XX Aspergillus phoenices; oxalate decarboxylase; APOXD; transgenic plant;
KW crop protection; primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX CA2350328-A1.
PN
XX 26-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001CA-02350328.
PF
XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001CA-02350328.
PR
XX

PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
XX
PI Scelonge C, Bidney D;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-248733/25.
DR
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding oxalate decarboxylase from Aspergillus
PT phenices, for degrading oxalic acid, identifying transformed plant
PT cells, and preventing pathogenic disease in plants.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 50; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a primer used in the invention. The
CC invention relates to a novel nucleic acid (see AB270560) encoding
CC Aspergillus phenices oxalate decarboxylase (APOXD) (see ABP72475). The
CC gene and its encoded protein are useful in degrading oxalate, in
CC diagnostic assays, for protecting plants against disease, and as a
CC selectable marker
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1356
ADC84469/c
ID ADC84469 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADC84469;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for amplifying plant blastogenesis specific gene #SEQ ID 2.
XX
KW Plant blastogenesis; transformation; gene expression; tissue specific;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003159071-A.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.
XX
PR 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.
XX
PA (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-818678/77.
XX
PT New naturally derived DNA specifically expressed during blastogenesis of
PT a plant, useful for producing a transformed plant and for compulsive
PT expression of a protein.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2; 43pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to naturally derived DNA specifically expressed
CC during plant blastogenesis. The DNA of the invention is useful for
CC producing a transformed plant. Methods of the invention are also useful
CC for compulsive expression of this DNA. Methods of the invention are
CC useful for plant tissue specific expression of genes. Also, the growth
CC stage of a plant can be controlled specifically. The current sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a plant blastogenesis specific
XX gene of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1357
ADE77745/c
ID ADE77745 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE77745;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligo (SeqID 5) related to the human B1799 gene.
XX
KW ss; allergic disease; B1799; antiallergic; antiinflammatory;
KW dermatological; gene therapy; atopic dermatitis.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003083139-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP002047.
XX
PR 03-APR-2002; 2002JP-00100908.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN AGENCY NATION.
XX
PI Matsumoto Y, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Oshida T, Sugita Y, Saito H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-804076/75.
XX
PT Examining allergic diseases, such as atopic dermatitis, comprises
PT comparing the expression levels of gene B1799 in T cells in a patient and
PT a healthy individual.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 87pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for screening and examining
CC allergic diseases by the use of B1799 as the indicator gene.
CC Specifically, it comprises determining the expression level of this
CC indicator gene in a biological sample obtained from the patient, and
CC identifying differential expression (increased expression of B1799) in
CC comparison to that observed in a healthy individual. The present
CC invention describes the B1799 protein as antiallergic, antiinflammatory
CC and dermatological. As such, through the use of gene therapy, this method
CC can be used to treat allergic diseases particularly atopic dermatitis.
CC Furthermore, it is useful for determining a diagnosis that is convenient
CC and non-invasive, and is also applicable in high throughput screening to
CC identify candidate compounds for additional remedies. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is the DNA oligo (SeqID 5) related to the human
CC B1799 gene of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1358

```
ADII13010/c
ID ADII13010 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADII13010;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer GT15C used to amplify human NOR-1 (MINOR) DNA SeqID 4.
XX
KW human; PCR; ss; allergic disease; NOR-1; MINOR; eosinophil;
KW atopic dermatitis; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004003198-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008199.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00188490.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN AGENCY NATION.
XX
PI Hashida R, Kagaya S, Yayoi Y, Sugita Y, Saito H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-083057/08.
XX
PT Examining allergic diseases e.g. atopic dermatitis by differential
PT display based on gene expression of NOR-1 receptor protein, also
PT applicable in screening compounds for treatment of allergic diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 4; 155pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC that comprises comparing the expression levels of a gene encoding the NOR
CC -1 receptor protein between patients and healthy individuals.
CC Specifically, the NOR-1 gene, also referred to as MINOR, is expressed in
CC the specialist white blood cells known as eosinophils and is involved in
CC mediating an allergic reaction. The present invention describes a
CC differential display method that can identify the expression level of
CC this gene in order to identify its usefulness in diagnosing allergic
CC diseases such as atopic dermatitis. Furthermore, compositions can also be
CC used to screen compounds for the treatment of allergic diseases.
CC Accordingly, they exhibit various activities including antiallergic,
CC antiinflammatory and dermatological. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC PCR primer used to amplify human NOR-1 DNA in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||
17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1359
ADP71260/c
ID ADP71260 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP71260;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo #12 for gaseous sample sensor array detection method.
XX
KW ss; sensor array system; gaseous sample; vapor sample; chemical hazard;
```

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KW air quality; medical condition; explosive detection; mining;
KW hazardous chemical; odor; smell.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004048937-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US038186.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303548.
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0428869P.
XX
PA (TUFT ) UNIV TUFTS.
XX
PI White JE, Kauer JS;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487426/46.
XX
PT Sensor array system for remote characterizing gaseous or vapor sample,
PT has sensors having nucleic acid/fluorophore combination, measuring
PT apparatus, transmitting device and computer having algorithm for
PT characterizing analyte.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 91pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a sensor array system for remote characterizing
CC gaseous or vapor sample, has several sensors providing detectable signal
CC on contacting analyte and each sensor has nucleic acid/fluorophore
CC combination, measuring apparatus measures detectable signal, transmitting
CC device transmits information with respect to detectable signal to remote
CC location through internet, and computer having residential algorithm for
CC characterizing analyte. (I) is useful in monitoring chemical hazards, air
CC quality, and medical conditions, and detecting explosives, mines, and
CC hazardous chemicals. (I) or (II) is useful in transmitting identified
CC information on various odors or smells, e.g., vapor or gaseous analytes
CC through internet. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||
16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1360
ADP86140/c
ID ADP86140 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86140;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #11.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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XX PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
XX PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
XX PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
XX PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX PS Example; SEQ ID NO 11; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
XX CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
XX CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
XX CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
XX CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
XX CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
XX CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
XX CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
XX CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
XX CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
XX CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
XX CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
XX CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
XX CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1361
ADP86184/C
ID ADP86184 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADP86184;
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #55 (DNA-RNA hybrid).
XX KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
XX KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
XX KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
XX KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT misc_RNA 3

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FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /label= RNA
XX PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
XX PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
XX PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
XX PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX PS Example; SEQ ID NO 55; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
XX CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
XX CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
XX CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
XX CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
XX CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
XX CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
XX CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
XX CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
XX CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
XX CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
XX CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
XX CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
XX CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide (DNA-RNA hybrid).
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 15 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 1362
AAV54175/C
ID AAV54175 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAV54175;
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 12.
XX KW PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
XX KW immunohistological staining.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT misc_RNA 3

```

```
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 51; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1363
AAV54169/c
ID AAV54169 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV54169;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 6.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KW immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9839437-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1364
AAV54172/c
ID AAV54172 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV54172;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 9.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KW immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9839437-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 50; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1365
AAV35391/c
ID AAV35391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV35391;
XX
DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 gag protein DNA primer #4.
XX
KW Hypervariable region; ENV protein; vaccinia virus; gag gene; retrovirus;
```

KW vaccines; infection; protection; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9822596-A1.
PN
XX 28-MAY-1998.
PD
XX 19-NOV-1997; 97WO-JP004216.
PF
XX 19-NOV-1996; 96JP-00323412.
PR
XX (NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PA (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK.
XX
PI Kojima A, Kurata T, Yasuda A;
XX WPI; 1998-312481/27.
DR
XX Recombinant vaccinia virus containing fusion H1B gag gene - for
PT production in host cells of gag protein for use as vaccine.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 64; 84pp; Japanese.
PS
XX AAV35388-V35414 are primers used in a method which results in a
CC recombinant vaccinia virus comprising of a gag gene from a retrovirus
CC such as HIV-1 or HIV-2, fused to a DNA fragment containing an epitope
CC region (30-300 bases in length) of a retroviral gene other than the gag
CC gene. The gag gene may be altered so as to produce a gag protein modified
CC from the natural sequence by the addition, deletion or substitution of at
CC least 1 amino acid residue. The fusion gene is inserted into a region of
CC a vaccinia virus not essential to its propagation, to give a recombinant
CC vaccinia virus vector which is used to transform a host cell (such as
CC HeLa, Vero, VEF, rabbit kidney RK13 or human myeloma TK-143 cells). Upon
CC culturing the host cell produces particulate structures containing the
CC fusion gag protein. The recombinant vaccinia virus or the fusion gag
CC protein particles may be used in the production of vaccines for
CC protecting against infection with retroviruses such as HIV
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 3

RESULT 1366
AAZ90642/c
ID AAZ90642 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90642;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #3.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX

PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAV67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1367
AAZ90645/c
ID AAZ90645 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90645;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #6.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAV67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1368
AAZ90651/C
ID AAZ90651 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAZ90651;
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #12.
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2000037190-A.
XX PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX PS
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1369
AAA58385
ID AAA58385 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA58385;
DT 01-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Polynucleotide # 1 used in a biomolecule detection system.
XX KW Nanocrystal; biomolecule detection; nonisotopic detection system; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200028088-A1.
XX PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX PF 10-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026612.

XX 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107828P.
PR 09-NOV-1999; 99US-00437076.
XX
XX (BIOC-) BIOCRYSTAL LTD.
XX PI Barbera-Guillem E, Nelson MB, Castro S;
XX WPI; 2000-376593/32.
XX
PT Functionalized nanocrystal carrying polynucleotide, used for detecting
PT target analyte, forms dendrimers with complementary nanocrystals to
PT amplify the fluorescent signal.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 68; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to functionalised nanocrystals for use in
CC nonisotopic detection systems for biomolecules e.g. nucleic acids,
CC proteins, lipids or drugs. The nanocrystals have polynucleotide strands
CC attached to their surfaces with one end of the polynucleotide extending
CC outwardly from the nanocrystal. The present sequence is one such
CC polynucleotide. These nanocrystals are used with a second series of
CC nanocrystals, which have polynucleotides complementary to the first
CC polynucleotides, so that the respective complementary strands hybridise
CC to each other and form a dendrimer. This dendrimer produces a signal
CC which can then be detected e.g. fluorescence. The present sequence is
CC composed mainly of Adenine bases. This sequence may therefore be used
CC with a polynucleotide composed mainly of Thymine bases (AAA58386)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 3 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 1370
ABK51158/C
ID ABK51158 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK51158;
XX
DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) RT-PCR primer TXN.
XX
KW Human cytomegalovirus; HCMV; virucide; cytomegalovirus infection; CMV;
KW cellular kinase; RICK; RIP; Nck-Interacting kinase; MKK3; SRPK-2;
KW reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human cytomegalovirus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 17 /*tag= a
FT /label= n
FT /note= "n= dATP, dCTP or dGTP"
XX
PN EP1201765-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00124604.
XX
PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240750P.
XX
PA (AXXI-) AXXIMA PHARM AG.
XX
PI Schubart D, Habenberger P, Stein-Gerlach M, Bevec D;

XX WPI; 2002-373930/41.

XX Identifying agents for treatment or prevention of cytomegalovirus

PT infection, comprises contacting test compound with cellular kinase and

PT detecting change in cellular kinase activity.

XX Example 1; Page 13; 49pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new method for identifying compounds

CC for treating and/or preventing cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and/or

CC related diseases. The method of the invention comprises contacting a test

CC compound with at least one of the cellular kinases RICK, RIP, Nck-

CC Interacting kinase, MKK3 and SRPK-2 and detecting any change in kinase

CC activity. The method of the invention can be used to treat and/or prevent

CC CMV infections and related diseases. Oligonucleotides that can detect the

CC specified kinases can also be used for diagnosis of infection. The

CC present nucleic acid sequence represents human CMV reverse transcriptase

CC (RT)-PCR primer TXN that was used in the methods of the invention for

CC preparation of radioactively labelled cDNA probes

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659

Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1371

AAD52799/c

ID AAD52799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD52799;

AC

XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DT

XX Primer used to prepare radioactively labelled cDNA probes from RNA.

DE

XX Human; pyridylpyrimidine derivative; cellular protein kinase; Scrapie;

KW cellular protein phosphatase; cellular signal transduction; prophylaxis;

KW prion infection; chronic wasting disease; CWD; Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease;

KW CJD; transmissible mink encephalopathy; bovine spongiform encephalopathy;

KW TME; BSE; Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome; GSS; Alpers syndrome;

KW fatal familial insomnia; FFI; Kuru; neurodegenerative disease; nootropic;

KW Alzheimer's disease; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200293164-A2.

XX

PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP005420.

XX

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00111858.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293528P.

PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117113.

PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305898P.

XX

XX (AXXI-) AXXIMA PHARM AG.

PA

XX Stein-Gerlach M, Salassidis K, Bacher G, Mueller S;

PI

XX WPI; 2003-120714/11.

DR

XX New pyridylpyrimidine derivatives useful in the treatment or prevention

PT of infectious disease e.g. Kuru syndrome and Creutzfeld-Jacob disease

PT (CJD).

XX

PS Example; Page 38; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel pyridylpyrimidine derivatives and methods

CC of detecting prion infections and/or prion disease in an individual or in

CC cells, cell cultures and/or cell lysates. The method involves adding at

CC least one monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, oligonucleotide or pyridyl-

CC pyrimidine derivative to the sample or in cells, cell cultures and/or

CC cell lysates and detecting the activity of at least one human cellular

CC protein kinases (e.g., FGF-R1 (also known as flg, Fl-1, Flt-2, b-FGFR),

CC Tkt (also known as CCK-2, DDR-2 or EDDR; EC number 2.7.1.112), Abl (also

CC known as c-abl), clk1, MKK7 (also known as SAPK1a, SAPKalpha), CDC2 (also

CC known as CDK1), PRK), human cellular protein phosphatases such as PTP-SL

CC (also known as MCP83) and PTP-zeta, the cellular signal transduction

CC molecules HSP80 and GIPR-1. The invention is useful for regulating the

CC production of prions in cells and in the manufacture of pharmaceutical

CC composition for prophylaxis and/or treatment of infectious disease (e.g.

CC Scrapie, chronic wasting disease (CWD), transmissible mink encephalopathy

CC (TME), Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy

CC (BSE), variant CJD, Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome (GSS), fatal

CC familial insomnia (FFI), Kuru and Alpers syndrome, especially BSE, CJD,

CC vCJD) or neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease) in humans

CC or ruminants. The present DNA sequence is a primer used to prepare

CC radioactively labelled cDNA probes from RNA. This sequence is used in the

CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659

Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1372

ADF93091/c

ID ADF93091 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADF93091;

AC

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DT

XX Human EZH2 siNA lower strand, SEQ ID 296.

DE

XX Human; polycarb group protein; EZH2; short interfering nucleic acid;

KW siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA;

KW miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KW cancer; restenosis; drug screening; diagnosis;

KW therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;

KW gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003070887-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004402.

PF

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427467P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Haerberli P, Usman N;

PI

XX DR WPI; 2003-712612/67.

XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of prostatic cancer, downregulates expression of the EZH2 gene.

XX PS Example 7; Page 121; 140pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human polycomb group protein EZH2 gene by

CC RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and

CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and

CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense

CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs

CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA

CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or

CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be

CC chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically

CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in

CC vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors

CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the EZH2

CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene

CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of

CC conditions. They may be used for treating cancer. The siNAs are also

CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification

CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene

CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).

CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human EZH2 targeted

CC double stranded siNA.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1657

Db 16 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1373

ADF92943

ID ADF92943 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADF92943;

XX DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human EZH2 transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID 148.

XX KW Human; polycomb group protein; EZH2; short interfering nucleic acid;

KW siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA;

KW miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KW cancer; restenosis; drug screening; diagnosis;

KW therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;

KW gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003070887-A2.

XX PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004402.

XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427467P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Haerberli P, Usman N;

XX DR WPI; 2003-712612/67.

XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of prostatic cancer, downregulates expression of the EZH2 gene.

XX PS Example 7; Page 121; 140pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human polycomb group protein EZH2 gene by

CC RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and

CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and

CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense

CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs

CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA

CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or

CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be

CC chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically

CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in

CC vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors

CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the EZH2

CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene

CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of

CC conditions. They may be used for treating cancer. The siNAs are also

CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification

CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene

CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).

CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human EZH2 targeted

CC double stranded siNA, which is identical to the EZH2 transcript target

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 15 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1657

Db 4 UGATAAAAAAAAAA 19

RESULT 1374

ADK70862

ID ADK70862 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADK70862;

XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE 5' mRNA DNA preparation method related tag DNA sequence #30.

XX KW DNA preparation; 5' mRNA; linker synthesis; primer synthesis;

KW gene regulation; gene expression; ss; tag.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO2003106672-A2.

XX PD 24-DEC-2003.

XX PF 12-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP007514.

XX PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00171851.

PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00235294.

XX PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.

PA (DNAF-) DNAFORM KK.

XX PI Hayashizaki Y, Carninci P, Harbers MT;
XX DR WPI; 2004-082194/08.
XX
PT Preparing DNA fragment corresponding to nucleotide sequence of 5' end
PT region of mRNA, by preparing nucleic acid corresponding to nucleotide
PT sequence of 5' end of mRNA, cleaving nucleic acid with restriction
XX enzyme.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 62; 121pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a method for preparing a DNA fragment
CC corresponding to a nucleotide sequence of a 5' end of an mRNA. The method
CC is useful for synthesising a nucleotide sequence to be used as a linker
CC or primer and selectively collecting multiple nucleic acid fragments
CC containing information on the nucleotide sequences at the 5' end of
CC multiple mRNA in a sample. The method is also useful for identifying
CC regions in the genome, which are required for gene regulation and gene
CC expression. The present DNA sequence was used in an example of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17
RESULT 1375
ADR81681/c
ID ADR81681 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ADR81681;
XX
DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus (HCV) oligonucleotide seqid 6180.
XX
KW antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW cytostatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO2004080406-A2.
XX
PD 23-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US0007070.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.

PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
XX
PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
XX
PI Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-677362/66.
XX
PT Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 6180; 378pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described
CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification while not decreasing its
CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity for its use; and a device
CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
CC represents a hepatitis C virus (HCV) antisense oligonucleotide that can
CC be used to control HCV gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 19 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4
RESULT 1376
ADS00161/c
ID ADS00161 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADS00161;
XX
DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene-specific antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene; DMD gene;
KW pre-mRNA recognition alteration; inherited disease;
KW pre-mRNA exon skipping induction; splicing machinery efficiency; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

```
FT modified_base 1. .19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /notes= "OTHER = Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004083432-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-2004.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003; 2003WO-NL000214.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003; 2003WO-NL000214.
XX
XX (ZIEK-) ACAD ZIEKENHUIS LEIDEN.
XX
XX Van Ommen GB, Van Deutekom JCT, Den Dunnen JT, Aartsma-Rus A;
PI WPI; 2004-691055/67.
XX
XX Generating an oligonucleotide for treating diseases, comprises
PT determining from a structure of RNA from an exon, a region that assumes a
PT structure hybridized to another part of the RNA and a region that is not
PT hybridized in the structure.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 48; 71pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for generating an oligonucleotide
XX involving: determining from a secondary structure of RNA from an exon, a
XX region that assumes a structure that is hybridised to another part of the
XX RNA (closed structure) and a region that is not hybridised in the
XX structure (open structure); and subsequently generating an
XX oligonucleotide, where at least one part of the oligonucleotide is
XX complementary to the closed structure and at least one part of the
XX oligonucleotide is complementary to the open structure. The gene from
XX which the RNA comprising the exon is transcribed, may be selected from:
XX an aberrant Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene (DMD), a collagen VI alpha 1
XX gene (COL6A1), a myotubular myopathy 1 gene (MTM1), a dysferlin gene
XX (DYSF), a laminin-alpha 2 gene (LAMA2), an emery-dreyfuss muscular
XX dystrophy gene (EMD), and/or a calpain 3 gene (CAPN3). The
XX oligonucleotides produced by the method of the invention are useful for:
XX for the treatment of an inherited disease; for inducing exon skipping in
XX a pre-mRNA; for altering exon-recognition in a pre-mRNA; and for altering
XX the efficiency with which a splice donor or splice acceptor sequence is
XX used by a splicing machinery. The present RNA sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that is targeted to the DMD gene.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 280 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 295
Db |||||
17 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 2
RESULT 1377
ADS73873/c
ID ADS73873 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADS73873;
AC
XX
XX 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX DMD gene specific antisense oligonucleotide h41AON1.
DE
XX
XX DMD; Duchenne muscular dystrophy; collagen VI alpha 1; COL6A1;
KW myotubular myopathy 1; MTM1; dysferlin; DYSF; laminin-alpha 2; LAMA2;
KW emery-dreyfuss muscular dystrophy; EMD; calpain 3; CAPN3; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
```

```
PN WO2004083446-A2.
XX
XX 30-SEP-2004.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-NL000196.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003; 2003WO-NL000214.
XX
XX (ZIEK-) ACAD ZIEKENHUIS LEIDEN.
XX
XX Van Ommeren GB, Van Deutekom JCT, Den Dunnen JT, Aartsma-Rus A;
PI WPI; 2004-691060/67.
XX
XX Generating an oligonucleotide for treating diseases, comprises
PT determining from a structure of RNA from an exon, a region that assumes a
PT structure hybridized to another part of the RNA and a region that is not
PT hybridized in the structure.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 88; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to generating an oligonucleotide and involves
XX determining from a secondary structure of RNA from an exon, a region that
XX assumes a structure that is hybridised to another part of the RNA (closed
XX structure) and a region that is not hybridize in the structure (open
XX structure), and subsequently generating an oligonucleotide, where at
XX least a part of the oligonucleotide is complementary to the closed
XX structure and at least another part of the oligonucleotide is
XX complementary to the open structure. In generating an oligonucleotide,
XX the open and closed structures are adjacent to each other. The
XX oligonucleotide is complementary to a consecutive part of 14-50
XX nucleotides of the RNA. It also comprises RNA, where the RNA contains a
XX modification, preferably a 2'-O-methyl modified ribose (RNA) or
XX deoxyribose (DNA) modification. The pre-mRNA comprising the exon exhibits
XX undesired splicing in a subject. The absence of the exon from mRNA
XX produced from the pre-mRNA generates a coding region for a protein. The
XX gene from which the RNA comprising the exon is transcribed encodes an
XX aberrant Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene (DMD), a collagen VI alpha 1
XX gene (COL6A1), a myotubular myopathy 1 gene (MTM1), a dysferlin gene
XX (DYSF), a laminin-alpha 2 gene (LAMA2), an emery-dreyfuss muscular
XX dystrophy gene (EMD), and/or a calpain 3 gene (CAPN3). Preferably, the
XX gene is the DMD gene. The oligonucleotide, its equivalent, or the
XX compound is useful for at least in part altering recognition of the exon
XX or exons in a pre-mRNA; for the preparation of a medicament for the
XX treatment of an inherited disease; for inducing exon skipping in a pre-
XX mRNA; for altering exon-recognition in a pre-mRNA; for altering the
XX efficiency with which a splice donor or splice acceptor sequence is used
XX by a splicing machinery; for inducing exon-skipping of two, three, or
XX more exons in a pre-mRNA; or for inducing skipping of the at least two
XX exons and a sequence located between the at least two exons (intervening
XX sequence) on the pre-mRNA, where intervening sequence further comprises
XX exon or exons. Sequences ADS73865-ADS73903 represent antisense
XX oligonucleotides (AONs) used to study targeted skipping of 15 different
XX DMD exons.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 280 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 295
Db |||||
17 AGAAGAAGAAAGAGGA 2
RESULT 1378
AAT73293/c
ID AAT73293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT73293;
AC
XX
XX 12-DEC-1997 (first entry)
DT
```


XX DE Primer for pUC19 DNA amplification.
XX KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; sequencing; walking;
KW complementary extension reaction; low redundancy; universal primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP767240-A2.
XX PD 09-APR-1997.
XX PF 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114907.
XX PR 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00238141.
XX PR 30-JAN-1996; 96JP-00013634.
XX PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
XX PI Kambara H, Okano K;
XX WPI; 1997-205424/19.
XX DR Efficient sequencing of long DNA by fragment walking - with simultaneous
XX PT sequencing of restriction enzyme fragment and adjacent region of intact
XX PT DNA, avoids the need for cloning and requires fewer primers.
XX PS Example 1; Page 23; 50pp; English.
XX CC A method for DNA analysis based on a complementary extension reaction
CC using a DNA polymerase, comprises a combination of fragment walking and
CC DNA sequencing. DNA fragments are formed by digestion of DNA with a
CC restriction enzyme and the targeted DNA sequence can be determined
CC directly from the digested DNA fragments. By exploring the overlapping
CC sequence of the determined base sequence, the overall base sequence of a
CC lengthy DNA can be determined with low redundancy without cloning or
CC subcloning. In addition, the method can be done with commercially
CC available universal primers or with fewer primers than required in
CC existing methods. AAT73291-92 are primers used in determination of the
CC pUC19 sequence. Primer extension was carried out using 16 primers
XX AAT73293
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
16 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1379
AAD33499
ID AAD33499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD33499;
XX 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT T7T18Apad_PS27-20-0003 probe for calibration of molecular array data.
DE Molecular array; probe; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX OS EP1186673-A2.
XX PN 13-MAR-2002.
XX PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00307665.
XX PF
XX

PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659173.
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PA Mobler PK, Delenstarr GC;
XX PI WPI; 2002-282886/33.
XX DR Calibration of molecular array data by employing calibration probes that
XX generate signals proportional to total concentrations of labeled target
XX molecules, and molecular arrays incorporating sets of calibration probes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for calibrating data scanned from a
CC molecular array. The method involves employing calibrations probes that
CC generate signals proportional to the total concentrations of labelled
CC target molecules to which the molecular array probes are directed over an
CC entire range of sample solutions and molecular arrays incorporating sets
CC of calibration probes. Method is useful for calibrating different types
CC of signals scanned from a molecular array, or calibrating signals scanned
CC from different molecular arrays. The present sequence is poly (A)
CC normalisation probe used in calibration of molecular array data
XX Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||||||||||||
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1380
AAD35095/C
ID AAD35095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD35095;
AC AAD35095;
XX 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT HT15-C downstream PCR primer used for identification of genes.
DE Mouse; X-chromosome; germ cell less gene; gcl gene; gene diagnosis;
XX sex discrimination; infertility treatment; chromosomal manipulation;
XX sperm separation; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX OS EP1195382-A2.
XX PN 10-APR-2002.
XX PD 02-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123259.
XX PF 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303994.
XX PR (LIVE-) LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOC JAPAN INC.
XX (UYGU-) UNIV GUNMA.
XX Aizawa A, Kawakami A, Kondo T;
XX WPI; 2002-354153/39.
XX DR New X-chromosome gene expressed in haploid cells of the testis, useful
XX PT for gene diagnosis, discrimination of sex, separation of sperm,
XX PT infertility treatment and chromosomal manipulation.
XX Example 1; Page 4; 28pp; English.
XX PS The present invention relates to genes located on the X-chromosome of
XX CC

CC mammals. These genes are specifically expressed in haploid cells of the
CC testis and encode amino acid sequences having homology with the amino
CC acid sequence encoded by drosophila germ cell less (gcl) gene. Sequences
CC of the invention are used for gene diagnosis, discrimination of sex,
CC separation of sperm, infertility treatment and chromosomal manipulation,
CC especially in livestock. They are also used in gene therapy. The present
CC DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for the identification of
CC genes by differential display method
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 20 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 5
|||||

RESULT 1381
ADH66976/c
ID ADH66976 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH66976;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3810.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3810; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 5
|||||

RESULT 1382
ADI19217/c
ID ADI19217 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI19217;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #71.
XX
KW gene therapy; antisense technology; PCTAIRE protein kinase 2;
KW neurological disorder; human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 2; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT modified_base 1..5
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003225256-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160787.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160787.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-022085/02.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic
PT acid encoding PCTAIRE protein kinase 2, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating neurological disorders.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 84; 58pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new antisense oligonucleotide, having a
CC sequence comprising 8-80 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding PCTAIRE
CC protein kinase 2, that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC encoding PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 and having a sequence comprising 20 bp.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating e.g., neurological disorders. This sequence represents a human
CC PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1583 CATGGGAAGACAGAA 1598
Db 17 CATGGGAAGACAGAA 2
|||||

```
RESULT 1383
ADI19270
ID ADI19270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADI19270;
XX AC
XX ADI19270;
XX DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #124.
XX KW gene therapy; antisense technology; PCTAIRE protein kinase 2;
XX KW neurological disorder; human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 2; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
XX FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 15..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003225256-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160787.
XX PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160787.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Watt AT;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-022085/02.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic
XX PT acid encoding PCTAIRE protein kinase 2, useful for preparing a
XX PT composition for treating neurological disorders.
XX XX
XX PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 137; 58pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention describes a new antisense oligonucleotide, having a
XX CC sequence comprising 8-80 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding PCTAIRE
XX CC protein kinase 2, that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
XX CC encoding PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 and having a sequence comprising 20 bp.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for preparing a composition for
XX CC treating e.g., neurological disorders. This sequence represents a human
XX CC PCTAIRE protein kinase 2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1583 CATGGGAAGAACAGAA 1598
Db |||||
4 CATGGGAAGAACAGAA 19

RESULT 1384
ADK73801/c
ID ADK73801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX AC ADK73801;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1135.
XX KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX XX Roberds SL;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1135; 417pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db |||||
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 5

RESULT 1385
ADL59746
ID ADL59746 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADL59746;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 1995.
XX XX
XX KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
XX KW gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
XX KW ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
```

KW angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO2004021978-A2.
XX
XX 18-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1995; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 4 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 19

RESULT 1386
ADL59751
ID ADL59751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL59751;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide segid 2000.

XX
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004021978-A2.
PN
XX 18-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
PF
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2000; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 5 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 20

RESULT 1387
ABN88070
ID ABN88070 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABN88070;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Caenorhabditis elegans related dsRNA2 upstream primer.
XX
KW Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;
KW antinematode; nematocide; plant protectant; gene therapy; infection;
KW calabar swelling; lymphatic filariasis; elephantiasis; onchocercoma;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Caenorhabditis elegans.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200238600-A2.
XX


```
PD 16-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP013038.
XX
PR 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246721P.
XX
PA (CENI-) CENIX BIOSCIENCE GMBH.
XX
PI Echeverri C, Goenczy P, Hyman A, Coulson A, Jones S, Oegema K;
PI Kirkham M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-471547/50.
XX
XX New Caenorhabditis elegans genes required for viability, growth or
PT reproduction of nematodes, useful for diagnosing or treating e.g.
PT onchocerca or elephantiasis in humans or animals, or plant diseases
PT caused by e.g. Heterodera.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 28; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I),
CC which encodes a polypeptide (II) required for the viability and/or growth
CC and/or reproduction of nematodes (Caenorhabditis elegans), or its
CC fragment. (I) and (II) have nematocide and plant protectant activities,
CC and can be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful for producing (II)
CC required for the viability, growth and/or reproduction of nematodes.
CC Nucleic acids, probes, polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies from
CC the present invention are also useful in a screening assay for
CC interacting drugs that inhibit, stimulate or affect worm growth,
CC viability or reproduction. They are useful for diagnosing or treating
CC human or animal diseases associated with the infection or presence of
CC nematode worms, e.g. Wucheria bancrofti, Brugia malayi, Loa loa or
CC Onchocerca volvulus. These diseases include calabar swellings, lymphatic
CC filariasis (elephantiasis) or onchocercoma. The nucleic acids, probes,
CC polypeptides, fusion proteins and antibodies are also useful for
CC diagnosing or treating plant diseases associated with the infection or
CC presence of nematode worms. Furthermore, the nucleic acid and amino acid
CC sequences are useful for developing computational models, structural
CC models or other models for evaluating drug binding and efficacy. The
CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from the
CC present invention in RNAi experiments
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 GCAGACGCACATGCTGGAT 569
Db 1 GCAGAGCGCAGATGCTGGAT 19

RESULT 1388
ADD00110
ID ADD00110 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADD00110;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV coding region-derived 60% conserved RNA sequence 56.
XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; ds.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO2003016572-A1.
PN
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
PF
```

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XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL ) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 48; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection,
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAAACG 240
Db 1 CUCAAGAGAAAAACCAACG 19

RESULT 1389
ADD00259
ID ADD00259 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADD00259;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 205.
XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; ds.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO2003016572-A1.
PN
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
PF
XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL ) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
```

PS Disclosure; Page 61; 173pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA

CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its

CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same

CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA

CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection,

CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The

CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may

CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or

CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.

CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved

CC RNA sequence of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAACAAACG 240

Db 1 CUCAAAGAAAAACCAACG 19

RESULT 1390

ADF51715

ID ADF51715 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADF51715;

XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Hepatitis C virus short interfering nucleic acid sense strand SeqID305.

XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; virus replication inhibition;

KW hepatitis C virus; HCV; sugar modification; virucide; antiinflammatory;

KW hepatotropic; cytostatic; RNA interference; HCV infection; liver failure;

KW hepatocellular cancer; cirrhosis; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN WO2003070750-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005043.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401104P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Macejak D, Morrissey D;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-689778/65.

XX

PT New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid comprises sugar-

PT modified pyrimidine bases useful for treating infection with hepatitis C

PT virus.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 305; 183pp; English.

XX

CC This invention relates to novel double-stranded short interfering nucleic

CC acids (siNA) that inhibits replication of hepatitis C virus (HCV), where

CC one strand is an antisense strand (ASS) that is complementary to (part

CC of) an HCV RNA (portion) and a sense strand (SS) that is complementary to

CC ASS, and where most of the pyrimidine nucleotides comprise a sugar

CC modification. The invention may allow development of compounds with

CC virucide, antiinflammatory, hepatotropic or cytostatic activities by

CC modulation (inhibition) of expression or activity of HCV RNA, by RNA

CC interference. The siNA's of the invention may be used to inhibit

CC replication of HCV, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, for treating

CC HCV infection and its consequences (liver failure; hepatocellular cancer

CC and cirrhosis), and also for drug screening, diagnosis, target

CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,

CC studying gene function and gene mapping (for example of single-nucleotide

CC polymorphisms). The chemical modification improves stability, activity,

CC cellular uptake and/or binding affinity. The siNA can be directed to

CC conserved regions of HCV genes, so are active against many different

CC strains.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAACAAACG 240

Db 1 CUCAAAGAAAAACCAACG 19

RESULT 1391

ADF52411/C

ID ADF52411 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADF52411;

XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Hepatitis C virus siNA antisense strand SeqID1001.

XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; virus replication inhibition;

KW hepatitis C virus; HCV; sugar modification; virucide; antiinflammatory;

KW hepatotropic; cytostatic; RNA interference; HCV infection; liver failure;

KW hepatocellular cancer; cirrhosis; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN WO2003070750-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005043.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401104P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Macejak D, Morrissey D;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-689778/65.

XX

PT New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid comprises sugar-

PT modified pyrimidine bases useful for treating infection with hepatitis C

PT virus.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1001; 183pp; English.

XX

CC This invention relates to novel double-stranded short interfering nucleic

CC acids (siNA) that inhibits replication of hepatitis C virus (HCV), where
CC one strand is an antisense strand (ASS) that is complementary to (part
CC of) an HCV RNA (portion) and a sense strand (SS) that is complementary to
CC ASS, and where most of the pyrimidine nucleotides comprise a sugar
CC modification. The invention may allow development of compounds with
CC virucide, antiinflammatory, hepatotropic or cytostatic activities by
CC modulation (inhibition) of expression or activity of HCV RNA, by RNA
CC interference. The siNA's of the invention may be used to inhibit
CC replication of HCV, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, for treating
CC HCV infection and its consequences (liver failure, hepatocellular cancer
CC and cirrhosis), and also for drug screening, diagnosis, target
CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (for example of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The chemical modification improves stability, activity,
CC cellular uptake and/or binding affinity. The siNA can be directed to
CC conserved regions of HCV genes, so are active against many different
CC strains.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAAACG 240
Db 19 CTCAAAGAAAAACCAACG 1

RESULT 1392
ADL70462
ID ADL70462 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL70462;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dTdT"

XX WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX

PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 7; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is the sense strand of a short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA) targeted to human clusterin. The antisense strand is also
CC provided ADL70463. The siRNA can be used to interfere with the expression
CC of clusterin. Clusterin, also known as testosterone-repressed prostate
CC message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in
CC increased amounts by prostate tumour cells following androgen withdrawal,
CC and has also been shown to be critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse
CC models of Alzheimer's disease. siRNAs of the invention can be used alone
CC or in combination with other chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing
CC treatments for the treatment of prostate cancer, sarcomas such as
CC osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung
CC cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer, anaplastic large cell lymphoma and
CC melanoma, and also for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1616 TAATTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1634
Db 1 UAAUUCACAAACACUGUTT 19

RESULT 1393
ADL70463/c
ID ADL70463 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL70463;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNAi for human clusterin.
XX
KW RNA interference; RNAi; short interfering RNA; siRNA; human; clusterin;
KW cytosstatic; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene silencing; DNA-RNA hybrid;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dTdT"

XX WO2004018676-A2.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001277.
XX
PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.
PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Jansen B, Gleave ME, Signaevsky M, Beraldi E, Trougakos IP;
PI Gonos ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-226852/21.
XX
PT New RNA molecule less than 49 bases and having a sequence effective to
PT mediate degradation or block translation of mRNA that is the
PT transcriptional product of a target gene, useful for treating Alzheimer's
PT disease or cancer.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 8; 63pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is the antisense strand of a short interfering RNA

CC (siRNA) targeted to human clusterin. The sense strand is also provided

CC ADL70462. The siRNA can be used to interfere with the expression of

CC clusterin. Clusterin, also known as testosterone-repressed prostate

CC message-2 (TRPM-2) or sulfated glycoprotein-2 (SGP-2), is expressed in

CC increased amounts by prostate tumour cells following androgen withdrawal,

CC and has also been shown to be critical for neuritic toxicity in mouse

CC models of Alzheimer's disease. siRNAs of the invention can be used alone

CC or in combination with other chemotherapy or apoptosis inducing

CC treatments for the treatment of prostate cancer, sarcomas such as

CC osteosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung

CC cancer, colon cancer, ovarian cancer, anaplastic large cell lymphoma and

CC melanoma, and also for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1614 ACTAATTCAATAAACTGT 1632

Db | ||||| |||||

19 AATAATTCAACAAACTGT 1

RESULT 1394

ADL70429/c

ID ADL70429 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADL70429;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX

KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;

KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 18. .19

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= TT"

XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX

PD 04-MAR-2004.

XX

PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.

XX

PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.

PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.

XX

PI Jansen B;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX

PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX

PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 27; 32pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule

CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the

CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of

CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide

CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445

CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin

CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell

CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of

CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL

CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such

CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor

CC of apoptosis.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1614 ACTAATTCAATAAACTGT 1632

Db | ||||| |||||

19 AATAATTCAACAAACTGT 1

RESULT 1395

ADL70426

ID ADL70426 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADL70426;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX

KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;

KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 18. .19

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= TT"

XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX

PD 04-MAR-2004.

XX

PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.

XX

PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.

PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.

XX

PI Jansen B;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX

PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 24; 32pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule

CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the

CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of

CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1616 TAATTCAATAAACTGTCT 1634
Db 1 UAAUUCACAAACUGUTT 19
:|||||:|||||:|

RESULT 1396
ADL70428

ID ADL70428 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADL70428;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
XX KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX PD 04-MAR-2004.

XX PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.

XX PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

XX PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

XX PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.

XX PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.

XX PI Jansen B;

XX DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

XX PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

XX PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 26; 32pp; English.

XX XX The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule

XX CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the

XX CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of

XX CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide

CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide
CC ADL70404-ADL70421 or short interfering RNA (siRNA) ADL70422-ADL70445
CC targeted to clusterin. The siRNAs molecules direct cleavage of clusterin
CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1616 TAATTCAATAAACTGTCT 1634
Db 1 UAAUUCACAAACUGUTT 19
:|||||:|||||:|

RESULT 1396
ADL70428

ID ADL70428 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADL70428;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE RNAi for human clusterin.

XX KW Human; clusterin; RNAi; melanoma; cytostatic; gene silencing;
XX KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= TT"
XX

PN WO2004018675-A1.

XX PD 04-MAR-2004.

XX PF 21-AUG-2003; 2003WO-CA001276.

XX PR 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405193P.

XX PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408152P.

XX PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-0319748P.

XX PR 20-MAY-2003; 2003US-0472387P.

XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX PA (GLEA/) GLEAVE M E.

XX PI Jansen B;

XX DR WPI; 2004-226851/21.

XX PT Treating melanoma in a mammalian subject comprises administering to the

XX PT subject a therapeutic agent effective to reduce the effective amount of

XX PT clusterin in the melanoma cells.

XX PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 26; 32pp; English.

XX XX The present sequence is that of a short interfering RNA (siRNA) molecule

XX CC targeted to human clusterin ADL70403. The invention relates to the

XX CC treatment of melanoma through reduction in the effective amount of

XX CC clusterin. The therapeutic agent may be an antisense oligonucleotide

CC mRNA. A method for regulating expression of bcl-xL in a subject or cell
CC line comprises administering an agent effective to modulate the amount of
CC clusterin expression. In clusterin-expressing cells, expression of bcl-xL
CC is down-regulated when the effective amount of clusterin is reduced. Such
CC inhibition is significant because bcl-xL is known to act as an inhibitor
CC of apoptosis.
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1616 TAATTCAATAAACTGTCT 1634
Db 1 UAAUUCACAAACUGUTT 19
:|||||:|||||:|

RESULT 1397
ADO81057/C

ID ADO81057 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADO81057;

XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Cow prion protein microsatellite locus primer #69.

XX KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
XX KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
XX KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
XX KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; cow;
XX KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Bos taurus.

XX PN DE10236711-A1.

XX PD 26-FEB-2004.

XX PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

XX PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

XX PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.

XX PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;

XX DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.

XX PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
XX PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
XX PT length of amplicons.

XX PS Example 3; Page 28; 64pp; German.

XX XX The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
XX CC or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
XX CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
XX CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
XX CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
XX CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
XX CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
XX CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
XX CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
XX CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
XX CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
XX CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
XX CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
XX CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
XX CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
XX CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the cow prion
XX CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1662
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 19 AAAGGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1398
 ADR80868/c
 ID ADR80868 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADR80868;
 XX
 DT 16-DEC-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human glucose-6-phosphatase oligonucleotide seqid 5367.
 XX
 KW antilipemic; cardiant; vasotropic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
 KW cytostatic; anticonvulsant; nootropic; muscula; anti-HIV;
 KW RNA interference; iRNA; antisense technology; lipid metabolism;
 KW cholesterol imbalance; dyslipidaemia hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW coronary artery disease; CAD; coronary heart disease; CHD;
 KW atherosclerosis; hepatic glucose production;
 KW glucose-metabolism-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; breast cancer;
 KW colon cancer; lung cancer; neurological disease; Huntington disease;
 KW spinocerebellar ataxia; viral disease; AIDS; glucose-6-phosphatase; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004080406-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-SEP-2004.
 XX
 PF 08-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US007070.
 XX
 PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452682P.
 PR 12-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454265P.
 PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0454962P.
 PR 13-MAR-2003; 2003US-0455050P.
 PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462894P.
 PR 17-APR-2003; 2003US-0463772P.
 PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465665P.
 PR 25-APR-2003; 2003US-0465802P.
 PR 09-MAY-2003; 2003US-0469612P.
 PR 08-AUG-2003; 2003US-0493986P.
 PR 11-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494597P.
 PR 26-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506341P.
 PR 09-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510246P.
 PR 10-OCT-2003; 2003US-0510318P.
 PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518453P.
 XX
 PA (ALNY-) ALNYLAM PHARM.
 XX
 PI Manoharan M, Bumcrot D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-677362/66.
 XX
 PT Interference RNA agent useful for treating dyslipidemias, coronary artery
 PT disease, diabetes, cancer or neurological disease, comprises sense
 PT sequence and antisense sequence which has specific modifications.
 XX
 PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 5367; 378pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a RNA interference (iRNA) agent (I) comprising a
 CC sense sequence and an antisense sequence, where the sense sequences have
 CC one or more asymmetrical 2'-O alkyl modifications, the antisense
 CC sequences have one or more asymmetrical phosphorothioate modifications
 CC and the antisense sequence targets a human gene sequence. Also described

CC are: a pharmaceutical preparation comprising (I); reducing (M1) apoB-100
 CC levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels in a subject; producing (I);
 CC stabilising (I), involves selecting a sequence with activity and
 CC introducing one or more asymmetrical modification while not decreasing its
 CC the modification decreases nuclease sensitivity while not decreasing its
 CC activity; a kit comprising (I) and instruction for its use; and a device
 CC that can be dispense or administer a composition comprising (I). (I) is
 CC useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels. (M1)
 CC is useful for reducing apoB-100 levels or glucose-6-phosphatase levels.
 CC The subject is suffering from a disorder characterised by elevated or
 CC otherwise unwanted expression of apoB-100, elevated or otherwise unwanted
 CC levels of cholesterol, and/or dysregulation of lipid metabolism. The
 CC disorder is chosen from the HDL/LDL cholesterol imbalance,
 CC dyslipidaemias, hypercholesterolaemia, statin-resistant
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, coronary artery disease (CAD), coronary heart
 CC disease (CHD) and atherosclerosis. (I) is administered to a subject to
 CC inhibit hepatic glucose production or for treating glucose-metabolism-
 CC related disorder e.g. diabetes or type-2 diabetes. (I) is useful for
 CC treating the diseases as mentioned above, cancer (e.g. breast, colon or
 CC lung cancer), neurological disease (e.g., Huntington disease or
 CC spinocerebellar ataxia) or viral disease (e.g., AIDS). This sequence
 CC represents a human glucose-6-phosphatase antisense oligonucleotide that
 CC can be used to control glucose-6-phosphatase gene expression.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 19 CTCAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1399
 AAV19118/c
 ID AAV19118 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV19118;
 XX
 DT 28-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anchored oligo(T) primer.
 XX
 KW Secreted apoptosis-related protein; SARP; msARPl; mouse; prostate cancer;
 KW breast cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9813493-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1997; 97WO-US017154.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-1996; 96US-0026603P.
 PR 11-OCT-1996; 96US-0028363P.
 XX
 PA (LXRB-) LXR BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Umansky S, Melkonyan H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-230704/20.
 XX
 PT New secreted apoptosis-related proteins - useful for modulating
 PT apoptosis, particularly for treatment of prostatic or breast cancer, also
 PT for diagnosis and monitoring of disease.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 30; 101pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligo(T) synthetic oligonucleotide was used for first strand cDNA
 CC synthesis from total RNA isolated from either logarithmically growing or

CC quiescent 10T1/2 mouse fibroblast cells. It was also used with an
CC arbitrary d(N10) primer in PCR. The PCR products were used in a
CC differential display to identify the mSARP1 gene (see AAV19112) that
CC codes for novel murine secreted apoptosis-related protein mSARP1 (see
CC AAW37814). The invention relates to SARP polynucleotides (see also
CC AAV19113-15) and polypeptides (see also AAW37815-17), antibodies specific
CC for SARP, and use of such polynucleotides and antibodies in diagnostic
CC and therapeutic methods, and methods for treating diseases related to the
CC regulation of SARP expression in tissue and body fluid samples, including
CC cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db : ||||| ||||| |||||
17 SNA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA 1

RESULT 1400
AAZ89372/c
ID AAZ89372 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAZ89372;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE RNA detecting primer #2.
XX
KW Amplification; detection; gene expression; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS
PN DE19840731-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 07-SEP-1998; 98DE-01040731.
XX
PR 07-SEP-1998; 98DE-01040731.
XX
PA (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-257789/23.
XX

Analysis of RNA samples, useful for detection of differential gene
expression uses two differently labeled primers.
Disclosure; Page 10; 10pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for analysis of an RNA sample
which comprises amplifying cDNA with first and second differently labeled
primers and analysis of the amplified labeled cDNA. The method is useful
for analyzing differential gene expression, for identifying and/or
characterizing pharmacological activities or for identifying target
genes. The use of different primer combinations allow more cDNAs to be
amplified. The method also provides a more detailed analysis than prior
art methods. This sequence represents a primer used to illustrate the
method of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db : ||||| ||||| |||||
16 KAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA 1

RESULT 1401
AAT41543
ID AAT41543 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT41543;
XX
DT 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human apolipoprotein-J gene J1-allelic specific primer/probe.
XX
KW Apolipoprotein J; ApoJ; polymorphism; detection; allele; exon; probe;
KW primer; specific; Alzheimer's disease; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW diagnosis; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9632502-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX
PF 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004510.
XX
PR 11-APR-1995; 95US-00420291.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
PI Mayeux R, Tycko B;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-477152/47.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide specific for apolipoprotein-J polymorphisms - used
PT to identify patients susceptible to Alzheimer's disease or prostate
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 21; 62pp; English.
XX
CC AAT41542 and AAT41543 are J1 allele-specific primer/probes used as
CC controls in an example of a method for detecting polymorphisms associated
CC with an allelic variation in the human apolipoprotein-J (ApoJ) gene. The
CC oligonucleotide (OG) detects the probability of a person developing
CC Alzheimer's disease (AD), preferably in patients of African or Hispanic
CC descent. The OG also detects the probability of a person developing a
CC cognitive disorder, or a prostatic carcinoma. Transgenic mammals
CC expressing an allelic variant of an ApoJ gene may be used as a prognostic
CC and diagnostic means for studying AD, and to determine the effectiveness
CC of therapeutic drugs
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1023 GAGCTCGACGAATCCCT 1039
Db : ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GAGCTCAACGAATCCCT 17

RESULT 1402
AAT41525
ID AAT41525 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT41525;
XX
DT 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human apolipoprotein-J gene J2-allelic variant primer/probe.
XX
KW Apolipoprotein J; ApoJ; polymorphism; detection; allele; exon; probe;
KW primer; specific; Alzheimer's disease; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9632502-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX
PF 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004510.
XX
PR 11-APR-1995; 95US-00420291.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
PI Mayeux R, Tycko B;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-477152/47.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide specific for apolipoprotein-J polymorphisms - used
PT to identify patients susceptible to Alzheimer's disease or prostate
PT cancer.
XX
PS Claim 27; Page 40; 62pp; English.
XX
CC AAT41525 is a primer/probe used to detect a J2 allelic variation in the
CC human apolipoprotein-J (ApoJ) gene. The primer/probe is used for
CC detecting polymorphisms associated with an allelic variation in the ApoJ
CC gene. The oligonucleotide (OG) detects the probability of a person
CC developing Alzheimer's disease (AD), preferably in patients of African or
CC Hispanic descent. The OG also detects the probability of a person
CC developing a cognitive disorder, or a prostatic carcinoma. Transgenic
CC mammals expressing an allelic variant of an ApoJ gene may be used as a
CC prognostic and diagnostic means for studying AD, and to determine the
CC effectiveness of therapeutic drugs
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 984 TGTTCACCAACAACCC 1000
Db 1 TGTTCACCAACCACC 17

RESULT 1403
AAX63903/c
ID AAX63903 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX63903;
XX
DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:535.
XX
KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
PN WO9618736-A2.
XX
PD 20-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
PT auto-immune diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTCC 1605
Db 17 AAGAACAGAAATTCCTCC 1

RESULT 1404
AAX69798/c
ID AAX69798 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69798;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1093.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX

PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 79; 218pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGTA 1

RESULT 1405
AAX69803/C
ID AAX69803 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69803;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1098.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR

XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 79; 218pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1406
AAX18371/C
ID AAX18371 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX18371;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 12.
XX
DE RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
KW
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PF
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PR
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
CC sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1407
AAX18370/C
ID AAX18370 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX18370;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 11.
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP11032765-A.
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1408
AAA25452/C
ID AAA25452 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25452;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1950.
DE
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences, used to treat cancer.
PT
XX Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 ACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1409
ABK00170/C
ID ABK00170 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK00170;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #170.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease. XX Homo sapiens. OS Synthetic. XX WO200159103-A2. PN 16-AUG-2001. PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273. XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P. PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P. PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P. XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC. PA (BLAT/) BLATT L. PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J. PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M. XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM; PI WPI; 2001-607195/69. XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury. XX Claim 88; Page 68; 200pp; English. XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) pr an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present

CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1619 TTCAATAAAACTGTCTT 1635
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TTCAATAAAACTGTCTT 1
RESULT 1410
ABA91530/C
ID ABA91530 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABA91530;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA-RNA-DNA oligonucleotide AGT02014 used to test RNase H cleavage.
XX
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; RNase H; nucleic acid detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_RNA 8
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= RNA
XX
PN WO200206531-A2.
XX
PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.
XX
PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
XX
PA (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dattagupta N;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
PT Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target sequence.
PS Example 4; Page 49; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of DNA-RNA-DNA hybrid oligonucleotide AGT02014. This is one of a set of oligonucleotides (see ABA91527-30) used to assess the minimum number of ribonucleotides in DNA-RNA chimeric oligonucleotides required for RNase H cleavage. Each oligonucleotide of the set had a different number of ribonucleotides, 1 in the present case. The oligonucleotides were mixed with target DNA oligonucleotide AGT02009 (see ABA91531) and incubated with RNase H (5 U/ml) at 37 degrees C for 30 minutes. The results showed that 4 ribonucleotides were the minimum number for RNA cleavage. The invention provides probes for nucleic acid hybridisation. The probes form a hairpin structure comprising a double-stranded stem and a single-stranded loop, and are capable of both intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation. The double-stranded stem may comprise a methylphosphonate DNA:RNA hybrid that is resistant to RNase H cleavage. When the probe hybridises with a target DNA, the RNA strand in the DNA:RNA duplex becomes sensitive to RNase H treatment and can be removed. Arrays and methods for nucleic acid hybridisation using the probes are provided
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
DB 17 AAAAAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1411
ABN08674
ID ABN08674 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08674;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8666.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8666; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAAGCCAAGAGAAGAA 289
DB 1 GAAGCCAAGAGGAGAA 17

RESULT 1412
AAD44151/c
ID AAD44151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD44151;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-AT PCR primer #2 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6277571-B1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX
PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-412824/44.
XX
PT Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
XX
PS Example; Fig 1D; 19pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo AT
CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660


```
Db      17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
|||||
RESULT 1413
ADB04268/C
ID    ADB04268 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC    ADB04268;
XX
DT    20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE    Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5254.
XX
KW    Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW    zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW    chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW    developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS    Homo sapiens.
XX
PN    EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD    05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF    30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR    02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA    (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI    Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR    WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT    New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT    manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT    associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT    MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS    Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5254; 103pp; English.
XX
CC    The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC    proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC    encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC    MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC    15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC    or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC    associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC    MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC    acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC    caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC    alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC    useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC    proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC    vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ    Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY    1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db      17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1
|||||
RESULT 1414
ADB04269/C
ID    ADB04269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
```

```
AC    ADB04269;
XX
DT    20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE    Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5255.
XX
KW    Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW    zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW    chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW    developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS    Homo sapiens.
XX
PN    EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD    05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF    30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR    02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA    (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI    Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR    WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT    New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT    manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT    associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT    MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS    Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5255; 103pp; English.
XX
CC    The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC    proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC    encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC    MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC    15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC    or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC    associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC    MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC    acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC    caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC    alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC    useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC    proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC    vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ    Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY    1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db      17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
|||||
RESULT 1415
ADB04273/C
ID    ADB04273 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC    ADB04273;
XX
DT    20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE    Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5259.
XX
KW    Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW    zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
```

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN EPI281758-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5259; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1416
ADB04274/c
ID ADB04274 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB04274;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5260.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EPI281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5260; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 17 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1417
ADB00465/c
ID ADB00465 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB00465;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1451.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EPI281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,

PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1451; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,

CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAAG 944

Db | | | | | | | | | |

17 GCTGCCTGCGGCTGAAG 1

RESULT 1418

ACD62817/c

ID ACD62817 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACD62817;

XX

DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE HCV minus strand DNAzyme substrate sequence #736.

XX

KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN WO200281494-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

PA (LEEP/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX

PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;

PI Draper K, Roberts E;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX

PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

PT infection.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 288; 387pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds

CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 CCACGCCATGTTCCAGC 783

Db | | | | | | | | | |

17 CCACGCCATGTTCCGGC 1

RESULT 1419

ACD59852

ID ACD59852 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACD59852;

XX

DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #1542.

XX

KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN WO200281494-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 261; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 766 TCCACGCCATGTTCCAG 782
Db :|||||:|:|
1 UCCACGCCAUGUCCGG 17
RESULT 1420
ADB45503
ID ADB45503 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45503;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5826.
DE
XX Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
PN
XX 15-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
DR
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 713; 771pp; French.
PS
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1551 GATCCTGCACCTCTAACA 1567
Db :|||||:|:|
1 GATCCTGCACCTCTACCA 17
RESULT 1421
ACC53844
ID ACC53844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC53844;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2611.
DE
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite

PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2940; 317pp; English.

XX

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)

CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor

CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),

CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central

CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,

CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,

CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune

CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,

CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic

CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the

CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic

CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a

CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR

CC substrate sequence.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 16 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGA 1

RESULT 1424

ADI84296

ID ADI84296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADI84296;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1542.

XX

XX ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;

KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNazyme.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN US2003125270-A1.

XX

PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX

PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX

PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-031273/03.

XX

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived

PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,

PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1542; 198pp; English.

PS

XX The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which

CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which

CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises

CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given

CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for

CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I

CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNazyme substrate

CC sequence.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCACGCCCATGTTCCAG 782

Db 1 UCCACGCCCAUGUCCGG 17

RESULT 1425

ADP86177/c

ID ADP86177 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADP86177;

XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #48 (DNA-RNA hybrid).

XX

XX CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;

KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;

KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;

KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .17

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT misc_RNA 4. .17

FT /*tag= b

FT /label= RNA

XX

PN WO2004053104-A2.

XX

PD 24-JUN-2004.

XX

PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.

XX

PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.

PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.

XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.

XX

XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and

PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast

PT cancer, cervical cancer.

XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 48; 104pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory

CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that

are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer, endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms, liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma, neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide (DNA-RNA hrbid).

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAACGA 1

RESULT 1426
ADP86146/C
ID ADP86146 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86146;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #17.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PN
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 17; 104pp; English.

The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer, colon cancer, endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms, liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma, neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer, endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms, liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma, neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAACAA 1

RESULT 1427
ADP86154/C
ID ADP86154 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86154;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #25.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PN
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 25; 104pp; English.

The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer, colon cancer, endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms, liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma, neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAACGA 1
RESULT 1428
ADP86185/c
ID ADP86185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86185;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #56 (DNA-RNA hybrid).
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT misc_RNA 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /label= RNA
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 56; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that

CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide (DNA-RNA hrbid).
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAACAA 1
RESULT 1429
ADP86187/c
ID ADP86187 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86187;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #58.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 58; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and

CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1

RESULT 1430
ADP86141/c
ID ADP86141 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86141;
XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #12.
XX

KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX

PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX

PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX

PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX

PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX

PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 12; 104pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGCG 1

RESULT 1431
ADP86156/c
ID ADP86156 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86156;
XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #27.
XX

KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX

PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX

PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX

PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX

PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX

PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 27; 104pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAACG 1

RESULT 1434
ADP86131/c
ID ADP86131 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86131;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Claim 12; SEQ ID NO 2; 104pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,

CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAACGA 1

RESULT 1435
ADP86139/c
ID ADP86139 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86139;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 10; 104pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,

CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGCA 1

RESULT 1436
ADR05333/c
ID ADR05333 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADR05333;

DT 21-OCT-2004 (first entry)

DE Silkworm juvenile hormone acid transmethylase cDNA PCR primer FP1.

XX ss; primer; insect repellent; insect attractant;
KW reproductive maturation regulator; imago; diapause inducer;
KW diapause inhibitor; larva; transformation regulator; pupa;
KW juvenile hormone acid transmethylase; silkworm; Bombyx mori;
KW Drosophila melanogaster; mosquito; Anopheles gambia; Spodoptera litura;
KW Helicoverpa armigera; molting; transformation; diapause; blastogenesis;
KW polymorphism; arthropod; cotton bollworm; PCR primer.

OS Bombyx mori.

XX WO2004065604-A1.

PD 05-AUG-2004.

PF 20-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000415.

XX 20-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000415.

XX (NAG-) NAT AGRIC RES ORG JAPAN.

XX Shinoda T, Itoyama K, Hamamura T;

DR WPI; 2004-580727/56.

XX New DNA encoding protein having juvenile-hormone acid transmethylase
PT activity, useful for screening for a compound controlling the expression
PT level of juvenile-hormone acid transmethylase DNA.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 11; 118pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a DNA (I) encoding a protein (II) having
CC juvenile-hormone acid transmethylase activity selected from the DNA from
CC silkworm (Bombyx mori), Drosophila melanogaster, mosquito (Anopheles
CC gambiae), Spodoptera litura and Helicoverpa armigera, their encoded
CC proteins (S2), DNAs (D2) that hybridize under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleic acids or an amino acid sequence (S3) comprising any one of
CC (S2) in which one or more amino acids are substituted, deleted, inserted
CC and/or added. (I) is useful for screening a compound that controls the
CC expression level of (I), and as a controlling agent of molting and
CC transformation, reproductive, diapause, blastogenesis, action,
CC polymorphism or lifetime of arthropod. (II) is useful for screening a
CC compound having binding affinity with respect to (II), which involves

CC contacting test compound with (II), detecting the binding of (II) with
CC test compound, and selecting the compound that binds with (II). (II) is
CC useful for screening a compound that controls the activity of (II), which
CC involves contacting test compound with (II), measuring the activity of
CC (II), and selecting the compound that decreases or increases the activity
CC of (II), based on comparison of the activity of (II) in absence of test
CC compound. (II) is useful for manufacturing activated juvenile hormone.
CC This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used to amplify and isolate the
CC transmethylease cDNA from the silkworm Bombyx mori.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1437
ACN71764
ID ACN71764 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACN71764;

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8666.

KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;
KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2004137589-A1.

XX 15-JUL-2004.

XX 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

XX (GUYV/) GU Y.

PA (JIYY/) JI Y.

PA (PENN/) PENN S G.

PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.

PA (RANK/) RANK D.

PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;

PI WPI; 2004-533378/51.

XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder

PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
XX function.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8666; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 GAAGCCCAAGAAGAGAA 289
Db 1 GAAGCCCAAGAAGAGAA 17
RESULT 1438
AAQ30446/c
ID AAQ30446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30446;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNFR941 for forming triplex with HUMNFR target duplex.
XX
KW Human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV;
KW HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18 /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
DR

XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA beginning at nucleotide 2354 contg.
CC a purine rich sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer,
CC and others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV,
CC hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple
CC helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without
CC subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501
CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAAA 1
RESULT 1439
AAV54170/c
ID AAV54170 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV54170;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 7.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KW immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9839437-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PS Example 1; Page 50; 70pp; Japanese.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the

CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and

CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis

CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in

CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used

CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659

Db 18 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1443

AAV54164/c

ID AAV54164 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV54164;

AC AAV54164;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DT Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 1.

DE PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;

XX immunohistological staining.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9839437-A1.

PN 11-SEP-1998.

PD 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.

PF 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.

PR (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

PA Sakaki Y;

PI WPI; 1998-495844/42.

XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or

XX treating diseases associated with apoptosis.

XX Example 1; Page 47; 70pp; Japanese.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the

CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and

CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis

CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in

CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used

CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 18 TTAATAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1444

AAV54165/c

ID AAV54165 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV54165;

AC AAV54165;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DT Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 2.

DE PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;

XX immunohistological staining.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9839437-A1.

PN 11-SEP-1998.

PD 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.

PF 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.

PR (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

PA Sakaki Y;

PI WPI; 1998-495844/42.

XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or

XX treating diseases associated with apoptosis.

XX Example 1; Page 47; 70pp; Japanese.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the

CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and

CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis

CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in

CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used

CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 18 TCATAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1445

AAV54167/c

ID AAV54167 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV54167;

AC AAV54167;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DT Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 4.

DE PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;

XX immunohistological staining.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9839437-A1.

PN 11-SEP-1998.

PD 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.

PF 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.

```
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX Sakaki Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
XX treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 48; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
XX invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
XX proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
XX e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
XX immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
XX for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1446
AAX85604/C
ID AAX85604 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAX85604;
XX
XX 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for DNA encoding a human growth factor designated zapol.
XX
XX Human; growth factor; zapol; angiopoietin homologue; cell growth;
XX tissue development; multimeric protein; hematopoietic; angiogenic;
XX tissue revascularization; full-thickness skin wound; venous stasis ulcer;
XX fracture repair; skin grafting; reconstructive surgery;
XX transplanted cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO932515-A2.
XX
XX 01-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027055.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068268P.
XX
XX (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-405158/34.
XX
XX Zapol, a novel angiopoietin homologue, and related DNA, useful for the
XX study and regulation of angiogenesis and for developing inhibitors.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 55; 56pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAX85603-04 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human growth
XX factor designated zapol. Zapol is an angiopoietin homologue. The
XX polypeptide is used to stimulate cell growth and tissue development. The
XX polypeptides form multimeric proteins. Zapol has angiogenic or
XX hematopoietic activity. The proteins can be used in assays for angiogenic
```

```
CC activity. Zapol proteins may be used therapeutically to stimulate
CC revascularization of tissue. Specific applications include treatment of
CC full-thickness skin wounds, including venous stasis ulcers and other
CC chronic, non-healing wounds, as well as fracture repair, skin grafting,
CC reconstructive surgery, and establishment of vascular networks in
CC transplanted cells and tissues. Zapol is also useful as a research agent,
CC such as in the expansion of hematopoietic cells (including stem cells)
CC and endothelial cells. The polypeptides are added to tissue culture media
CC for these cell types
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 284 GAAGAAAGAGGATGCCC 300
Db 18 GAAGAAAGAGGCTGCCC 2
RESULT 1447
AAZ90649/c
ID AAZ90649 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ90649;
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #10.
XX
XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
XX arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2000037190-A.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX (NISB ) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
XX tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
XX obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
XX hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
XX proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
XX and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
XX represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1448
AAZ90644/c
```


RESULT 1451
AAZ90643/c
ID AAZ90643 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90643;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #4.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 ATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1452
AAZ90650/c
ID AAZ90650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90650;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #11.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX

PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1453
AAZ90647/c
ID AAZ90647 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90647;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #8.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 18 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1453
AAZ90647/c
ID AAZ90647 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90647;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #8.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 422; 141pp; English.

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)

CC receptor gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise

CC ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They further

CC comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from

CC a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically,

CC the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA,

CC micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be

CC unmodified or chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and

CC can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically

CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in

CC vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors

CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF

CC receptor gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo

CC gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a

CC variety of conditions. The TNF receptor siNAs have antibacterial,

CC immunosuppressive, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antipsoriatic

CC and antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic

CC shock, rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and

CC autoimmune diseases. The siNAs are also useful for drug screening,

CC engineering, therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic

CC (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence

CC represents the lower strand of a human TNF receptor-targeted double-

XX stranded siNA.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1658

Db 17 TGGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1458

AAF82119/c

ID AAF82119 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF82119;

XX 27-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DT Human TSA7005 gene isolation related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.

DE Human; TSA7005; Reg; pancreatic beta cell growth; hypoglycaemic;

XX diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001025389-A.

FN 30-JAN-2001.

PD 15-JUL-1999; 99JP-00201279.

XX 15-JUL-1999; 99JP-00201279.

XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

PA WPI; 2001-303742/32.

DR TSA7005 gene, encoding a polypeptide useful for the diagnosis and

XX treatment of diseases associated with its expression.

PT Example 1; Page 24; 25pp; Japanese.

PS The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in an example

XX

CC from the present invention for the isolation of human TSA7005 gene. The

CC human TSA7005 protein shares 32% homology with human and mouse Reg

CC proteins, and 34% homology with the rat Reg protein. TSA7005 has

CC pancreatic beta cell growth activity and hypoglycaemic activity. The

CC TSA7005 protein can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases

CC associated with the gene and its expression product

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1657

Db 16 TGAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1459

AAH27758/c

ID AAH27758 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAH27758;

AC 15-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX Primer used in human LUNX cDNA isolation.

DE LUNX; human; cancer; micrometastatic cancer; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001078772-A.

XX 27-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-1999; 99JP-00253186.

XX 07-SEP-1999; 99JP-00253186.

XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2001-313367/33.

XX Polynucleotide encoding LUNX gene product useful for the detection of

PT cancer especially micrometastatic cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 27; 30pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to the human LUNX protein and the polynucleotide

CC sequence encoding it. The invention includes a vector containing a LUNX

CC polynucleotide, a host cell transformed with the vector, and an antibody

CC that binds to LUNX. The gene can be used for cancer diagnosis and

CC diagnosis of micrometastatic cancer and for the production of the LUNX

CC gene product. The present sequence represents a primer used in the

CC isolation of cDNA encoding human LUNX

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAGAAAAA 1657

Db 16 TGAAGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1460

AAD44145/c

ID AAD44145 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAD44145;

AC

XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligo-dT PCR primer #5 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX US6277571-B1.
PN
XX 21-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
PF
XX
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
PR
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX
XX (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
PA
XX
XX Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-412824/44.
DR
XX
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
PT
XX
XX Example; Fig 1C; 19pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo dT
CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAGG 1671
Db |||||||:|
16 AAAAAAAAAAABG 1
RESULT 1461
AAX18388/c
ID AAX18388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX18388;
XX
XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 29.
XX
XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
KW
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PF
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PR
XX

PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-
PT PCR.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
CC sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db :|||||:|
16 BAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1462
AAS14174/c
ID AAS14174 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAS14174;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Modified Poly-T Primer #1 used in construction of probe sets.
XX
KW WRAP-Probe; gene expression array; global amplification; RNA array; ss;
KW tissue microarray; drug discovery assay; reporter binding site; forensic;
KW diagnostic; genomic analysis; universal linker; poly-T primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200166802-A1.
XX
PD 13-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007508.
XX
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187982P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENETAG TECHNOLOGY INC.
XX
PI Shafer DA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-596845/67.
DR
XX
PT Novel probe sets with common universal linkers at one or both ends (WRAP
PT probes) for gene expression arrays to provide global amplification of
PT probe set and to provide common equivalent signaling regardless of
PT length.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 88; 97pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a probe set for gene expression arrays to
CC provide common equivalent signalling per probe and global amplification
CC of the set. The probe set has a pool of modified cDNA probes, each probe

CC having a central target specific segment copied from a portion of a
CC single mRNA transcript and a universal linker (a WRAP-Probe) located on
CC one or both terminal ends. The universal linker has reporter binding
CC sites to join common reporters to the probes and primer binding sites to
CC copy and amplify the probe. The probes and reporters are useful in
CC diagnostic or drug discovery assays for a wide range of biomedical
CC samples, including detection of nucleic acids and gene expression
CC profiles in human diagnostics, forensics and genomic analysis. The
CC methods are useful for amplifying and identifying any unknown DNA
CC fragment and also for improving sensitivity with tissue microarrays or
CC RNA arrays. The methods improve the quantification of gene expression and
CC allow highly improved detection of rare transcripts or very small
CC samples. This sequence represents a poly-T primer used in the
CC construction of probe sets

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db :|||||||||||||
16 BAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1463
ADM11779/c
ID ADM11779 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADM11779;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Environmental pollutant method-related oligo dT PCR primer.
DE aromatic compound; gene expression alteration;
KW environmental pollutant analysis; ss; oligo dT; PCR; primer.
XX Unidentified.

OS JP2004049103-A.
XX 19-FEB-2004.
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00210632.
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00210632.
XX (WARI/) WARIISHI H.
PA (KUBI) KUBOTA CORP.
XX WPI; 2004-232127/22.

XX Novel genes of eukaryotic microorganism belonging to Phenerochaete genus,
PT and exhibiting change in expression of behavior in presence of aromatic
PT compound, is useful for analyzing environmental pollutant.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 36pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises genes from Phanerochaete chrysosporium which
CC exhibit a change in expression in the presence of an aromatic compound.
CC The Phanerochaete chrysosporium genes of the invention are useful for
CC analysing an environmental pollutant. The present DNA sequence represents
CC an oligo dT PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db :|||||||||||||
18 BAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1464
ADM16445/c
ID ADM16445 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADM16445;
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX RNA intron poly-pyrimidine tract, seq id 2.
XX Cytostatic; antimicrobial; virucide; gene therapy; RNA intron; cancer;
KW viral; microbial; infection; poly-pyrimidine tract; ds.
XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 2..4
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "optionally between 1-3 bases at this position"
FT misc_feature 5
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "optionally absent base"
FT misc_feature 6..17
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "optionally between 7-12 bases at this position"
FT misc_feature 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "optionally absent base"

XX WO2004024940-A2.

XX 25-MAR-2004.

XX 16-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US029274.

XX 16-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411062P.
XX 12-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418405P.

XX (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

XX Lin S, Ying S;

XX WPI; 2004-270056/25.

XX New isolated RNAs comprising an intron RNA that is released in a cell,
PT thus modulating the function of a target gene, useful for treating and
PT preventing diseases such as cancer and viral/microbial infections.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2; 54pp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated RNAs comprising an intron RNA that is
CC released in a cell, thus modulating the function of a target gene. Also
CC disclosed is a DNA template for the isolated RNA, an expression vector
CC comprising the DNA, and a composition comprising one or more agents that
CC induce RNA-mediated modulation of the functions of two or more target
CC genes in a cell, such as a mammalian cell. The isolated RNAs and
CC compositions are useful for modulating the function of a target gene in a
CC cell, e.g. to inhibit a cancer-related gene, potential viral gene, and
CC microbe-related gene, and thus useful for treating and preventing
CC diseases such as cancer and viral/microbial infections. The current
CC sequence represents a potential poly-pyrimidine tract of the artificial
CC RNA intron.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 18 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGRRRA 1

RESULT 1465
AAQ79185
ID AAQ79185 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ79185;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide; inhibition of gene expression;
KW 9-methyl-8-acyclo-adenosine; antisense agents; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 13 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "9-methyl-acyclo-adenosine"
XX
PN WO9422864-A1.
XX
PD 13-OCT-1994.
XX
PF 21-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002995.
XX
PR 30-MAR-1993; 93US-00040326.
XX
PA (STER) STERLING WINTHROP INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Delecki DJ, Guinosso C;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-333078/41.
XX
PT New acyclic nucleoside analogues - used to prepare nuclease resistant
PT oligo-nucleotide(s) used partic. for inhibiting gene expression.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 20; 37pp; English.
XX
CC AAQ79182-Q79186 contain one or more 9-methyl-acyclo-adenosines, acylic
CC nucleoside analogues which inhibit nuclease degradation. The nuclease
CC resistant oligonucleotides can themselves be used to inhibit gene
CC expression as antisense agents, in nucleic acid sequencing and diagnostic
CC assays. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1466
AAQ79184
ID AAQ79184 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ79184;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide.

XX
KW Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide; inhibition of gene expression;
KW 9-methyl-8-acyclo-adenosine; antisense agents; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 14 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "9-methyl-acyclo-adenosine"
XX
PN WO9422864-A1.
XX
PD 13-OCT-1994.
XX
PF 21-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002995.
XX
PR 30-MAR-1993; 93US-00040326.
XX
PA (STER) STERLING WINTHROP INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Delecki DJ, Guinosso C;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-333078/41.
XX
PT New acyclic nucleoside analogues - used to prepare nuclease resistant
PT oligo-nucleotide(s) used partic. for inhibiting gene expression.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 20; 37pp; English.
XX
CC AAQ79182-Q79186 contain one or more 9-methyl-acyclo-adenosines, acylic
CC nucleoside analogues which inhibit nuclease degradation. The nuclease
CC resistant oligonucleotides can themselves be used to inhibit gene
CC expression as antisense agents, in nucleic acid sequencing and diagnostic
CC assays. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1467
AAT52136/c
ID AAT52136 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52136;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2910).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX


```
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1468
AAT52138/C
```

```
ID AAT52138 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52138;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2911).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1469
AAT52144/c
ID AAT52144 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52144;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2914).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db |||||
15 CTGAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1470
AAT52140/c
ID AAT52140 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52140;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2912).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX

PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX
PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db |||||
15 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1471
AAT52142/c
ID AAT52142 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52142;
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2913).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9523225-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX
PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 15 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1472
AAV01604
ID AAV01604 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV01604;
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide containing phosphoramidate linkages.

DE phosphoramidate linkage; solid phase synthesis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "these residues have N3'->P5' phosphoramidate
FT linkages"
XX

PN WO9731009-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997.

PD 14-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010418.
XX
PF 21-FEB-1996; 96US-00603566.
XX
PR (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Hirschbein BL, Fearon KL, Gryaznov SM, Mccurdy SN, Nelson JS;
PI Schultz RG;

XX WPI; 1997-435080/40.

XX Synthesis of N3' to P5' phosphoramidate oligo:nucleotide - by reacting
PT immobilised 3'-amino nucleotide with new amino:nucleoside 5'-
PT phosphoramidite then oxidation, useful as research, diagnostic and
PT therapeutic agents.

XX Disclosure; Page 28; 60pp; English.

XX A new method is provided for the synthesis of oligonucleotides having N3'
CC ->P5' phosphoramidate linkages. The method comprises (a) attaching a 3'-
CC protected amino nucleoside to a solid support; (b) deprotecting the 3'-
CC amino; (c) reacting with a 3'-protected aminonucleoside-5'-
CC phosphoramidite monomer to form an internucleoside N3'-> P5'
CC phosphoramidite link; (d) oxidising this link to phosphoramidate; and
CC optionally repeating steps (b)-(d) until the required oligonucleotide is
CC completed. This method provides better yields with lower reagent
CC consumption than known processes, and can be operated on a large scale.
CC The obtained oligos, containing phosphoramidate linkages, have favourable
CC binding properties, nuclease resistance and solubility, and are useful as
CC research, diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The present sequence is an
CC example of an oligonucleotide in which N3'->P5' phosphoramidate linkages

CC have been introduced by the new method. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1473
AAV01603/C
ID AAV01603 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV01603;
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide containing phosphoramidate linkages.
XX phosphoramidate linkage; solid phase synthesis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "these residues have N3'->P5' phosphoramidate
FT linkages"
XX

PN WO9731009-A1.

XX 28-AUG-1997.

XX 14-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010418.

XX 21-FEB-1996; 96US-00603566.

XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Hirschbein BL, Fearon KL, Gryaznov SM, Mccurdy SN, Nelson JS;
PI Schultz RG;

XX WPI; 1997-435080/40.

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PT phosphoramidite then oxidation, useful as research, diagnostic and
PT therapeutic agents.

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CC protected amino nucleoside to a solid support; (b) deprotecting the 3'-
CC amino; (c) reacting with a 3'-protected aminonucleoside-5'-
CC phosphoramidite monomer to form an internucleoside N3'-> P5'
CC phosphoramidite link; (d) oxidising this link to phosphoramidate; and
CC optionally repeating steps (b)-(d) until the required oligonucleotide is
CC completed. This method provides better yields with lower reagent
CC consumption than known processes, and can be operated on a large scale.
CC The obtained oligos, containing phosphoramidate linkages, have favourable
CC binding properties, nuclease resistance and solubility, and are useful as
CC research, diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The present sequence is an
CC example of an oligonucleotide in which N3'->P5' phosphoramidate linkages
CC have been introduced by the new method. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)
XX


```
SQ      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity    0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches    15; Conservative    0; Mismatches    0; Indels    0; Gaps    0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db       15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1474
AAV31968/c
ID      AAV31968 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAV31968;
XX
DT      21-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE      Peptide nucleic acid probe 111.
XX
KW      Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; probe; hybridisation; mycobacteria;
KW      ribosomal nucleic acid; rRNA; drug-resistant strain; mutation; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
OS      Mycobacterium sp.
XX
FH      Key Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 1..15
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /note= "This sequence contains a polyamide backbone
FT      instead of a deoxyribose backbone"
XX
PN      WO9815648-A1.
XX
PD      16-APR-1998.
XX
PF      03-OCT-1997; 97WO-DK000425.
XX
PR      04-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001096.
PR      18-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001156.
PR      05-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000512.
XX
PA      (DAKO-) DAKO AS.
XX
PI      Stender H, Lund K, Mollerup TA;
XX
DR      WPI; 1998-240831/21.
XX
PT      Peptide nucleic acid probes for detection of ribosomal nucleic acid of
PT      mycobacteria - allow differentiation between species of tuberculosis
PT      complex and others and can penetrate cell membranes without pretreatment.
XX
PS      Claim 22; Page 67; 106pp; English.
XX
CC      This is the nucleotide sequence of the peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probe
CC      used in the method of the invention, to detect ribosomal nucleic acid of
CC      mycobacteria. The probes are used, in situ or in vitro, for detection of
CC      the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC), specifically M.
CC      tuberculosis, and especially in sputum samples, but also in other body
CC      fluids, biopsy specimens, foods, soil, air and water. Particularly, they
CC      are used to diagnose, stage or monitor infection, or for identification
CC      of drug-resistant strains (which generally have mutations in rRNA)
XX
SQ      Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity    0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches    15; Conservative    0; Mismatches    0; Indels    0; Gaps    0;

QY      177 AAGGAAATTCAAAT 191
Db       15 AAGGAAATTCAAAT 1

SQ      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity    0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches    15; Conservative    0; Mismatches    0; Indels    0; Gaps    0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db       15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1476
AAT86675/c
ID      AAT86675 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAT86675;
```

```
RESULT 1475
AAV07431/c
ID      AAV07431 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAV07431;
XX
DT      27-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE      Synthetic peptide-labeled oligonucleotide primer.
XX
KW      oligonucleotide; peptide; conjugate; release tag compound;
KW      mass spectrometry; detection; identification; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO9826095-A1.
XX
PD      18-JUN-1998.
XX
PF      10-DEC-1997; 97WO-US022639.
XX
PR      10-DEC-1996; 96US-0033037P.
PR      16-MAY-1997; 97US-0046719P.
XX
PA      (GENE-) GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC.
XX
PI      Montforte JA, Becker CH, Pollart DJ, Shaler TA;
XX
DR      WPI; 1998-348547/30.
XX
PT      New release tag compounds for detecting target molecule(s) - comprising a
PT      reactive group, a release group and a releasable non-volatile mass label
PT      detectable by mass spectrometry.
XX
PS      Example 3; Page 92; 170pp; English.
XX
CC      The sequence is that of an oligonucleotide primer which was produced as
CC      part of an oligonucleotide peptide conjugate as an example of a release
CC      tag compound (RTC). These comprise a reactive group, a release group and
CC      a non-volatile mass label comprising a synthetic polymer or biopolymer
CC      detectable by mass spectrometry. The RTCs can be used as probes for the
CC      detection of TMs. They can be used for e.g. identification of gene
CC      sequences, identification of non-coding nucleotide sequences,
CC      identification of mutations within a gene or protein sequence, detection
CC      of metals, detection of toxins, detection of receptors on an organism or
CC      a cell, characterisation of antibody-antigen interactions, enzyme-
CC      substrate interactions and characterisation of ligand interactions.
CC      Multiplex applications include multiple pathogen diagnostics, multigene
CC      genetic polymorphism screening, single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
CC      genotyping, clone and gene mapping, and gene expression analysis. The
CC      RTCs permit the ready detection of releasable mass labels by mass
CC      spectroscopy. The releasable mass labels permit the multiplexing of tens,
CC      hundreds and perhaps even thousands of different mass labels that can be
CC      used to uniquely identify each desired target
XX
SQ      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity    0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches    15; Conservative    0; Mismatches    0; Indels    0; Gaps    0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db       15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1476
AAT86675/c
ID      AAT86675 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAT86675;
```

XX 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
DT Oligonucleotide linked to polyacrylamide.
XX
DE Capillary affinity gel electrophoresis; separation; polymer-gel;
XX polyacrylamide; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /notes= "Thymine at 5' end attached to a polyacrylamide
FT gel via a linking group"
XX
PN WO9745721-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 23-MAY-1997; 97WO-EP002647.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1996; 96CH-00001320.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
XX
PI Muscate A, Paulus A, Natt F;
XX
PI WPI; 1998-041763/04.
XX
PT Separation of electrically charged target molecules - by capillary
PT affinity gel electrophoresis using polymer-gel to which receptors for
PT target molecules are bound.
XX
PS Example A1; Page 22; 41pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide receptor molecule covalently
CC bound to a polyacrylamide gel via a linking group. The invention relates
CC to selective separation of electrically charged target molecules in an
CC analytical mixture. It comprises capillary affinity gel electrophoresis
CC using a capillary tube which is at least partly filled with a polymer
CC gel. Receptors for target molecules are covalently bound to the polymer.
CC An electric field of at least 50 volts/cm is applied. The capillary tube
CC is charged with the analytical mixture. In a first separation stage, the
CC target molecules in the mixture are bound to the receptors and the
CC remaining components are eluted, optionally whilst splitting open. In a
CC second stage, the elution conditions are changed, optionally in stages,
CC so that the affinity of the target molecules for the receptor is
CC eliminated and the target molecules are eluted and detected, optionally
CC whilst splitting open. The process is useful for selective separation
CC and/or determination of charged organic compounds, such as
CC oligonucleotides, peptides or carbohydrates. It may be used, e.g. for
CC isolation of specific proteins and DNA molecules, purification of
CC antibodies, analysis of antisense compounds or screening for enzyme
CC inhibitors. The process achieves higher resolution and selectivity than
CC prior art processes, especially in the case of complex biological
CC analytical mixtures. It has high sensitivity, even with small amounts of
CC samples. The derivatised polymers may be synthesised specifically using
CC standard methods
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1477
AAT86605/c

ID AAT86605 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT86605;
XX
DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide separated by capillary affinity gel electrophoresis.
XX
KW Capillary affinity gel electrophoresis; separation; polymer-gel;
KW polyacrylamide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
PN WO9745721-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 23-MAY-1997; 97WO-EP002647.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1996; 96CH-00001320.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
XX
PI Muscate A, Paulus A, Natt F;
XX
PI WPI; 1998-041763/04.
XX
PT Separation of electrically charged target molecules - by capillary
PT affinity gel electrophoresis using polymer-gel to which receptors for
PT target molecules are bound.
XX
PS Example D3; Page 25; 41pp; English.
XX
XX A mixture of oligonucleotides (AAT86604-7) were separated by a new
CC process using capillary affinity gel electrophoresis. The invention
CC relates to selective separation of electrically charged target molecules
CC in an analytical mixture. It comprises capillary affinity gel
CC electrophoresis using a capillary tube which is at least partly filled
CC with a polymer gel. Receptors for target molecules are covalently bound
CC to the polymer. An electric field of at least 50 volts/cm is applied. The
CC capillary tube is charged with the analytical mixture. In a first
CC separation stage, the target molecules in the mixture are bound to the
CC receptors and the remaining components are eluted, optionally whilst
CC splitting open. In a second stage, the elution conditions are changed,
CC the receptor is eliminated and the affinity of the target molecules for
CC detected, optionally whilst splitting open. The process is useful for
CC selective separation and/or determination of charged organic compounds,
CC such as oligonucleotides, peptides or carbohydrates. It may be used, e.g.
CC for isolation of specific proteins and DNA molecules, purification of
CC antibodies, analysis of antisense compounds or screening for enzyme
CC inhibitors. The process achieves higher resolution and selectivity than
CC prior art processes, especially in the case of complex biological
CC analytical mixtures. It has high sensitivity, even with small amounts of
CC samples. The derivatised polymers may be synthesised specifically using
CC standard methods
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1478
AAX00787/c
ID AAX00787 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX00787;

```

XX DT 13-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE N3-P5 phosphoramidate oligonucleotide #3.
XX KW Oligonucleotide; phosphoramidate; phosphoramidite; nucleoside; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1. .15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "contains internucleotide N3-P5 phosphoramidate
FT internucleotide linkages"
XX PN US5859233-A.
XX PD 12-JAN-1999.
XX PF 20-DEC-1996; 96US-00771789.
XX PR 21-FEB-1996; 96US-00603566.
XX PR 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00663918.
XX PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX PI Gryaznov SM, Nelson JS, Mccurdy SN, Hirschbein BL, Schultz RG;
XX PI Fearon KL;
XX PD WPI; 1999-120007/10.
XX PF New 3'-protected-amino-nucleoside-5'-phosphoramidite monomers - used in
XX PT the synthesis of oligo-nucleotide(s).
XX PS Example 10; Col 33; 34pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents an example of an oligonucleotide containing
XX CC novel 3'-amino-5'-phosphoramidite nucleoside of the invention. The
XX CC sequence is generated synthetically by using an amine-exchange reaction
XX CC of phosphoramidites in which a deprotected 3'-amino group of an
XX CC oligonucleotide chain is exchanged for the amino portion of a 5'-
XX CC phosphoramidite with a protected 3' amino group. The resulting
XX CC phosphoramidite internucleotide linkage is oxidised to form a stable
XX CC protected phosphoramidate linkage
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1479
AAX00788
ID AAX00788 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX00788;
XX DT 13-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE N3-P5 phosphoramidate oligonucleotide #4.
XX KW Oligonucleotide; phosphoramidate; phosphoramidite; nucleoside; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1. .15
FT /tag= a

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FT /note= "contains internucleotide N3-P5 phosphoramidate
FT internucleotide linkages"
XX PN US5859233-A.
XX PD 12-JAN-1999.
XX PF 20-DEC-1996; 96US-00771789.
XX PR 21-FEB-1996; 96US-00603566.
XX PR 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00663918.
XX PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX PI Gryaznov SM, Nelson JS, Mccurdy SN, Hirschbein BL, Schultz RG;
XX PI Fearon KL;
XX PD WPI; 1999-120007/10.
XX PF New 3'-protected-amino-nucleoside-5'-phosphoramidite monomers - used in
XX PT the synthesis of oligo-nucleotide(s).
XX PS Example 10; Col 33; 34pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents an example of an oligonucleotide containing
XX CC novel 3'-amino-5'-phosphoramidite nucleoside of the invention. The
XX CC sequence is generated synthetically by using an amine-exchange reaction
XX CC of phosphoramidites in which a deprotected 3'-amino group of an
XX CC oligonucleotide chain is exchanged for the amino portion of a 5'-
XX CC phosphoramidite with a protected 3' amino group. The resulting
XX CC phosphoramidite internucleotide linkage is oxidised to form a stable
XX CC protected phosphoramidate linkage
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1480
AAZ61854/c
ID AAZ61854 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ61854;
XX DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE HCV 3' non core region substrate for Hammerhead ribozyme HCV.3-118.
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN WO9955847-A2.
XX PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

```

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 49; 123pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence in the 3' non-core region. The
CC HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using a
CC computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA which did not form
CC secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme cleavage
CC sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to target these sites
CC and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the
CC binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The
CC ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral
CC replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C
CC virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to
CC treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and
CC cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1481
AAZ64910/C
ID AAZ64910 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ64910;
XX
DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV.3-118 which cleaves HCV at nt. 9418.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO9955847-A2.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 102; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1482
AAA46502/C
ID AAA46502 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA46502;
XX
DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding an endo-beta-mannanase.
XX
KW Hydrolysis; polysaccharide; mannan; coffee; endo-beta-mannanase;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Coffea arabica.
XX
PN WO200028046-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-EP008314.
XX
PR 11-NOV-1998; 98EP-00203742.
XX
PA (NEST) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.
XX
PI Marraccini P, Rogers J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-399535/34.
XX
PT New DNA encoding endo-beta-mannanase from coffee, used e.g. in
PT pharmaceutical, cosmetic or food compositions to hydrolyze polymannans.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 32; 41pp; French.
XX
CC PCR primers AAA46501-02 were used to amplify DNA encoding an endo-beta-
CC mannanase enzyme, which is involved in the hydrolysis of polysaccharides
CC that consist of molecules of mannan, either simple or branched, linked
CC together by beta(1-4) bonds. The mannanase polynucleotide sequence is
CC used for in vivo modification of the coffee endo-beta-mannanase gene. It
CC is also used to produce transgenic plant cells (especially coffee cells)
CC which have modified properties of mannan polysaccharide, and thus altered
CC flavour or structure. The enzyme is used for modification, degradation or
CC synthesis of mannan polysaccharides in vitro, particularly to treat
CC coffee beans to increase the percentage of dry matter extraction, and
CC thus reduce the quantity of sediment

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1485
AAA07794/C
ID AAA07794 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAA07794;
XX DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-g.
XX KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
XX KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
XX KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200011013-A1.
XX PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PI Gold B;
XX DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
XX PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
XX PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
XX CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
XX CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
XX CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to
XX CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in
XX CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
XX CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
XX CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
XX CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
XX CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
XX CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion
XX CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and
XX CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
XX CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
XX CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
XX CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
XX CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
XX CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
XX CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
XX CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
XX CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
XX CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
XX CC the duplex sequences

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1486
AAA07828/C
ID AAA07828 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAA07828;
XX DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleic acid sequence of a strand of triplex oligomer 15.
XX KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
XX KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
XX KW psoriasis; duplex; triplex; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200011013-A1.
XX PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PI Gold B;
XX DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
XX PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
XX PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 30; 42pp; English.
XX CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
XX CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
XX CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to
XX CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in
XX CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
XX CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
XX CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
XX CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
XX CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
XX CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion
XX CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and
XX CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
XX CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
XX CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
XX CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
XX CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
XX CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
XX CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
XX CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
XX CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
XX CC AAA07820-834 represent sequences forming triplex oligomers

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1487

```

AAA07790/c
ID AAA07790 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07790;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-c.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
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CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
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CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, cytokines, serum proteins, adhesion
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CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral
CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
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CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1488
AAA07789/c
ID AAA07789 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAA07789;
```

```

XX
AC AAA07789;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-b.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
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CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1489
AAA07795/c
ID AAA07795 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07795;
```

XX 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-h.
XX
DE Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
XX
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
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PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
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CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1490
AAA07797/c
ID AAA07797 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07797;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE

XX Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-j.
DE
XX Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
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PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
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CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1491
AAA07799/c
ID AAA07799 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07799;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-l.
DE

XX Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
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CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
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CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1492
AAA07802/c
ID AAA07802 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07802;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-0.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX
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CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
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CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1493
AAA07825/c
ID AAA07825 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07825;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of a strand of triplex oligomer 14.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; triplex; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200011013-A1.

XX PD 02-MAR-2000.

XX PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX PI Gold B;

XX DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

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XX CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and

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XX CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral

XX CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other

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XX CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant

XX CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

XX CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

XX CC AAA07820-834 represent sequences forming triplex oligomers

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1494

AAA07831/c

ID AAA07831 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAA07831;

XX DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Nucleic acid sequence of a strand of triplex oligomer 16.

XX KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

XX KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

XX KW psoriasis; duplex; triplex; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX XX

PN WO200011013-A1.

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX PI Gold B;

XX DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

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XX CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory

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XX CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other

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XX CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant

XX CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

XX CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

XX CC AAA07820-834 represent sequences forming triplex oligomers

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1495

AAA07803/c

ID AAA07803 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAA07803;

XX DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-p.

XX KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

XX KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

XX KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200011013-A1.

XX PD 02-MAR-2000.

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XX 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
PF
XX
XX 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
PR
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
PA
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XX Gold B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-246530/21.
DR
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CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1496
AAA07834/c
ID AAA07834 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA07834;
AC
XX
XX 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of a strand of triplex oligomer 17.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; triplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200011013-A1.
PN
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XX 02-MAR-2000.
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PF
XX 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
PR
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CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral
CC infections, and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07820-834 represent sequences forming triplex oligomers
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1497
AAA07796/c
ID AAA07796 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA07796;
AC
XX
XX 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-i.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200011013-A1.
PN
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
PF
XX
XX 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
PR
XX
```

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
DR
XX Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to
CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in
CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion
CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and
CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral
CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 11 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1498
AAA07800/c
ID AAA07800 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07800;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-m.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX

PI Gold B;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.
XX
PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic
PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene
PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to
CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in
CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion
CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and
CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral
CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1499
AAA07793/c
ID AAA07793 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA07793;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-f.
XX
KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;
KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;
KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011013-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
PI Gold B;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene

PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.

XX

XX Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.

XX

CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and

CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as

CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to

CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in

CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-

CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense

CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in

CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi

CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or

CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion

CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and

CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory

CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral

CC infections and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other

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CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and

CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair

CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant

CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with

CC the duplex sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1500

AAA07798/c

ID AAA07798 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA07798;

XX

DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-k.

XX

KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200011013-A1.

XX

PD 02-MAR-2000.

XX

PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX

PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX

PI Gold B;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX

PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene

XX regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.

XX

CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and

CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as

CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to

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CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in

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CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant

CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with

CC the duplex sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1501

AAA07788/c

ID AAA07788 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA07788;

XX

DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-a.

XX

KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200011013-A1.

XX

PD 02-MAR-2000.

XX

PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX

PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX

PI Gold B;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX

PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene

PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.

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CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and

CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory

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CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with

CC the duplex sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1502

AAA07791/c

ID AAA07791 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA07791;

XX

DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-d.

XX

KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200011013-A1.

XX

PD 02-MAR-2000.

XX

PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX

PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX

PI Gold B;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX

PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene

PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.

XX

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CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as

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CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense

CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in

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CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or

CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion

CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and

CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory

CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral

CC infections, and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other

CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the

CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to

CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and

CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair

CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant

CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form

CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences

CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with

CC the duplex sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 11 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1503

AAA07801/c

ID AAA07801 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA07801;

XX

DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Nucleic acid sequence of ODN-n.

XX

KW Nucleomonomer; cancer; gene regulation; antisense technology; leukemia;

KW viral infection; inflammatory response; cellular proliferation;

KW psoriasis; duplex; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200011013-A1.

XX

PD 02-MAR-2000.

XX

PF 20-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019029.

XX

PR 22-AUG-1998; 98US-0097712P.

XX

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX

PI Gold B;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-246530/21.

XX

PT Modified nucleomonomers, used in physiologically stable, non-toxic

PT oligomers used to inhibit expression of nucleic acids and in gene

PT regulation, antisense technology and diagnostics.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 42pp; English.

XX

CC The invention provides modified nucleomonomers of specified formula and
CC their pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The nucleomonomers are used as
CC monomers in oligomers, which are used in pharmaceutical compositions to
CC inhibit expression of nucleic acid molecules including DNA and RNA in
CC cells such as bacterial, fungal, yeast, mammalian, cancer and virally-
CC infected cells. They are used in oligomers for gene regulation, antisense
CC technology, diagnostic applications to detect target sequences in
CC biological samples such as those containing pathogenic bacteria, fungi
CC and viruses, oncogenes, growth hormones and enzymes, to target genes or
CC encoded RNAs that encode enzymes, hormones, serum proteins, adhesion
CC molecules, receptor molecules, cytokines, oncogenes, growth factors and
CC interleukins associated with pathological conditions such as inflammatory
CC conditions, cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions, cancer, viral
CC infections, and bacterial infections (see AAA07786 for details of other
CC uses for which the oligomers are suitable for). Oligomers comprising the
CC nucleomonomers exhibit increased duplex DNA stability when hybridizing to
CC target nucleic acid sequences, are physiologically stable, non-toxic and
CC able to penetrate into cells while maintaining stringent base pair
CC fidelity for target DNA sequences. The oligomers demonstrate significant
CC single- or double-stranded target nucleic acid binding activity to form
CC duplexes, triplexes or other forms of stable association. Sequences
CC AAA07788-803 represent oligonucleotides forming a third strand along with
CC the duplex sequences

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 11 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1504
AAA62350/C
ID AAA62350 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA62350;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #2 containing 3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine.
KW Conformationally-locked oligonucleotide; antisense inhibitor;
KW bicyclic sugar nucleoside analogue; gene probe; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 7 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"

US6083482-A.

04-JUL-2000.

11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.

11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.

(ICNC) ICN PHARM INC.

Wang G;

WPI; 2000-451496/39.

XX New conformationally restricted 3',5'-bridged nucleosides and
PT oligonucleotides useful as antisense therapeutics or as gene-specific
PT diagnostics.
XX Example 20; Col 16; 10pp; English.

PS The present sequence is an oligonucleotide containing 3'-C-amino-5'(S)-

CC C,3'-N-ethanothymidine, a bicyclic-sugar nucleoside. All nucleotides in
CC the sequence were incorporated by phosphoramidite chemistry using a DNA
CC synthesiser. Bicyclic sugar nucleosides are conformationally restricted
CC 3',5'-bridged nucleosides which can be used as building blocks for
CC oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides can be produced that have certain,
CC desired, geometrical shapes and entropy advantages. They may have
CC superior hybridisation to DNA and RNA, and excellent biological
CC stability. The conformationally-modified oligonucleotides may be useful
CC as antisense inhibitors of gene expression or as gene probes, and may
CC therefore be used in antisense therapeutics or gene-specific diagnostics

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1505
AAA62347/C
ID AAA62347 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA62347;

XX
DT 06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide #3 containing 3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine.
KW Conformationally-locked oligonucleotide; antisense inhibitor;
KW bicyclic sugar nucleoside analogue; gene probe; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 3 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 11 /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 13 /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(R)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 15 /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER

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FT XX /note= "3'-C-amino-5' (R) -C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
PN XX
XX US6083482-A.
XX
PD 04 -JUL-2000.
XX
XX
PF 11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
XX
PR 11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
XX
PA (ICNC ) ICN PHARM INC.
XX
PI Wang G;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-451496/39.
XX
PT New conformationally restricted 3',5'-bridged nucleosides and
PT oligonucleotides useful as antisense therapeutics or as gene-specific
PT diagnostics.
XX
PS Example 20; Col 15; 10pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide containing 3'-C-amino-5' (R) -
CC C,3'-N-ethanothymidine, a bicyclic-sugar nucleoside. All nucleotides in
CC the sequence were incorporated by phosphoramidite chemistry using a DNA
CC synthesiser. Bicyclic sugar nucleosides are conformationally restricted
CC 3',5'-bridged nucleosides which can be used as building blocks for
CC oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides can be produced that have certain,
CC desired, geometrical shapes and entropy advantages. They may have
CC superior hybridisation to DNA and RNA, and excellent biological
CC stability. The conformationally-modified oligonucleotides may be useful
CC as antisense inhibitors of gene expression or as gene probes, and may
CC therefore be used in antisense therapeutics or gene-specific diagnostics
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1506
AAA62348/c
ID AAA62348 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA62348;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #4 containing 3'-C-amino-5' (R) -C,3'-N-ethanothymidine.
XX
KW Conformationally-locked oligonucleotide; antisense inhibitor;
KW bicyclic sugar nucleoside analogue; gene probe; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 7 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5' (R) -C,3'-3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 9 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5' (R) -C,3'-3'-N-ethanothymidine"
XX
PN US6083482-A.
XX
PD 04 -JUL-2000.
```

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XX 11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
XX
XX 11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
XX
PA (ICNC ) ICN PHARM INC.
XX
PI Wang G;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-451496/39.
XX
PT New conformationally restricted 3',5'-bridged nucleosides and
PT oligonucleotides useful as antisense therapeutics or as gene-specific
PT diagnostics.
XX
PS Example 20; Col 15; 10pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide containing 3'-C-amino-5' (R) -
CC C,3'-N-ethanothymidine, a bicyclic-sugar nucleoside. All nucleotides in
CC the sequence were incorporated by phosphoramidite chemistry using a DNA
CC synthesiser. Bicyclic sugar nucleosides are conformationally restricted
CC 3',5'-bridged nucleosides which can be used as building blocks for
CC oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides can be produced that have certain,
CC desired, geometrical shapes and entropy advantages. They may have
CC superior hybridisation to DNA and RNA, and excellent biological
CC stability. The conformationally-modified oligonucleotides may be useful
CC as antisense inhibitors of gene expression or as gene probes, and may
CC therefore be used in antisense therapeutics or gene-specific diagnostics
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1507
AAH20308/c
ID AAH20308 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAH20308;
XX
DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo dT15 EDTA labelled probe.
XX
KW Hybridisation probe; DNA cleavage; double-helix; oncogene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally thymidine has EDTA covalently attached
FT at C-5"
FT modified_base 5 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally thymidine has EDTA covalently attached
FT at C-5"
FT modified_base 8 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally thymidine has EDTA covalently attached
FT at C-5"
XX
PN US2001002314-A1.
XX
```


PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-AUG-1998; 98US-00128732.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1987; 87US-00115922.
 PR 16-NOV-1990; 90US-00614205.
 PR 12-NOV-1993; 93US-00152250.
 XX
 PA (FLEH-) FLEHR HOHBACH TEST ALBRITTON & HERBERT.
 XX
 PI Dervan PB, Moser HE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-342909/36.
 XX
 PT New hybridization probe for specific triplex formation with large double
 PT helices, useful e.g. for site-specific diagnostic cleavage, contains
 PT attached functional residue.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 3B; 20pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to hybridisation probes which target a specific
 CC sequence within a large double-helical nucleic acid. The probe is
 CC complementary to the target sequence and contains at least one nucleotide
 CC with an attached molecule that is able to cleave double-helical DNA e.g.
 CC EDTA-Fe(II) (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid-iron complex). The probes
 CC where the attached molecule is a label or compound that alters gene
 CC expression, are used for specific detection and/or cleavage of double-
 CC helical DNA, e.g. for diagnosis, for treatment of disease (particularly
 CC caused by viruses, genetic defects or oncogenes), for chromosomal
 CC analysis, and for the isolation and mapping of genes. The present
 CC sequence represents probe of the invention used in an example
 CC illustrating how the probe binds to and cleaves double stranded DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
 Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1508
 AAF30882/c
 ID AAF30882 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF30882;
 XX
 DT 09-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide portion of ODN-MGB-LF conjugate.
 XX
 KW ODN-MGB-LF; oligonucleotide; minor groove binder; latent fluorophore;
 KW hybridisation; detection; fluorescence; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200131063-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029786.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00428236.
 XX
 PA (EPOC-) EPOCH BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Dempcy RO, Afonina IA, Vermeulen NMJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-328656/34.
 XX

PT Conjugate of oligonucleotide, minor groove binder and latent fluorophore,
 PT useful for detecting specific nucleic acids, e.g. for single-nucleotide
 PT mismatch discrimination.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 58; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of the oligonucleotide (ODN) component of an
 CC ODN-MGB (minor groove binder)-LF (latent fluorophore) conjugate of the
 CC invention. MGBs bind in a non-intercalating manner to the minor groove of
 CC non-single-stranded DNA, RNA or their hybrids, while a LF binds similarly
 CC but in an intercalating manner, or lies in the minor groove, or is
 CC oriented in some other way to the DNA molecule by MGB, such that it
 CC becomes fluorescent (or its fluorescent properties change detectably).
 CC The conjugates are used as hybridisation probes and amplification primers
 CC for fluorescent detection of specifically hybridising sequences, for
 CC analysis or diagnosis, especially (real-time) PCR, for single-nucleotide
 CC mismatch discrimination, target or signal amplification, array-based
 CC assays and sequencing, including detection of double-stranded DNA by
 CC triplex formation. Many different targets can be detected a single
 CC reaction vessel. The present ODN-MGB-LF conjugate was used to demonstrate
 CC hybridisation-triggered fluorescence. Upon hybridisation to the
 CC complementary target sequence there was an increase in fluorescence
 CC yield, measured as the ratio of the fluorescence emitted by the hybrid
 CC between the ODN-MGB-LF conjugate and its target sequence to the
 CC fluorescence emitted by unhybridised (i.e. single-stranded) ODN-MGB-LF,
 CC of 8.3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
 Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 1509
 AAH20511/c
 ID AAH20511 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH20511;
 XX
 DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide b) for solid phase synthesis of oligonucleotides.
 XX
 KW Cross-linked vinyl acetate copolymer carrier material; AIDS treatment;
 KW phosphorothioate; solid phase synthesis; modified oligonucleotide;
 KW clinical diagnostic; cancer treatment; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..14
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides"
 XX
 PN DE10051726-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000DE-01051726.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1999; 99DE-01052376.
 XX
 PA (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Seliger H, Sobkowski M, Hinz M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-336414/36.

XX Intermediate for oligonucleotide synthesis comprises partially hydrolysed
PT cross-linked vinyl acetate copolymer loaded with nucleotide derivative.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel chemical product comprising a partially
CC hydrolysed cross-linked vinyl acetate copolymer carrier material loaded
CC with nucleotide derivative(s). The product is an intermediate for the
CC large (gram) scale solid phase synthesis of modified oligonucleotides
CC useful e.g. as clinical diagnostics and therapeutics, e.g. for the
CC treatment of AIDS and cancers. The presence of the partially hydrolysed
CC copolymer facilitates the synthesis of larger amounts of oligonucleotides
CC compared with the use of Merckogel (RTM; macroporous polyvinyl acetate)
CC described in Nucleic Acid Res. Sympos. Ser. 31, p. 153, 1994.
CC Oligonucleotides are obtained in very good quality and high yields. Also,
CC the nucleosides do not display the reduced activity seen in some prior
CC art procedures, less carrier material, reagents and solvent are required.
CC Further, the carrier material is biodegradable and thus does not present
CC disposal problems. It also swells uniformly in a range of solvents, which
CC obviates expansion or contraction during use or solvent exchange.
CC AAH20510-AAH20513 represent oligonucleotides containing modified
CC deoxynucleotides which are used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1510
AAH49243/C
ID AAH49243 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAH49243;
XX
DT 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PNA-forming oligonucleotide #7.
XX

KW Polyamide-oligonucleotide derivative; anticancer; antiproliferative;
KW antiviral; hepatotropic; vasotropic; antisense inhibition; ribozyme;
KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion; cancer; restenosis; stability; PNA;
KW peptide nucleic acid; ss.

OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "t-but"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "t-hex"

XX EP1113021-A2.
XX
PD 04-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 08-MAR-1995; 2001EP-00104012.
XX
PR 14-MAR-1994; 94DE-04408528.
PR 08-MAR-1995; 95EP-00103332.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.

PI Uhlmann E, Breipohl G;
XX WPI; 2001-591267/67.
DR
XX New DNA-peptide nucleic acid chimeras, useful e.g. as antisense agents
PT for treating e.g. cancer, also as diagnostic probes and primers.
XX
PS Example 26; Page 40; 54pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel polyamide-oligonucleotide derivatives (I)
CC and their physiologically acceptable salts of formula F((DNA)-Li)q(PNA-
CC Li)r(DNA-Li)s(PNA)t where q, r, s, t = 0 or 1, with the sum of
CC two or more adjacent letters at least 2; x = 1-20; DNA = nucleic acid
CC (such as DNA or RNA or their known derivatives); Li = covalent linkage
CC between DNA and PNA, i.e. a bond or a residue containing at least one
CC atom of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; PNA = polyamide structure
CC containing at least one nucleobase different from thymine; and F, F' =
CC end groups and/or are connected through a covalent bond. The products of
CC the invention have anticancer, antiproliferative, antiviral, hepatotropic
CC and vasotropic activity and can be used for the inhibition of gene
CC expression by antisense, ribozyme, sense, or triple-helix methods, or by
CC binding to proteins (aptamers). (I) are used for treating diseases caused
CC by viruses (human immune deficiency, herpes simplex, influenza, vesicular
CC stomatitis, hepatitis B or papilloma), or mediated by integrins or cell-
CC cell adhesion reactions, for treating cancer, or for inhibiting
CC restenosis, particularly as antisense reagents. They are also useful in
CC heterogeneous or homogeneous assays, as primers or probes, particularly
CC where the target is amplified before being detected by hybridization, for
CC diagnosis of genetic, malignant or pathogen-related diseases. (I) retain
CC the increased affinity for complementary strands and better stability in
CC serum, associated with conventional peptide nucleic acids (PNA), but lack
CC the disadvantages, i.e. have improved cellular uptake, do not aggregate
CC in aqueous solution, and have reduced affinity for purification
CC materials, reduced cytotoxicity, better sequence specificity. They are
CC more active than either DNA or PNA oligomers. When used as probes, (I)
CC show different responses to base-pair mismatches in the DNA and PNA
CC segments, allowing better discrimination between pathogenic and non-
CC pathogenic conditions such as the transition from proto-oncogene to
CC oncogene, also, when used as primers, with the PNA segment at the 5'-end,
CC they produce amplicons resistant to 5'-exonuclease, allowing this enzyme
CC to be used to eliminate RNA or DNA primers. The DNA component allows
CC additional reactions not possible with PNA alone, e.g. 3'-tailing and (I)
CC may be incorporated into a gene. AAH49208-AAH49264 represent
CC oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1511
ABL40743/C
ID ABL40743 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABL40743;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA cloning oligo dT(15) primer.
XX
KW Heparanase; catalytic; cytostatic; antiviral; antibacterial; enzyme;
KW anti-protozoan; neuroprotective; heparin; hpa; chicken; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Gallus gallus.
XX
PN US2002034810-A1.
XX

PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
XX
PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.
XX
PA (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX
PI Goldshmidt O, Pecker I, Vlodavsky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-338926/37.
XX
PT Nucleic acid encoding avian and reptile heparanase polypeptide is useful
PT to treat various heparin-related disorders and the signal peptide is
PT useful in production of membrane-targeted or secreted recombinant
XX proteins.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated avian and reptile nucleic acid,
CC encoding a polypeptide with heparanase catalytic activity. The signal
CC peptide of the nucleic acid can be used to express membrane-associated or
CC secreted proteins in heterologous expression systems. The encoded
CC polypeptides can be used to prevent tumour angiogenesis, metastasis and
CC invasion, and to intervene with pathologies associated with impaired
CC heparin-binding growth factors, cellular responses to heparin-binding
CC growth factors and cytokines, cell interaction with plasma lipoproteins,
CC cellular susceptibility to viral, protozoa and bacterial infections or
CC disintegration of neurodegenerative plaques. The present sequence
CC represents a chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA cloning oligo dt(15) primer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1512
ABA97403/C
ID ABA97403 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA97403;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of oligomer # 10 used to compare mismatches.
XX
KW Protein nucleic acid molecule; PNA; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200168673-A1.
XX
PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 13-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008111.
XX
PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189190P.
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250334P.
XX
PA (ACTI-) ACTIVE MOTIF.
XX
PI Efimov V, Fernandez J, Archdeacon D, Archdeacon J;
PI Chakhmakhecheau O, Buryakova A, Choob M, Hondorp K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-041177/05.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides analogs useful in detection, separation and purification

PT of nucleic acid molecules, comprise monomers, dimers and oligomers.
XX
PS Example 20; Page 123; 197pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to oligonucleotide analogues comprising a protein
CC nucleic acid molecule (PNA) monomer. They are used in the detection and
CC separation of nucleic acid molecules and as probes, primers, linkers,
CC adapters and antisense agents on solid supports. Modifications enhance
CC their use as capture and detection probes e.g. by the incorporation of
CC biotin, digoxigenin, radioisotopes, fluorescent labels such as
CC fluorescein and reporter molecules such as alkaline phosphatase. They are
CC also used for enhancing or inhibiting the activity of an enzyme or
CC cellular activity. The compounds are stable to nucleases and proteases,
CC have high affinity, binding specificity and solubility. The polyamide
CC backbone of PNAs is resistant to both nucleases and proteases. PNAs bind
CC nucleic acid molecules with greater affinity than DNA or RNA
CC concentration. The compounds are relatively simple to synthesize and are
CC used in a wide variety of applications. This sequence represents a DNA
CC oligomer which is used to represent the effect of single base mismatches
XX on oligonucleotides
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1513
AAL49453
ID AAL49453 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAL49453;
XX
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mutation detection method tag peptide coding sequence SEQ ID NO: 1.
XX
KW Mutation detection; primer; mutant; tag; tumour suppressor gene;
KW protein production; cancer; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN Key Location/Qualifiers
CDS 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /product= "tag peptide"
FT /partial
FT /note= "no start or stop"
XX
PN WO200266675-A2.
XX
PD 29-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001651.
XX
PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01007317.
XX
PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Kahmann S, Mueller O;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-674959/72.
DR P-PSDB; AAO19054.
XX
PT Detecting mutations in nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis and
PT characterization of tumors, by amplification, in vitro transcription and
PT translation, then protein detection.
XX

PS Claim 11; Fig 5; 62pp; German.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting mutations in a

CC nucleic acid by amplifying the nucleic acid to produce a double-stranded

CC amplicon, in vitro transcription and translation of this amplicon, and

CC detection of the translated protein. The primers used for amplification

CC are designed to produce an amplicon that is translatable and allows

CC differentiation between translation products of wild-type and mutated

CC nucleic acids. The method is used to detect mutations in tumour

CC suppressor genes, for (early) diagnosis, monitoring and characterisation

CC of tumours (especially of bladder and intestines) and in the germ line

CC (using nucleic acids from embryos or blood cells). A new multi-tag vector

CC is used to detect or verify the reading frame of a nucleic acid cloned in

CC it, and to determine the suitability of detectable peptides for analysis

CC and/or purification of a recombinant protein, expressed from a sequence

CC cloned in the vector. The present sequence encodes a tag peptide and was

CC used in the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1514

AAL49455

ID AAL49455 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAL49455;

XX

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Mutation detection method tag peptide coding sequence SEQ ID NO: 3.

XX

KW Mutation detection; primer; mutant; tag; tumour suppressor gene;

KW protein production; cancer; ds.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT CDS 1. .15

FT /*tag= a

FT /product= "tag peptide"

FT /partial

FT /note= "no start or stop"

XX

PN WO200266675-A2.

XX

PD 29-AUG-2002.

XX

PF 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001651.

XX

PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001DE-01007317.

XX

PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.

XX

PI Kahmann S, Mueller O;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-674959/72.

DR P-PSDB; AAO19056.

XX

PT Detecting mutations in nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis and

PT characterization of tumors, by amplification, in vitro transcription and

PT translation, then protein detection.

XX

XX Claim 11; Fig 5; 62pp; German.

PS

CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting mutations in a

CC nucleic acid by amplifying the nucleic acid to produce a double-stranded

CC amplicon, in vitro transcription and translation of this amplicon, and

CC detection of the translated protein. The primers used for amplification

CC are designed to produce an amplicon that is translatable and allows

CC differentiation between translation products of wild-type and mutated

CC nucleic acids. The method is used to detect mutations in tumour

CC suppressor genes, for (early) diagnosis, monitoring and characterisation

CC of tumours (especially of bladder and intestines) and in the germ line

CC (using nucleic acids from embryos or blood cells). A new multi-tag vector

CC is used to detect or verify the reading frame of a nucleic acid cloned in

CC it, and to determine the suitability of detectable peptides for analysis

CC and/or purification of a recombinant protein, expressed from a sequence

CC cloned in the vector. The present sequence encodes a tag peptide and was

CC used in the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1515

AAD29506/C

ID AAD29506 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAD29506;

XX

DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Primer used for the expression of adipocytes in human preadipose cells.

XX

KW Pre-adipose cell line; white adipocyte; food ingredient; obesity; lipid;

KW diabetes; cardiovascular disease; reverse transcription; RT-PCR primer;

KW ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO200206450-A1.

XX

PD 24-JAN-2002.

XX

PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP008165.

XX

PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00115489.

XX

PA (NEST) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.

XX

PI Darimont C, Mace K, Pfeifer A;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-188539/24.

XX

PT New human pre-adipose cell line capable of differentiating to adipose

PT cells, useful in developing drug, food ingredients, and supplements

PT against obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

XX

PS Example 5; Page 10; 30pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to new human pre-adipose cell lines capable

CC to differentiate to white adipose cells, exhibiting essentially the same

CC cellular properties of normal white adipose cells. The human pre-adipose

CC cell lines are useful for the identification of substances controlling

CC the regulation of lipid uptake and release by human white adipocytes, and

CC substances controlling the differentiation of preadipocytes into mature

CC adipocytes. They are useful for screening compounds capable to regulate

CC the secretion of any metabolites or hormones from human white adipocytes.

CC Sequences of the invention are useful for developing drugs, food

CC ingredients and supplements against obesity, diabetes and cardio-

CC vascular diseases. The present DNA sequence is a reverse transcription

CC (RT)-PCR primer which is used for the expression of adipocytes in
CC differentiated immortalised human preadipose cells. This primer is used
CC in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1516
AAD22531
ID AAD22531 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD22531;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Retroviral reverse transcriptase inhibitor DNP-poly [A] RNA fragment.
XX
KW RNase inhibitor; anti-HIV; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW virucide; oncogene; cancer; transcription; translation; leukaemia virus;
KW hepatitis virus; human immunodeficiency virus; retroviral; DNP-poly [A];
KW poly-2'-O-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-poly [A]; viral reverse transcriptase; ss.
XX
OS unidentified retrovirus.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6291438-B1.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167375.
XX
PR 24-FEB-1993; 93US-00022055.
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00200650.
PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-00604871.
XX
PA (WANG/) WANG J H.
XX
PI Wang JH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-009339/01.
XX
PT Derivatized antisense oligoribonucleotide useful to inhibit e.g. viral
PT reverse transcriptase comprises at the 2'-O position of the
PT oligoribonucleotide, a hydrophobic carrier reagent containing a poly
PT substituted phenyl compound.
XX
PS Example 3; Col 24; 56pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to derivatised antisense oligoribonucleotides with
CC enhanced membrane permeability and stability. The derivatised antisense
CC oligoribonucleotide complementary to a sequence of nucleotides found in a
CC virus or a cell is useful for inhibiting e.g., viral reverse
CC transcriptase. Derivatized antisense oligoribonucleotide is conjugated at
CC the 2'-O position with a hydrophobic carrier reagent containing a poly
CC substituted phenyl compound. The derivatised oligoribonucleotides are
CC used to decrease the expression of oncogenes and thereby decrease the
CC expression of cancer cells which rely upon oncogene expression for their
CC phenotypic and pathological properties. The oligoribonucleotides are also
CC used for increasing the effectiveness of antisense oligonucleotide
CC targetted to a gene associated with a disease or a condition in an
CC animal. To alter gene transcription and/or translation for any gene or
CC gene segment responsible for expression, to inhibit viral reverse
CC transcriptase, to inhibit the expression of leukaemia virus, hepatitis

CC virus, oncogenes and human immunodeficiency virus. The present sequence
CC is retroviral reverse transcriptase inhibitor DNP-poly [A] RNA fragment
CC which is used in the treatment of moloney murine leukaemia virus (MuLV)
CC in mammals. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 29-
CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
RESULT 1517
ABQ82140
ID ABQ82140 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABQ82140;
XX
DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Acceptor vector pHELLSGATE 4 nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
KW Chimeric nucleic acid construct; recombinational cloning; silencing;
KW recombination site; double stranded RNA; plant; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200259294-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 24-JAN-2002; 2002WO-AU0000073.
XX
PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264067P.
PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333743P.
XX
PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
XX
PI Wesley S, Waterhouse P, Helliwell C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-682669/73.
XX
PT New vectors comprising operably linked DNA fragments having an origin of
PT replication, a selectable marker and a chimeric DNA construct, useful for
PT silencing target nucleic acids and for producing large amounts of double-
PT stranded RNA.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 74; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a vector (I) comprising operably linked
CC DNA fragments having: (a) origin of replication allowing replication in a
CC recipient cell, preferably in bacteria such as Escherichia coli; (b)
CC selectable marker region capable of being expressed in the recipient cell
CC ; and (c) a chimeric DNA construct comprising: (i) promoter or promoter
CC region capable of being recognized by RNA polymerases of a eukaryotic
CC cell or by prokaryotic RNA polymerase; (ii) first, second, third and
CC fourth recombination sites; (iii) 3' transcription terminating and
CC polyadenylation region functional in the eukaryotic cell. The first and
CC fourth recombination sites, or the second and third recombination sites
CC are capable of reacting with a same recombination site, and preferably
CC are identical. The first and second recombination sites, or the third and
CC fourth recombination sites, do not recombine with each other or with a
CC same recombination site. The vector is useful for producing large amounts
CC of double-stranded RNA which can be used for silencing target nucleic
CC acid sequences. The vectors can also be used to convert a DNA fragment
CC into an inverted repeat structure. Plants transformed with a vector from
CC the present invention can be used in a conventional breeding scheme to
CC produce more plants with the same characteristics or to introduce a

CC chimeric gene for reduction of the phenotypic expression of nucleic
CC acids. The present sequence represents an acceptor vector nucleotide
CC sequence from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
RESULT 1519
ABX00240/c
ID ABX00240 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX00240;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #22 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #22.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2002082225-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 21; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at

CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1519
ABX03406/c
ID ABX03406 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX03406;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1319 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1319.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2002082225-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 64; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1520
ABL57064/C
ID ABL57064 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABL57064;
XX DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O35.
XX KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Diethyl 5-(((2-cyanoethoxy) (diisopropylamino) phosphanyloxy)methyl)isophthalate, synthetic branching amide"
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Cy3 dye"
XX WO200214558-A2.
XX PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
XX PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX PT Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
XX PS Example 4; Page 44; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is of a hydrazine treated hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O35, which was produced in an example from the invention and which includes a synthetic branching amide compound. The invention describes an improved process for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g. in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and biosensor applications

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1521
ABL57054/C
ID ABL57054 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABL57054;
XX DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Hydrazide phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O9.
XX KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "6-((2Cyanoethoxy) (diisopropylamino) phosphanyloxy)-N'-tritylhexanohydrazide"
XX WO200214558-A2.
XX PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
XX PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX PT Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
XX PS Example 2; Page 40; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is of a trityl deprotected hydrazide phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O9, which was produced in an example from the invention. The invention describes an improved process for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g. in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and biosensor applications
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1522
ABLS7063/C
ID ABL57063 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57063;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O39.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "1,3-Bis-(3',5'-bis(ethyloxycarbonyl) benzyloxy)-5
FT -((2'-cyanoethyl)(diisopropylamino) phosphanyloxymethyl)-
FT benzene"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Cy3 dye"
XX
PN WO200214558-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX
PT Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
PT targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
PT protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 43; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is of a hydrazine treated hydrazide precursor
CC phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O39, which was produced in an
CC example from the invention. The invention describes an improved process
CC for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic
CC acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing
CC multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation
CC target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or
CC more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding
CC moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g.
CC in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and
CC biosensor applications
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1523
ABLS7066/C
ID ABL57066 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57066;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Amino-C6-modified and Cy3 labeled T15 oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Amino-C6 modification"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Cy3 dye"
XX
PN WO200214558-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX
PT Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
PT targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
PT protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is of an amino-C6-modified and Cy3 dye labeled T15
CC oligonucleotide that was used in a comparison of hydrazine and amine
CC attachment moieties on active ester surfaces in an example from the
CC invention. The invention describes an improved process for immobilisation
CC of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic acids, pyranosyl-
CC RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing multiple reactive
CC sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation target. It also
CC describes the preparation of oligos containing one or more hydrazides,
CC which can be used for conjugation to surface binding moieties, or for
CC other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g. in nucleic acid
CC hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and biosensor
CC applications
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1524
ABL57059/c
ID ABL57059 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57059;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O33.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= b
FT /*note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "4-((2-cyanoethyl) (diisopropylamino)
FT phosphanyloxymethyl)-benzoic acid methyl ester"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "3' Cy3 dye"

WO200214558-A2.

21-FEB-2002.

10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.

11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.

(NANO-) NANOGEN INC.

Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX WPI; 2002-404476/43.

Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.

Example 3; Page 43; 120pp; English.

The present sequence is of a hydrazine treated hydrazide precursor
phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O33, which was produced in an
example from the invention. The invention describes an improved process
for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic
acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing
multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation
target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or
more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding
moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g.
in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and
biosensor applications

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1525
ABL57061/c
ID ABL57061 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57061;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O37.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= b
FT /*note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "1,3-Bis-(3',5'-bis(ethyloxycarbonyl)
FT phenylcarbonylamido)-2-((2',-cyanoethyloxy)
FT (diisopropyl)amino)-phosphanyloxy)-propane"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "3' Cy3 dye"

WO200214558-A2.

21-FEB-2002.

10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.

11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.

(NANO-) NANOGEN INC.

Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX WPI; 2002-404476/43.

Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.

Example 3; Page 43; 120pp; English.

The present sequence is of a hydrazine treated hydrazide precursor
phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O37, which was produced in an
example from the invention. The invention describes an improved process
for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic
acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing
multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation
target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or
more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding
moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g.
in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and
biosensor applications

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1526
ABL57056/c
ID ABL57056 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57056;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hydrazide phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O31.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "6-((2Cyanoethoxy) (diisopropylamino)
FT phosphanyloxy)-N'-tritylhexanohydrazide"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Cy3 dye"
XX
PN WO200214558-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX
XX
Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
Example 2; Page 40; 120pp; English.
XX
The present sequence is of a trityl deprotected hydrazide phosphoramidite
15-mer, designated oligo O31, which was produced in an example from the
invention. The invention describes an improved process for immobilisation
of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic acids, pyranosyl-
RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing multiple reactive
sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation target. It also
describes the preparation of oligos containing one or more hydrazides,
which can be used for conjugation to surface binding moieties, or for
other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g. in nucleic acid
hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and biosensor
applications
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1527
ABL57060/c
ID ABL57060 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57060;
XX
DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hydrazide precursor phosphoramidite oligonucleotide O34.
XX
KW Macromolecule; hydrazide; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Diethyl 5-(((2-cyanoethoxy) (diisopropylamino)
FT phosphanyloxy)methyl)isophthalate"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Cy3 dye"
XX
PN WO200214558-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041663.
XX
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022205.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.
XX
PI Raddatz S, Mueller-Ibeler J, Schweitzer M, Bruecher C, Windhab N;
PI Havens JR, Onofrey TJ, Greef CH, Wang D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404476/43.
XX
XX
Compound for binding macromolecule to substrate surface or conjugation
targets, contains phosphorous containing reactive group, hydrazide
protecting group and benzene ring, and has predefined formula.
Example 3; Page 43; 120pp; English.
XX
The present sequence is of a hydrazine treated hydrazide precursor
phosphoramidite 15-mer, designated oligo O34, which was produced in an
example from the invention. The invention describes an improved process
for immobilisation of macromolecules including DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic
acids, pyranosyl-RNA and peptides, especially macromolecules containing
multiple reactive sites, to a substrate surface or other conjugation
target. It also describes the preparation of oligos containing one or
more hydrazides, which can be used for conjugation to surface binding
moieties, or for other conjugation reactions. The process is useful e.g.
in nucleic acid hybridisation based assays, DNA chip technology and
biosensor applications
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1528
ABK98141/c
ID ABK98141 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK98141;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #26.
XX

DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #26.
XX

KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX

PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX

PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX

PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targetting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX

PS Example 1; Fig 3B; 108pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC within gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC oligonucleotides comprising sequences of a target gene. The
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1529
ABK98184/c
ID ABK98184 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK98184;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #48.
XX

KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX

PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX

PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX

PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targetting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX

PS Example 7; Fig 24A; 108pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within gene expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

Matches	15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1658						
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	15						
RESULT 1531									
ABV74141/c									
ID	ABV74141	standard; DNA; 15 BP.							
XX	AC	ABV74141;							
XX	DT	23-JAN-2003 (first entry)							
XX	DE	Oligonucleotide used in cDNA library array.							
XX	KW	G-protein coupled receptor; odourant; receptor; olfaction; array;							
KW	microarray; anosmia; attractant; aromatic; pesticide; ss.								
XX	OS	Synthetic.							
XX	FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers						
FT	modified_base	1							
FT		/*tag= a							
FT		/mod_base= OTHER							
FT		/note= "5' polylinker"							
XX	PN	WO200277200-A2.							
XX	PD	03-OCT-2002.							
XX	PF	26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009559.							
XX	PR	27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279168P.							
PR	31-JAN-2002; 2002US-0353392P.								
XX	PA	(INSC-) INSCENT INC.							
XX	PI	Woods D, Dimitratos S;							
XX	DR	WPI; 2003-029930/02.							
XX	PT	Identifying nucleic acid encoding novel sex-linked-tissue-linked							
PT	receptors, useful for isolating odourant binding proteins or pesticide								
PT	alternatives, by analyzing sequences from a male- and female-specific								
PT	nucleic acid library.								
XX	PS	Disclosure; Fig 5; 83pp; English.							
XX	CC	The present sequence is that of a poly-T oligonucleotide used in a method							
CC	designed to rapidly array and normalize a complex cDNA library obtained								
CC	from a target species. Clones are arrayed into multi-well plates. Each								
CC	well contains 16 oligonucleotides with a 5' polylinker, a poly-T run								
CC	capable of binding cDNAs by their poly-A tail and a unique 3' sequence,								
CC	which allows an anchored oligonucleotide in each well to selectively								
CC	hybridise only to those cDNA clones with a complementary 5' end. The								
CC	unique 3' key sequences are designed to give a comprehensive level of								
CC	degeneracy since they are diverse and numerous enough to ensure that								
CC	every possible cDNA sequence can be bound by an individual, specific								
CC	oligonucleotide in a single well. The cDNA library is heated to denature								
CC	the clones into single stranded DNA, and an aliquot is added to every								
CC	well. The anchored oligonucleotide serves as the 3' primer in PCR, and								
CC	the common 5' region present in every cDNA clone serves as the 5' priming								
CC	site. Denaturing and washing leave anchored cDNA in each well. The								
CC	library is now arrayed and normalised. The method was used to identify								
CC	and isolate clones encoding G-protein coupled receptors, especially								
CC	odourant receptors, and active effectors involved in the olfactory								
CC	pathway of invertebrates and vertebrates, e.g. odourant binding proteins,								
CC	or other olfactory or neuronal proteins. The identified receptors and								
CC	proteins are useful for identifying compounds that reduce a target								
CC	animal's sensitivity to odours, for manufacturing compounds or devices								
CC	that mask odours, or trapping invertebrates with odourants								

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

CC Semiochemicals (e.g. aromatics or pheromone mimetics) can be developed
CC with desirable effects on specific species, for the development of pest
CC monitoring systems or non-toxic, species-specific pesticide alternatives,
CC for controlling insect feeding and breeding behaviour, detecting the
CC presence of small air-borne molecules, etc
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1532
ABV75865/C
ID ABV75865 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABV75865;
XX
DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide T15-Q-CDPI3.
XX
KW Deprotection; phosphoramidite; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphoramidite linkage"
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3' Q-CDPI3"
XX
PN WO200272864-A2.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 04-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006739.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274309P.
XX
PA (PEKE) PE CORP NY.
XX
PI Nelson J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046740/04.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide deprotection reagent useful for deprotecting
PT oligonucleotide comprises an active methylene compound and an amine
PT reagent.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 25; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method for deprotection of an
CC oligonucleotide. This involves reacting a protected oligonucleotide,
CC which is preferably covalently attached to a solid support through a
CC linkage, with a deprotection reagent comprising an active methylene
CC compound and an amine reagent. The process and reagent minimise side-
CC reactions leading to certain impurities that contaminate synthetic
CC oligonucleotides. The present sequence is a T15 phosphoramidite
CC oligonucleotide having a quencher moiety (Q) and minor groove binder
CC (CDPI3) at the 3' end, which was synthesised in an example of the
CC invention. This protected oligonucleotide was treated either with 15%
CC ethanolic ammonia or with 3% diethylmalonate (DEM) dissolved in 15%
CC ethanolic ammonia for 2 hours at 55 degrees C. HPLC analysis showed that

CC deprotection without DEM yielded a complex mixture of products containing
CC only 26.5% of the desired product. When DEM was used, 76.8% of the
CC desired product was obtained
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1533
ADA14836
ID ADA14836 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADA14836;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hairpin target sequence, #1, used in an example of the invention.
XX
KW Hairpin sensor; hairpin loop; complementary probe; inverse repeat arm;
KW quenchable fluorescing agent; microarray; semiconductor; nanocrystal;
KW rhodamine B-labelled dye; detection; gold support; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 1. .15
FT /tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "Hairpin oligonucleotide #1"
FT /note= "Forms a double-stranded region with the hairpin
FT oligonucleotide shown in example 2"
XX
PN US2003013109-A1.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2002; 2002US-00176055.
XX
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299460P.
XX
PA (BALL/) BALLINGER C T.
PA (LOCA/) LOCASCIO M.
PA (LAND/) LANDRY D P.
XX
PI Ballinger CT, Locascio M, Landry DP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-596312/56.
XX
PT Hairpin sensor useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a
PT sample, comprises a hairpin loop assembly including a complementary probe
PT and a quenchable fluorescing agent.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 11; 16pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a hairpin sensor comprising a hairpin loop
CC assembly including a complementary probe positioned between a first
CC inverse repeat arm and a second inverse repeat arm, and a quenchable
CC fluorescing agent joined, directly or indirectly, to the end of the
CC second inverse repeat arm of the hairpin loop assembly opposite the
CC complementary probe. Also claimed is a microarray comprising the hairpin
CC sensor, where the end of the first inverse repeat arm opposite the
CC complementary probe is bound, directly or indirectly, to a support, a kit
CC for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a sample comprising the
CC hairpin sensor, and a support, and a hairpin sensor system, in which the
CC particle is conductive or semi-conductive, including at least one of the
CC above hairpin sensor assemblies. The hairpin sensor further comprises a
CC functional group joined to the end of the first inverse repeat arm

CC opposite the complementary probe, or first spacer opposite the first
CC inverse repeat arm, the functional group selected from amino, carboxyl,
CC thiol and hydroxyl. Further, the sensor comprises a ligand positioned
CC between the second inverse repeat arm and the quenchable fluorescing
CC agent, where the ligand is selected from mercapto, hydroxyl, amino,
CC nitrile and carboxyl, carboxylic acid, organic acid and amino acid. The
CC second spacer is positioned between the second inverse repeat arm and the
CC quenchable fluorescing agent which comprises a semiconductor nanocrystal
CC or rhodamine B-labelled dye. Within the microarray the support is capable
CC of accepting a charge. At least one hairpin sensor comprises two or more
CC hairpin sensors. The two or more hairpin sensors include complementary
CC probes that are the same or different and respective quenchable
CC fluorescing agents that are the same or different. The two or more
CC hairpin sensors are arranged in a spatially-defined pattern. The sensor
CC and system are useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a
CC sample. Further, the method involves identifying the target nucleotide
CC sequence by the location of the complementary probe to which the target
CC nucleotide sequence binds. The two or more hairpin sensors include
CC complementary probes or quenchable fluorescing agents, that are
CC different. The sequence presented is the hairpin oligonucleotide target
CC sequence, #1, used in an example of the invention.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1534
ADB68520/C
ID ADB68520 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADB68520;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Single-base mismatch oligonucleotide SEQ ID 10 DNA.
XX
KW hydroxyproline nucleic acid; HypNA; PNA; peptide nucleic acid;
KW gene expression; respiration; secretion; signalling;
KW ion-channel activity; cell motility; developmental phenotype;
KW tumour regression; single-base mismatch; ss;
KW phosphono-peptide nucleic acid; pPNA.

XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003068798-A2.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003904.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2002; 2002US-00072975.
XX
XX (ACTI-) ACTIVE MOTIF.

XX
PI Efimov V, Fernandez J, Archdeacon D, Archdeacon J, Choob M;
XX WPI; 2003-689653/65.
XX
XX Method of inhibiting expression of genes or RNA transcripts, useful for
PT therapy and determining effects of genes, by administering oligomers
PT containing hydroxyproline nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 20; Page 234; 240pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method of inhibiting the expression of
CC one or more genes or RNA transcripts by administering at least one

CC oligonucleotide analogue that includes at least one hydroxyproline
CC nucleic acid (HypNA) monomer to a cell or organism or their extracts. Thr
CC oligonucleotides of the invention may be used to monitor properties
CC including gene expression, respiration, secretion, signalling, ion-
CC channel activity, cell motility, developmental phenotype and tumour
CC regression. Furthermore, they may be utilised to determine the effects of
CC particular genes, as antisense or homologous recombination constructs
CC e.g. for creating animal models of disease and finally, for increasing
CC the activity of some enzymes, such as polymerases. The current sequence
CC is that of the single-base mismatch oligonucleotide SEQ ID 10 DNA of the
CC invention. This sequence may also comprise a peptide nucleic acid (PNA),
CC a phosphono-PNA (pPNA) or a HypNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1535
ADC18592/C
ID ADC18592 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC ADC18592;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Annealing control primer Oligo-dT15 SEQ ID NO:54.
XX
KW annealing control primer; ACP; annealing specificity;
KW nucleic acid amplification; hybridisation; DNA fingerprinting;
KW genomic DNA; RNA fingerprint; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003050305-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-KR001781.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2001; 2001WO-KR002133.
XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR000816.
XX
XX (SEEG-) SEEGENE INC.
XX
XX Chun J;

XX WPI; 2003-627256/59.

XX
PT Annealing control primer to improve annealing specificity in nucleic acid
PT amplification, has region complementary to target, arbitrary nucleotide
PT sequence, regulator with universal base/non-discriminatory base analog.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 54; 190pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention describes an annealing control primer (ACP) (I) for
CC improving the annealing specificity in nucleic acid amplification. (I)
CC has a 3'-end portion with a nucleotide sequence complementary to a site
CC on a template nucleic acid for hybridisation, a 5'-end portion having a
CC pre-selected arbitrary nucleotide sequence, and a regulator portion
CC between the 3' and 5'-end portions, comprising a universal or non-
CC discriminatory base analogue, where the regulator portion is capable of
CC regulating an annealing portion of the primer in association with
CC annealing temperature. (I) is useful for improving annealing specificity
CC in nucleic acid amplification. (I) is useful for amplifying a nucleic
CC acid sequence from a DNA or a mixture of nucleic acids, for selectively
CC amplifying a target nucleic acid sequence from a DNA, and for selectively

CC amplifying a target nucleic acid sequence from a mRNA, by reverse
CC transcribing the mRNA and performing an amplification reaction using (I).
CC (I) is also useful for detecting DNA complementary to differentially
CC expressed mRNA in two or more nucleic acid samples, by reverse
CC transcribing the mRNA and performing an amplification reaction using (I).
CC (I) is also useful for rapidly amplifying a target cDNA fragment
CC comprising a cDNA region corresponding to the 3'-end or 5'-end region of
CC an mRNA, for amplifying a population of full-length double-stranded cDNAs
CC complementary to mRNAs, and amplifying 5'-enriched double-stranded cDNAs
CC complementary to mRNA. (I) is also useful for amplifying more than one
CC target nucleotide sequence simultaneously using more than one pair of
CC primers in the same reaction, where the primers are derived from (I), for
CC producing a DNA fingerprint of genomic DNA (gDNA), for producing a RNA
CC fingerprint of an mRNA sample, identifying conserved homology segments in
CC a multigene family from an mRNA sample, and for identifying conserved
CC homology segments in a multigene family from gDNA. (I) is also useful for
CC identifying a nucleotide variation in a target nucleic acid, and for
CC mutagenesis in a target nucleic acid. The present sequence represents a
CC primer which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1536
ADF44290/c
ID ADF44290 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADF44290;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV labelling 3'-end primer.
XX
KW detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN JP2002360271-A.
XX
PD 17-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-600935/57.
XX

PT A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
PT of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
PT composition for the detection.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 647; 166pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
CC subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
CC comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
CC on first part of the carrier and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
CC second part of the carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
CC hybridise with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
CC identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. This sequence
CC represents a labelling primer used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1537
AAD63523/c
ID AAD63523 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD63523;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chicken heparanase DNA specific PCR primer.
XX

KW Chicken; heparanase; tumour cell metastasis; inflammation; autoimmunity;
KW wound healing; angiogenesis; restenosis; Genstmann-Straussler Syndrome;
KW neurodegenerative disease; atherosclerosis; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease;
KW infection; Scrapie; Alzheimer's disease; protein therapy; cytostatic;
KW immunosuppressive; vulnery; bactericide; anti-angiogenic; virucide;
KW antisclerotic; neuroprotective; protozoacide; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Gallus gallus.
XX
PN US2003180788-A1.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAY-2003; 2003US-00431438.
XX
PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
XX

PA (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
PA (HADA-) HADASIT MEDICAL RES SERVICES & DEV.

PI Goldshmidt O, Pecker I, Vlodavsky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-843931/78.

PT Recombinant jungle red fowl (Gallus gallus) heparanase protein, useful
PT for treating cancers, microbial infections and aiding wound healing.
XX

PS Example; Page 13; Opp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel jungle red fowl heparanase protein
CC and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Heparanase sequences can be
CC used to develop treatments for various diseases, to develop diagnostic
CC assays for these diseases and to provide new tools for basic and directed
CC research especially in the fields of medicine and biology. They can be
CC used to develop new drugs to inhibit tumour cell metastasis, inflammation
CC and autoimmunity. Recombinant heparanase offers a potential treatment for
CC wound healing, angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation,
CC neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Genstmann-Straussler Syndrome, Scrapie,
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and Alzheimer's disease) and certain viral and
CC some bacterial and protozoa infections. Recombinant heparanase can also
CC be used to neutralise plasma heparin, as a potential replacement of
CC protamine. Sequences of the invention are used in protein therapy. The
CC present sequence is chicken heparanase DNA specific PCR primer used in
CC the exemplification of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db ||||||| 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1538

ADF91234/c

ID ADF91234 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ADF91234;

XX

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE cDNA synthesis associated primer.

XX

KW RNA repair; exon; outtron; RNA trans-splicing; tumour cell; cell-death;

KW genetic defect; ss; primer.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

XX WO2003016537-A2.

PN

XX

PD 27-FEB-2003.

XX

XX 13-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009082.

PF

XX

PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039492.

XX

XX (AESC-) AESCU LIFE GMBH.

PA

PA (EULJ/) EUL J.

XX

PI Eul J;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-268335/26.

DR

XX

PT Repairing mutated exons in pre-mRNA, useful e.g. for treatment of tumors,

PT by expressing, in a cell, repair DNA that replaces mutated exon by trans-

PT splicing.

XX

XX Disclosure; Fig R; 114pp; German.

PS

XX

CC This invention describes a novel method of repairing a mutated exon (mE)

CC in the pre-mRNA of a mammalian cell. The method comprises introducing

CC into the cell a DNA (I) that encodes repair RNA (II) in the form of a pre

CC -mRNA (III) comprises a non-mutated exon (nmE) with at least one flanking

CC outtron so that mE is exchanged for nmE, via RNA trans-splicing, using

CC splice components naturally present in the cell. The invention also

CC discloses DNA, encoding trans-splicing RNA that comprises an origin of

CC replication, an RNA polymerase-II promoter and a 3'-terminal signal for

CC polyadenylation of pre-mRNA, selective killing of tumour cells in a cell

CC population, identifying potential trans-splicing sites in cellular pre-

CC mRNA and subsequent identification of natural, cellular trans-spliced RNA

CC and identifying trans-splicing sites in cellular mRNA. The nucleic acid

CC of the invention produces a repair RNA containing a 5'-outtron and/or 3'-

CC outtron with at least 10 nucleotides (nt). Each outtron has at least one

CC antisense sequence that pairs, in antisense, over a length of at least 18

CC bases to mE and/or to an intron region that flanks mE. Especially the

CC antisense part of the 5'-outtron pairs to the intronic polypyrimidine

CC sequence of a 3'-splice site in mE, while that of the 3'-outtron pairs to

CC the intronic sequence of a 5'-splice site. Especially the 5'-outtron

CC comprises a branch-A site, a polypyrimidine stretch and an AG

CC dinucleotide at the border of the repair exon, while the 3'-outtron

CC includes a GU dinucleotide at the border of this exon. The repair exon

CC comprises, apart from the wild-type sequence, a 3-mer, 3'-sequence as

CC exonic splice site, provided that the exon follows an outtron, optionally

CC also an exonic splice enhancer site which does not introduce

CC additional/alterd amino acids. Alternatively, the nucleic acid encodes a

CC truncated cell-death pre-mRNA that includes a frame shift sequence (up to

CC nt) at the 5'-end, also a recognition site for a cellular protease; it

CC then has a 5'-outtron that hybridises to specific tumour cell pre-mRNA or

CC it is a probe pre-mRNA of 150-250 nt, if no protein-encoding sequences

CC are present in the exon, or several hundred nt if such sequences are

CC present. It also includes a single 5' - or 3'-splice site and,

CC accordingly, an exon or outtron, where the outtron includes a sequence of

CC 12-18 uracils and an 8-12-mer recognition/cleavage site for a restriction

CC enzyme. The trans-spliced RNA is amplified by cDNA-PCR (polymerase chain

CC reaction), and the products sequenced in the region that represents the

CC unknown cellular RNA. Further PCR analysis is performed using primers

CC that hybridise to two, predetermined, previously sequenced, exonic

CC fragments of the two trans-spliced RNAs. Natural cellular trans-spliced

CC RNAs are identified by PCR analysis if two specific trans-spliceable

CC cellular RNAs form, in vivo , a detectable trans-spliced hybrid. The

CC primers used for analysis hybridise to previously sequenced exonic

CC fragments from the trans-spliced RNA probes. The method is used for

CC selective killing of tumour cells and for identifying potential trans-

CC splicing sites in cellular pre-mRNAs and subsequently, natural, cellular

CC trans-spliced mRNAs. The method can correct genetic defects that cause

CC disease.

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db ||||||| 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1539

ADG88842/c

ID ADG88842 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ADG88842;

XX

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human hpa cDNA amplifying RT-PCR primer, oligo (dT)15.

XX

KW Wound healing; heparanase; ulcer; burn; laceration; surgical incision;

KW necrosis; pressure wound; diabetic ulcer; angiogenesis; human; therapy;

KW RT-PCR; reverse transcription; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003161823-A1.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-00341582.

XX

PR 31-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017954.

PR 01-MAR-1999; 99US-00258892.

PR 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776874.

PR 05-SEP-2001; 2001WO-IL000830.

PR 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00988113.

XX

PA (ILAN/) ILAN N.

PA (VLOD/) VLODAVSKY I.

PA (YACO/) YACOBY-ZEEVI O.

PA (PECK/) PECKER I.

PA (FEIN/) FEINSTEIN E.

XX

PI Ilan N, Vlodavsky I, Yacoby-Zeevi O, Pecker I, Feinstein E;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-897910/82.

XX

PT Composition for treating a wound comprising recombinant heparanase is

PT useful to induce or accelerate wound healing and induce or accelerate

PT angiogenesis.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 143pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to methods and compositions for inducing

CC and/or accelerating wound healing via the catalytic activity of

CC heparanase. The invention is used to induce or accelerate a healing

CC process, particularly of an ulcer, burn, laceration, surgical incision,
CC necrosis, pressure wound, diabetic ulcer and to induce or accelerate
CC angiogenesis. The present sequence is human hpa cDNA amplifying RT-PCR
CC primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1540
ABZ37501/c
ID ABZ37501 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABZ37501;
XX
DT 18-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:622.
XX
KW Library; cleavage; display; diverse family; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200283872-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 17-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012405.
XX
PR 17-APR-2001; 2001US-00837306.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00000516.
PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00045674.
XX
PA (LADN/) LADNER R C.
PA (COHE/) COHEN E H.
PA (NAST/) NASTRI H G.
PA (ROOK/) ROOKEY K L.
PA (HOET/) HOET R.
PA (HOOG/) HOOGENBOOM H R J M.
XX
PI Ladner RC, Cohen EH, Nastri HG, Rookey KL, Hoet R;
PI Hoogenboom HRJM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093015/08.
XX
PT Cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location by
PT contacting the nucleic acid with an single strand oligonucleotide
PT complementary to a nucleic acid region where cleavage is desired.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 481; 485pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for cleaving single-stranded
CC nucleic acid sequences at a desired location. Also described: (1) methods
CC for displaying or expressing a member of a diverse family of peptides,
CC polypeptides or proteins on the surface of a genetic package and
CC collectively displaying at least a part of the diversity of the family,
CC where the displayed or expressed peptide, polypeptide or protein is
CC encoded at least in part by a nucleic acid that has been cleaved at a
CC desired location; (2) a method for preparing single-stranded nucleic
CC acids; (3) a method for preparing a library comprising a collection of
CC genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides,
CC polypeptides or proteins and that collectively display at least a portion
CC of the family; (4) a vector comprising a DNA sequence encoding an
CC antibody variable region linked to a version of PIII anchor which does
CC not mediate infection of phage particles, and wild-type gene III; (5) a
CC method for producing a population or a library of immunoglobulin genes;

CC and (6) a library of immunoglobulins that comprise members having at
CC least one variable domain in which at least one of CDR1 and CDR2 contain
CC synthetic diversity and CDR3 diversity is captured from B cells. The
CC method is useful for cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a
CC desired location, which can be subsequently used to produce libraries or
CC genetic packages that display and/or express a diverse family of
CC peptides, polypeptides or proteins. ABZ36912 to ABZ37510 and ABP55464 to
CC ABP55499 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1541
ADG28662/c
ID ADG28662 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADG28662;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Annealing control primer Oligo dt15 used to amplify murine Esx1 RNA.
XX
KW annealing control primer; ACP; deoxyinosine; murine; mouse; ss; PCR;
KW primer; Esx1; Oligo dt15; RT-PCR.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX WO2003093509-A1.
PN
XX 13-NOV-2003.
PD
XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR000816.
PF
XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR000816.
PR
XX (SEEG-) SEEGENE INC.
PA
XX Chun JY;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-022665/02.
DR
XX New annealing control primer capable of improving primer annealing
PT specificity in association with the alteration of primer annealing
PT temperature, useful for selectively amplifying a target nucleic acid
PT sequence.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 54; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel annealing control primer (ACP) capable
CC of improving primer annealing specificity in association with the
CC alteration of primer annealing temperature comprising 3' and 5'-end
CC portions separated by at least 2 deoxyinosine residues, universal bases
CC or non-discriminatory base analogues. The annealing control primer of the
CC invention may be useful for selectively amplifying a target nucleic acid
CC sequence from a nucleic acid molecule or mixture of nucleic acids, for
CC detecting DNA complementary to differentially expressed mRNA in two or
CC more nucleic acid samples or for amplifying a population of full-length
CC double-stranded cDNAs complementary to mRNAs using annealing control
CC primers. The current sequence is that of the annealing control primer of
CC the invention which was used to amplify a murine sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC	Query Match	0.9%;	Score 15;	DB 1;	Length 15;	
CC	Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 8.4e+02;			
CC	Matches	15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0;
CC					Indels	0;
CC					Gaps	0;
QY	1644	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658				
Db	15	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1				
RESULT 1542						
ADH50577	ID ADH50577 standard; DNA; 15 BP.					
XX						
AC	ADH50577;					
XX						
DT	25-MAR-2004 (first entry)					
XX						
DE	Bacterial DNA primer, SEQ ID NO 428.					
XX						
KW	non-viral organism; detection; purulent infection; bacteraemia;					
KW	meningitis; endocarditis; neonatal meningitis;					
KW	inflammatory intestinal disease; endocarditis; respiratory diphtheria;					
KW	pneumonia; abscess; oral infection; festering nasopharyngitis; mouth;					
KW	urinary track; deep infection; arthritis; enteritis; diarrhoea; brain;					
KW	respiratory; male reproductive; bite wound; otitis media;					
KW	acute appendicitis; aphtha; mycosis; probe; ss.					
XX						
OS	Unidentified.					
XX						
PN	WO2003095677-A1.					
XX						
PD	20-NOV-2003.					
XX						
PF	09-MAY-2003; 2003WO-KR000923.					
XX						
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025561.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025562.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025566.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025567.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025569.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025579.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025580.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025582.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025583.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025634.					
PR	09-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025687.					
PR	28-AUG-2002; 2002KR-00051054.					
PR	25-JAN-2003; 2003KR-00005082.					
PR	27-JAN-2003; 2003KR-00005341.					
PR	27-JAN-2003; 2003KR-00005342.					
PR	27-JAN-2003; 2003KR-00005344.					
XX						
PA	(MEDI-) MEDIGENES.					
XX						
PI	Lee S, Chang K, Yoo S, Yoo S, Keum K, Yoo N, Yoo W, Lee G;					
PI	Kim J;					
XX						
DR	WPI; 2004-012140/01.					
XX						
PT	New nucleic acid molecule, useful for preparing a composition for					
PT	diagnosing diseases caused by non-viral organisms, e.g., Acinetobacter					
PT	baumannii, Bacteroides fragilis, Cardiobacterium hominis or Clostridium					
PT	ramosum.					
XX						
PS	Example 8; SEQ ID NO 428; 135pp; English.					
XX						
CC	The invention relates to a novel detection method of non-viral organisms.					
CC	The invention further relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule					
CC	which has a fully defined sequence comprising 1830-5502 bp. The detection					
CC	method comprises a kit, which contains: a composition comprising the					
CC	nucleic acid probe; a pair of forward and reverse primers used for					
CC	amplifying the polynucleic acids in the biological sample; a buffer					
CC	enabling hybridization reaction between the probes contained in the					

CC	composition and the polynucleic acids present in the biological sample or
CC	their amplified products or components necessary for producing the buffer
CC	; a solution for washing hybrids; and optionally means for detection of
CC	the hybrids. The novel nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition
CC	for diagnosing diseases caused by non-viral organisms, e.g.,
CC	Acinetobacter baumannii, Anaerobiospirillum succiniciproducens,
CC	Bacteroides fragilis, Cardiobacterium hominis, Chryseobacterium
CC	meningosepticum, Clostridium ramosum, Corynebacterium diphtheriae,
CC	Klebsiella oxytoca, Ochrobactrum anthropi, Peptostreptococcus prevotii,
CC	Porphyromonas gingivalis, Peptostreptococcus anaerobius,
CC	Peptostreptococcus magnus, Fusobacterium necrophorum, Proteus vulgaris,
CC	Enterobacter aerogenes, Streptococcus mutans, Kingella kingap,
CC	Bacteroides ovatus, Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, Clostridium diffcile,
CC	Hemophilus aphrophilas, Neisseria gonorrhea, Eikenella corrodens,
CC	Bacteroides vulgatus, Branhamella catarrhalis, Sutterella wadsworthensis,
CC	Actinomyces israelii, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Burkholderia cepacia,
CC	Salmonella enteritidis, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus
CC	mirabilis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Vibrio vulnificus, Pseudomas
CC	aeruginosa, Aeromonas hydrophila, Listeria monocytogenes, Enterococcus
CC	faecium, Staphylococcus aureus, Neisseria meningitidis, Legionella
CC	pneumophila, Candida albicans or Candida glabrata. These non-viral
CC	organisms can cause, but are not limited to, disorders such as: purulent
CC	infection, bacteraemia, meningitis, endocarditis, neonatal meningitis,
CC	inflammatory intestinal diseases, endocarditis, respiratory diphtheria,
CC	pneumonia, abscesses, oral infection, festering nasopharyngitis, mouth
CC	infection, urinary track infection, deep infection, arthritis, enteritis,
CC	diarrhoea, localised brain or respiratory infection, male reproductive
CC	disorder, bite wounds, otitis media, acute appendicitis, aphtha, and
CC	mycosis. This polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the
CC	exemplification of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;	
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db	1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15
RESULT 1543	
ADI34486/c	
ID	ADI34486 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX	
AC	ADI34486;
XX	
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dt15.
XX	
KW	Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2003102243-A1.
XX	
PD	11-DEC-2003.
XX	
PF	30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX	
PR	31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
XX	
PA	(JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX	
PI	Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-035466/03.
XX	
PT	Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based
PT	RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating
PT	single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.

XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 26pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises

CC eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription

CC sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by

CC incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an

CC oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end

CC of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA

CC to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating

CC single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and

CC transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The

CC method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription

CC from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-

CC template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction.

CC Sequences ADI34483-ADI34489 represent oligonucleotides used in a T7 RNA

CC transcription reaction.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1544

ID ADL16374/c

XX ADL16374 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADL16374;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT Human heparanase cDNA isolation primer Oligo (dT)15.

DE Heparanase; ss; PCR; primer; heparanase-dependent cancer; cancer;

XX autoimmune reaction; inflammation.

KW Synthetic.

OS US2003236215-A1.

PN 25-DEC-2003.

XX 09-JUN-2003; 2003US-00456573.

XX 31-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017954.

PR 01-MAR-1999; 99US-00258892.

PR 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00435739.

XX (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.

PA (HADA-) HADASIT MEDICAL RES SERVICES & DEV.

XX Pecker I, Vlodavsky I, Feinstein E;

PI WPI; 2004-070610/07.

XX New antisense oligonucleotide hybridizable with a polynucleotide encoding

PT a polypeptide with heparanase activity, useful for treating diseases such

PT as cancer and autoimmune disorders.

XX Example; SEQ ID NO 5; 108pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) comprising a

CC polynucleotide or a polynucleotide analogue of at least 10 bases being

CC hybridisable in vivo , under physiological conditions, with a portion of

CC a polynucleotide strand encoding a polypeptide having heparanase

CC catalytic activity. Also included are a method of in vivo downregulating

CC heparanase activity (comprising administering the ASO in vivo), a method

CC of treating a subject suffering from a pathological condition

CC (characterised by heparanase activity, comprising administering ASO to

CC the subject), a pharmaceutical composition comprising the ASO and a

CC carrier, an antisense nucleic acid construct (comprising a promoter

CC sequence and a polynucleotide sequence directing the synthesis of an

CC antisense RNA sequence of at least 10 bases being hybridisable in vivo ,

CC under physiological conditions, with a polynucleotide strand encoding a

CC polypeptide having heparanase catalytic activity), a method of in vivo

CC downregulating heparanase activity (comprising administering in vivo the

CC antisense nucleic acid construct), a pharmaceutical composition

CC comprising the antisense nucleic acid construct and a carrier, and an

CC antisense oligonucleotide comprising a polynucleotide or a polynucleotide

CC analogue of at least 10 bases being hybridisable in vivo , under

CC physiological conditions, with a portion of a polynucleotide strand being

CC characterised by forming at least a portion of an untranslated region

CC (UTR) for a polynucleotide strand encoding a polypeptide having

CC heparanase catalytic activity. The methods and compositions of the

CC present invention are useful for the prevention and/or treatment of

CC diseases or conditions associated with aberrant heparanase activity, such

CC as heparanase-dependent cancer, cancer, autoimmune reaction and

CC inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation

CC of human heparanase cDNA.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1545

ADM48711/c

ID ADM48711 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADM48711;

AC 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DT Human hp3 DNA amplifying RT-PCR primer.

XX Transgenic animal; heparanase; cancer; viral infection; restenosis;

DE neurodegenerative disease; atherosclerosis; pulmonary disorder; hp3;

KW RT-PCR; reverse transcription; primer; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003217375-A1.

PN 20-NOV-2003.

XX 24-FEB-2003; 2003US-00371218.

PF 31-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017954.

XX 01-MAR-1999; 99US-00258892.

PR 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776874.

PR 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00988113.

XX (ZCHA/) ZCHARIA E.

PA (VL0D/) VLODAVSKY I.

PA (METZ/) METZGER S.

PA (PECK/) PECKER I.

PA (ILAN/) ILAN N.

PA (CHAJ/) CHAJEK-SHAUL T.

PA (GOLD/) GOLDSHMIDT O.

XX Zcharia E, Vlodavsky I, Metzger S, Pecker I, Ilan N;

PI Chajek-Shaul T, Goldshmidt O;

XX WPI; 2004-021918/02.

XX New transgenic non-human animal expressing heparinase, useful as models
PT for human disease, such as cancers, viral infection, neurodegenerative
PT diseases, restenosis, atherosclerosis and pulmonary disorders.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 5; 106pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a transgenic non-human animal whose
CC genome comprises an exogenous polynucleotide sequence, including a
CC promoter active in tissues of the non-human, a region encoding a human
CC heparanase, where the promoter and the region encoding human heparanase
CC are operably linked in the exogenous polynucleotide such that human
CC heparanase is expressed in at least a portion of the cells of the non-
CC human animal. The methods and compositions of the present invention are
CC useful for the production of transgenic animals expressing heparanase, to
CC be used as models for human diseases such as cancers, viral infection,
CC restenosis, neurodegenerative diseases, atherosclerosis and pulmonary
CC disorders. The present sequence is human hp3 DNA amplifying (reverse
CC transcription) RT-PCR primer used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1546
ADL33722/c
ID ADL33722 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADL33722;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT LNA oligomer #1.
DE
XX
KW Detection; isolation; locked nucleic acid; LNA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "LNA thymidine analog"
FT modified_base 4
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "LNA thymidine analog"
FT modified_base 7
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "LNA thymidine analog"
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "LNA thymidine analog"
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "LNA thymidine analog"
XX
PN WO2004020575-A2.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2003; 2003WO-IB006354.

XX 24-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390928P.
PR (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX
PA Kauppinen S, Jacobsen N;
PI WPI; 2004-315512/29.
XX
DR Detecting and/or isolating nucleic acid molecule having homopolymeric
XX sequence or repetitive element or conserved nucleotide sequence involves
PT treating sample containing nucleic acid compounds with locked nucleic
PT acid oligonucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for detecting and/or
CC isolating a nucleic acid having a homopolymeric sequence or repetitive
CC element or conserved nucleotide sequence. (M1) comprises treating a
CC sample containing nucleic acid compounds with an locked nucleic acid
CC (LNA) oligonucleotide (LO) to thereby detect and/or isolate a nucleic
CC acid having the homopolymeric sequence or repetitive element or conserved
CC nucleotide sequence. (M1) is useful for detecting and isolating nucleic
CC acids released from a lysed complex biological mixture comprising nucleic
CC acids. The present sequence is a LNA oligomer, used to illustrate the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1547
ADO81112/c
ID ADO81112 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADO81112;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Sheep prion protein microsatellite locus primer #83.
XX
KW gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;
KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Ovis aries.
XX
PN DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT length of amplicons.

XX Example 3; Page 31; 64pp; German.

PS The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one

XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR

CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and

CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:

CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for

CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or

CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that

CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to

CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases

CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and

CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,

CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and

CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This

CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the sheep prion

XX protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1548

ADO81158/c

ID ADO81158 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADO81158;

AC ADO81158;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker consensus sequence #36.

DE Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker; PML;

XX Gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;

KW disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;

KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;

KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;

KW microsatellite; ds.

XX Synthetic.

OS DE10236711-A1.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

XX (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.

XX Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;

PI WPI; 2004-215730/21.

XX Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for

PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining

PT length of amplicons.

XX Claim 9; Page 50; 64pp; German.

PS The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one

XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR

CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and

CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:

CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for

CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or

CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that

CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to

CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases

CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and

CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,

CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and

CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This

CC sequence represents a prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker

XX consensus sequence.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1549

ADO81108/c

ID ADO81108 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ADO81108;

AC ADO81108;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Sheep prion protein microsatellite locus primer #79.

DE Gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;

XX disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;

KW cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;

KW milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;

KW microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Ovis aries.

OS DE10236711-A1.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.

XX (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.

XX Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;

PI WPI; 2004-215730/21.

XX Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for

PT identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining

PT length of amplicons.

XX Example 3; Page 31; 64pp; German.

PS The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one

XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR

CC amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using

CC as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and

CC determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:

CC a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for

CC predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or

CC more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that

CC include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a

CC disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the sheep prion
CC protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1550
ADO78367/c

ID ADO78367 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC ADO78367;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE RNA oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX
KW ss; 2'-O-Silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide derivative;
KW automated oligoribonucleotides solid phase synthesis;
KW oligonucleotide preparation.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2004049274-A2.

XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-EP013113.

XX
PR 22-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00027352.

XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA GMBH.

XX
PI Natt FJ, Hunziker J, Hall J, Martin P;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-460864/43.

XX
PT New 2'-O-silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide derivatives useful in automated
PT oligoribonucleotides solid phase synthesis.

XX
PS Example 3; Page 15; 20pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to novel 2'-O-Silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide
CC derivatives. The derivatives are useful in automated oligoribonucleotides
CC solid phase synthesis. The derivatives provide cost effective and easier
CC synthesis processing for the preparation of oligonucleotides. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1551
ADO78368/c
ID ADO78368 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADO78368;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RNA oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
KW ss; 2'-O-Silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide derivative;
KW automated oligoribonucleotides solid phase synthesis;
KW oligonucleotide preparation.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2004049274-A2.

XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-EP013113.

XX
PR 22-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00027352.

XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA GMBH.

XX
PI Natt FJ, Hunziker J, Hall J, Martin P;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-460864/43.

XX
PT New 2'-O-silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide derivatives useful in automated
PT oligoribonucleotides solid phase synthesis.

XX
PS Example 3; Page 15; 20pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to novel 2'-O-Silyloxymethyl ribonucleotide
CC derivatives. The derivatives are useful in automated oligoribonucleotides
CC solid phase synthesis. The derivatives provide cost effective and easier
CC synthesis processing for the preparation of oligonucleotides. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 11 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1552
ADQ81798/c

ID ADQ81798 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC ADQ81798;

XX
DT 07-OCT-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide synthesis method polynucleotide #2.

XX
KW ss; primer; DNA synthesis; nucleotide chemistry.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO2004058794-A1.

XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.

XX
PF 31-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014905.

XX

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 15 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1555
ADB68508/c
ID ADB68508 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADB68508;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PNA-HypNA hybridisation oligomer.
XX
KW hydroxyproline nucleic acid; HypNA; PNA; peptide nucleic acid;
KW gene expression; respiration; secretion; signalling;
KW ion-channel activity; cell motility; developmental phenotype;
KW tumour regression; hybridisation; ss; serine nucleic acid; SerNA;
KW phosphono-peptide nucleic acid; pPNA.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = P (Phosphono PNA monomer with phenyl
FT group attached to terminal phosphate"

WO2003068798-A2.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003904.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2002; 2002US-00072975.
XX
PA (ACTI-) ACTIVE MOTIF.
XX
PI Efimov V, Fernandez J, Archdeacon D, Archdeachon J, Choob M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-689653/65.
XX
PT Method of inhibiting expression of genes or RNA transcripts, useful for
PT therapy and determining effects of genes, by administering oligomers
PT containing hydroxyproline nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 148; 240pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method of inhibiting the expression of
CC one or more genes or RNA transcripts by administering at least one
CC oligonucleotide analogue that includes at least one hydroxyproline
CC nucleic acid (HypNA) monomer to a cell or organism or their extracts. Thr
CC oligonucleotides of the invention may be used to monitor properties
CC including gene expression, respiration, secretion, signalling, ion-
CC channel activity, cell motility, developmental phenotype and tumour
CC regression. Furthermore, they may be utilised to determine the effects of
CC particular genes, as antisense or homologous recombination constructs
CC e.g. for creating animal models of disease and finally, for increasing
CC the activity of some enzymes, such as polymerases. The current sequence
CC is that of the PNA-HypNA hybridisation oligomer of the invention. This
CC sequence may also comprise phosphono-PNA (pPNA) and serine nucleic acid
CC (SerNA) components.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1556
AAV49503/c
ID AAV49503 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV49503;
XX
DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human eosinophil cell activator HVC002 primer #1.
XX
KW Eosinophil cell activator; treatment; diagnosis; malignant tumour;
KW parasitic infection; allergic inflammation; eosinophilic pneumonia;
KW rapid onset eosinophilia; autoimmune disease; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9824817-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 05-DEC-1997; 97WO-JP004470.
XX
PR 05-DEC-1996; 96JP-00325762.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Yoshisue H, Saito A, Nakagawa S, Kuga T, Shinkai A, Koike M;
PI Nishi T;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333261/29.
XX
PT DNA and encoded protein which activates eosinophil cells - for treatment
PT of cancer, parasite infection, autoimmune disease and allergic
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 64; 92pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAV49503-V49507 are primers used in the isolation of a human eosinophil
CC cell activator. This protein and antibodies generated from the protein
CC can be used for treatment and diagnosis of malignant tumours, parasitic
CC infections, allergic inflammation, eosinophilic pneumonia, rapid onset
CC eosinophilia, and autoimmune diseases. DNA can be used for diagnosis, and
CC the antisense DNA in gene therapy of these disorders. The protein can be
CC used for screening of potential agonists or antagonists of its activity
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1557
AAA30179/c
ID AAA30179 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA30179;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer GT15A used in pollenosis associated gene identification.
XX

KW Pollenosis-associated protein; high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E;
KW IGE; diagnose; cedar pollenosis; treatment; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020575-A1.
XX
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX
PF 06-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005506.
XX
XX
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98JP-00284610.
XX
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Lu N, Ogawa K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-317712/27.
XX
XX
PT Gene highly expressed in patients with high cedar pollen-specific IGE
PT levels, useful for diagnosing pollenosis, and screening candidate
PT compounds for pollenosis treatment.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 44pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of a
CC human pollenosis associated gene. The gene is highly expressed in
CC individuals with high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E (IGE) levels. The
CC invention relates to the nucleotide sequence encoding the pollenosis
CC associated protein, diagnosing pollenosis and screening candidate
CC compounds for treating pollenosis. The gene can be used in diagnosing
CC pollenosis, particularly cedar pollenosis, and screening candidate
CC compounds for pollenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1558
AAA30181/C
ID AAA30181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAA30181;
XX
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE PCR primer GT15G used in pollenosis associated gene identification.
XX
XX
KW Pollenosis-associated protein; high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E;
KW IGE; diagnose; cedar pollenosis; treatment; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200020575-A1.
XX
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX
PF 06-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005506.
XX
XX
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98JP-00284610.
XX
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Lu N, Ogawa K;

XX WPI; 2000-317712/27.
DR
XX
PT Gene highly expressed in patients with high cedar pollen-specific IGE
PT levels, useful for diagnosing pollenosis, and screening candidate
PT compounds for pollenosis treatment.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 44pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of a
CC human pollenosis associated gene. The gene is highly expressed in
CC individuals with high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E (IGE) levels. The
CC invention relates to the nucleotide sequence encoding the pollenosis
CC associated protein, diagnosing pollenosis and screening candidate
CC compounds for treating pollenosis. The gene can be used in diagnosing
CC pollenosis, particularly cedar pollenosis, and screening candidate
CC compounds for pollenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1559
AAZ35714/C
ID AAZ35714 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ35714;
XX
XX
DT 31-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Murine gene anchor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX
KW Rare expressed gene; analysis; expression; nucleic acid sample;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX
PN EP959141-A2.
XX
XX
PD 24-NOV-1999.
XX
XX
PF 18-MAY-1999; 99EP-00109795.
XX
XX
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98JP-00153651.
XX
XX
PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
XX
XX
PI Muramatsu T, Fujita T, Kiyama M, Irie T, Okano K;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2000-001284/01.
XX
XX
PT Preparation of nucleic acid sample, useful for analysis of rare expressed
PT genes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a process for the preparation of a
CC nucleic acid sample comprising: (a) providing a nucleic acid sample
CC having a plurality of species of sequences, and providing one or a
CC plurality of kinds of probes having a known sequence substantially
CC complementary to a portion of sequence of the nucleic acid sample; (b)
CC mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with probes; (c)
CC subsequently recovering nucleic acid molecules; or (i) providing a
CC nucleic acid sample having a plurality of species of sequences, and
CC providing one or a plurality of kinds of probes having a known sequence

CC substantially complementary to a portion of sequence of the nucleic acid
CC sample; (ii) mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with the
CC probes; (iii) treating the product of (ii) with nuclease activity of an
CC enzyme or the probe itself; and (iv) subsequently recovering the nucleic
CC acid molecules not digested by the nuclease activity in (iii); or (I)
CC providing a nucleic acid sample having a plurality of species of
CC sequences and oligonucleotides primer having predetermined sequences for
CC synthesizing DNA strands; (II) providing one or a plurality of kinds of
CC probes having a known sequence substantially complementary to a portion
CC of a sequence of the nucleic acid sample having such a structure to
CC prevent a polymerase reaction from its 3' end and a nuclease reaction
CC from its 5' end; (III) mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample
CC with the primers and probes; (IV) executing polymerase chain reaction for
CC the samples prepared in (III); and (V) subsequently recovering nucleic
CC acid molecules synthesized in (IV). The method is useful for the
CC preparation of a nucleic acid sample for the analysis of rare expressed
CC genes. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1560
AAX82721/c
ID AAX82721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX82721;
XX
DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IgA nephropathy-associated cDNA primer #62.
XX
KW IgA nephropathy-associated protein; diagnosis; treatment; antisense;
KW human; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9963085-A1.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-JP002855.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98JP-00152603.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Ishiwata T, Sakurada M, Kawabata A, Nakagawa S, Nishi T, Kuga T;
PI Sawada S, Takei M, Shibata K, Furuya A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-097328/08.
XX
PT DNA sequences preferentially expressed in IgA nephropathy patients,
PT proteins encoded by them, and antibodies to those proteins.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 170; 180pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes novel DNA sequences preferentially expressed in
CC IgA nephropathy patients, and DNA sequences stringently hybridizing to
CC them. Independent claims cover diagnostic reagents for IgA nephropathy
CC incorporating the antisense sequences; the treatment of IgA nephropathy
CC using the antisense sequences for mRNA inhibition; proteins associated
CC with IgA nephropathy, containing sequences encoded by the DNA sequences;
CC antibodies recognizing these proteins; the production of the proteins by
CC culture of host cells transformed with DNA encoding them; diagnostic

CC reagents for IgA nephropathy containing the antibodies; and compositions
CC for the treatment of IgA nephropathy which contain the antibodies. The
CC products of the invention can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC IgA nephropathy. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
CC and identification of the human IgA nephropathy-associated proteins
CC described in the method of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
|||||
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1561
AAX82720/c
ID AAX82720 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX82720;
XX
DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IgA nephropathy-associated cDNA primer #61.
XX
KW IgA nephropathy-associated protein; diagnosis; treatment; antisense;
KW human; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9963085-A1.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-JP002855.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98JP-00152603.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Ishiwata T, Sakurada M, Kawabata A, Nakagawa S, Nishi T, Kuga T;
PI Sawada S, Takei M, Shibata K, Furuya A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-097328/08.
XX
PT DNA sequences preferentially expressed in IgA nephropathy patients,
PT proteins encoded by them, and antibodies to those proteins.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 169; 180pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes novel DNA sequences preferentially expressed in
CC IgA nephropathy patients, and DNA sequences stringently hybridizing to
CC them. Independent claims cover diagnostic reagents for IgA nephropathy
CC incorporating the antisense sequences; the treatment of IgA nephropathy
CC using the antisense sequences for mRNA inhibition; proteins associated
CC with IgA nephropathy, containing sequences encoded by the DNA sequences;
CC antibodies recognizing these proteins; the production of the proteins by
CC culture of host cells transformed with DNA encoding them; diagnostic
CC reagents for IgA nephropathy containing the antibodies; and compositions
CC for the treatment of IgA nephropathy which contain the antibodies. The
CC products of the invention can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC IgA nephropathy. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
CC and identification of the human IgA nephropathy-associated proteins
CC described in the method of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1562
AAZ36739/C
ID AAZ36739 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAZ36739;
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Anchored oligo(dT) primer AT15A used for modified differential display.
KW Stimulus-regulated nucleic acid; sequence profile; nucleic acid level;
KW differentially expressed nucleic acid; disease state; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; infectious disease; aging; developmental disorder;
KW proliferative disorder; neurological disorder; toxicity; primer;
KW treatment resistance; differential expression; drug discovery;
KW growth factor; epidermal growth factor; radiation; stress; pathogen; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9955913-A2.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 27-APR-1999; 99WO-US009119.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083331P.
PR 27-AUG-1998; 98US-0098070P.
PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118624P.
XX
PA (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
XX
PI McClelland M, Welsh J, Trenkle T;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086388/07.
XX
PT Measuring expression of low abundance reduced complexity target nucleic
PT acid molecules.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 91; 187pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ36739-41 represent oligo(dT) primers used for modified differential
CC display, in the method of the invention. The specification describes a
CC method for measuring the level of two or more nucleic acid molecules in a
CC target. The method comprises contacting a probe with an arbitrarily or
CC statistically sampled target and detecting the amount of specific binding
CC of the target to the probe. The methods can be used to identify
CC differentially expressed nucleic acid molecules associated with disease
CC states, such as cancer, autoimmune disease, infectious disease, aging,
CC developmental disorder, proliferative disorder or neurological disorder.
CC Alternatively the methods can be used to assess the efficacy or toxicity
CC of or a resistance to a treatment. Also the methods can be used to
CC determine differential expression of nucleic acid molecules in response
CC to a stimulus, e.g. a chemical, drug or growth factor (especially
CC epidermal growth factor), radiation, stress or a pathogen. The methods
CC can also be used to determine co-regulated genes that can be potential
CC targets for drug discovery
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1564
AAA25448/C
ID AAA25448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

RESULT 1563
AAZ36740/C
ID AAZ36740 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAZ36740;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Anchored oligo(dT) primer GT15G used for modified differential display.
KW Stimulus-regulated nucleic acid; sequence profile; nucleic acid level;
KW differentially expressed nucleic acid; disease state; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; infectious disease; aging; developmental disorder;
KW proliferative disorder; neurological disorder; toxicity; primer;
KW treatment resistance; differential expression; drug discovery;
KW growth factor; epidermal growth factor; radiation; stress; pathogen; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9955913-A2.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 27-APR-1999; 99WO-US009119.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083331P.
PR 27-AUG-1998; 98US-0098070P.
PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118624P.
XX
PA (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
XX
PI McClelland M, Welsh J, Trenkle T;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086388/07.
XX
PT Measuring expression of low abundance reduced complexity target nucleic
PT acid molecules.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 91; 187pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ36739-41 represent oligo(dT) primers used for modified differential
CC display, in the method of the invention. The specification describes a
CC method for measuring the level of two or more nucleic acid molecules in a
CC target. The method comprises contacting a probe with an arbitrarily or
CC statistically sampled target and detecting the amount of specific binding
CC of the target to the probe. The methods can be used to identify
CC differentially expressed nucleic acid molecules associated with disease
CC states, such as cancer, autoimmune disease, infectious disease, aging,
CC developmental disorder, proliferative disorder or neurological disorder.
CC Alternatively the methods can be used to assess the efficacy or toxicity
CC of or a resistance to a treatment. Also the methods can be used to
CC determine differential expression of nucleic acid molecules in response
CC to a stimulus, e.g. a chemical, drug or growth factor (especially
CC epidermal growth factor), radiation, stress or a pathogen. The methods
CC can also be used to determine co-regulated genes that can be potential
CC targets for drug discovery
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1564
AAA25448/C
ID AAA25448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

AC AAA25448;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1946.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1565
AAC64202/c
ID AAC64202 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64202;
XX

DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:3, used in human gene 373 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 373; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065046-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002730.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120489.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687339/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 373 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific immunoglobulin-E levels, useful
PT in diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 69; 80pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 373 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 373; expression constructs and
CC host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic acids;
CC pollinosis-associated gene 373 primers and probes; antibodies against the
CC protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 373 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic
CC acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of screening drug
CC candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by measuring the
CC expression of pollinosis-associated gene 373 in pollen antigen-stimulated
CC T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to a control.
CC Pollinosis-associated gene 373 is useful in the diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the treatment of
CC such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 373 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1566
AAC64204/c
ID AAC64204 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64204;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:5, used in human gene 373 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 373; IgE; immunoglobulin E;

KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065046-A1.
XX
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002730.
XX
XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120489.
PR (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687339/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 373 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific immunoglobulin-E levels, useful
PT in diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 70; 80pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 373 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 373; expression constructs and
CC host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic acids;
CC pollinosis-associated gene 373 primers and probes; antibodies against the
CC protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 373 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic
CC acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of screening drug
CC candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by measuring the
CC expression of pollinosis-associated gene 373 in pollen antigen-stimulated
CC T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to a control.
CC Pollinosis-associated gene 373 is useful in the diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the treatment of
CC such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 373 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1567
AAC64181/c
ID AAC64181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64181;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 419 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 419; FAF-1 homologue;
KW Fas-associated factor-1; IgE; immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy;
KW T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis; drug screening;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200065045-A1.
PN
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002729.
XX
XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120490.
PR (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687338/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 419 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 49; 77pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 419 which
CC exhibits reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals with high cedar
CC pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene was isolated from
CC T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using the differential
CC display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 has homology with the gene
CC encoding human Fas-associated factor-1 (FAF-1). The invention also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 419; expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis- associated gene 419
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 419 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 419 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 419 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses
CC methods of screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic
CC disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 419 in
CC pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound
CC relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 is useful in the
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates
CC for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 419 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1568
AAC64183/c
ID AAC64183 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64183;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 419 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 419; FAF-1 homologue;
KW Fas-associated factor-1; IgE; immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy;
KW T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis; drug screening;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065045-A1.
XX

PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002729.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120490.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687338/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 419 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 50; 77pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 419 which
CC exhibits reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals with high cedar
CC pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene was isolated from
CC T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using the differential
CC display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 has homology with the gene
CC encoding human Fas-associated factor-1 (FAF-1). The invention also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 419; expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis- associated gene 419
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 419 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 419 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 419 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses
CC methods of screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic
CC disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 419 in
CC pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound
CC relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 is useful in the
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates
CC for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 419 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1569
AAC64171/c
ID AAC64171 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64171;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 513 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 513; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065049-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002733.
XX

PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120491.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687342/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 513 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 46pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 513 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 513 nucleic acids; a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 513 nucleic acids; and methods of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 513
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1570
AAC64173/c
ID AAC64173 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64173;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 513 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 513; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065049-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002733.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120491.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687342/67.
XX

PT Pollinosis-associated gene 513 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

PS Example 6; Page 39; 46pp; Japanese.

XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 513 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 513 nucleic acids; a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 513 nucleic acids; and methods of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 513
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 cDNA

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1571
AAC64163/C
ID AAC64163 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64163;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 581 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 581; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065048-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002732.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120492.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687341/67.
XX

PT Pollenosis-associated gene 581 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

PS Example 6; Page 40; 69pp; Japanese.

XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 581 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene

CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis-associated gene 581; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 581
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 581 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 581 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 581 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 581 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 581 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 581 cDNA

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1572
AAC64161/C
ID AAC64161 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64161;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 581 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 581; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065048-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002732.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120492.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687341/67.
XX

PT Pollenosis-associated gene 581 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

PS Example 6; Page 39; 69pp; Japanese.

XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 581 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis-associated gene 581; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 581
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 581 primers and probes;

CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 581 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 581 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 581 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 581 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 581 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1573
AAC64213/c
ID AAC64213 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC64213;

AC AAC64213;

XX 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 627 isolation.

DE Human; pollinosis-associated gene 627; IgE; immunoglobulin E;

XX cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;

KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200065051-A1.

XX 02-NOV-2000.

XX 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002735.

XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120493.

XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.

XX Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;

XX Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;

XX WPI; 2000-687344/67.

XX Pollinosis-associated gene 627 undergoing significantly low expression in

XX subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis

XX of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

XX Example 6; Page 41; 51pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 627 which

XX exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals

XX with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene

XX was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using

XX the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of

CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 627 cDNA

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1574
AAC64215/c
ID AAC64215 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAC64215;

XX 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 627 isolation.

DE Human; pollinosis-associated gene 627; IgE; immunoglobulin E;

XX cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;

KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200065051-A1.

XX 02-NOV-2000.

XX 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002735.

XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120493.

XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.

XX Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;

XX Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;

XX WPI; 2000-687344/67.

XX Pollinosis-associated gene 627 undergoing significantly low expression in
XX subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
XX of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.

XX Example 6; Page 42; 51pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 627 which

XX exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals

XX with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene

XX was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using

XX the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of

XX detection of pollinosis-associated gene 627 nucleic acids; a method of

XX diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated

XX gene 627 nucleic acids; and a method of screening drug candidates for the

XX treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-

XX associated gene 627 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence

XX of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 627

XX is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of

XX drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence

XX represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
XX associated gene 627 cDNA

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1575
AAC64232/c
ID AAC64232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64232;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 795 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 795; vimentin homologue; IgE;
KW immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression;
KW detection; diagnosis; drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065050-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002734.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120494.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687343/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 795 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Page 46; Example 6; 73pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 795 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 has
CC homology with the human vimentin gene. The invention also relates also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 795; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 795
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 795 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 795 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 795 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 795 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 795 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1576
AAC64230/c
ID AAC64230 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64230;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 795 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 795; vimentin homologue; IgE;
KW immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression;
KW detection; diagnosis; drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065050-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002734.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120494.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687343/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 795 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Page 45; Example 6; 73pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 795 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 has
CC homology with the human vimentin gene. The invention also relates also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 795; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 795
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 795 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 795 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 795 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 795 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 795 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

```
RESULT 1577
AAC92292/c
ID AAC92292 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC92292;
XX
DT 22-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 465 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 465; pollen scattering; allergy;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200073439-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003191.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148784.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA ) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061528/07.
XX
XX
XX Pollinosis-associated gene 465 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 43; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human pollinosis-associated gene 465
CC which has a nucleic acid sequence of 3442 base pairs (bp), given in
CC (AAC92291), that undergoes significantly low expression in subjects after
CC pollen scattering, and is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen. The gene is useful in
CC the diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies capable of regulating the response of T cells to the stimulus by
CC an antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in
CC an example from the present invention
XX
PS Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC The present invention describes the human pollinosis-associated gene 465
CC which has a nucleic acid sequence of 3442 base pairs (bp), given in
CC (AAC92291), that undergoes significantly low expression in subjects after
CC pollen scattering, and is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen. The gene is useful in
CC the diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies capable of regulating the response of T cells to the stimulus by
CC an antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in
CC an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1578
AAC92294/c
ID AAC92294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC92294;
XX
DT 22-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 465 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 465; pollen scattering; allergy;
```

```
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200073439-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003191.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148784.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA ) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061528/07.
XX
XX
XX Pollinosis-associated gene 465 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 44; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human pollinosis-associated gene 465
CC which has a nucleic acid sequence of 3442 base pairs (bp), given in
CC (AAC92291), that undergoes significantly low expression in subjects after
CC pollen scattering, and is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen. The gene is useful in
CC the diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies capable of regulating the response of T cells to the stimulus by
CC an antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in
CC an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1579
AAC91721/c
ID AAC91721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC91721;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 787 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 787; pollen allergy; T-cell;
KW reduced expression; detection; diagnosis; drug screening;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200073440-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003192.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148785.
```

XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-032159/04.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 787 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 41; 54pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 787 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC after the pollen-scattering season, relative to expression levels in T-
CC cells before the pollen-scattering season. The gene was isolated from T-
CC cells from individuals allergic to pollen using the differential display
CC method. The invention also relates to pollinosis-associated gene 787
CC primers and probes; methods of detection of pollinosis-associated gene
CC 787 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic diseases via the
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 787 nucleic acids. The invention
CC additionally encompasses a method of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis- associated gene 787
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1580
AAC91719/c
ID AAC91719 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC91719;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:2, used in human gene 787 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 787; pollen allergy; T-cell;
KW reduced expression; detection; diagnosis; drug screening;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200073440-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003192.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148785.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX

PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-032159/04.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 787 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 40; 54pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 787 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC after the pollen-scattering season, relative to expression levels in T-
CC cells before the pollen-scattering season. The gene was isolated from T-
CC cells from individuals allergic to pollen using the differential display
CC method. The invention also relates to pollinosis-associated gene 787
CC primers and probes; methods of detection of pollinosis-associated gene
CC 787 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic diseases via the
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 787 nucleic acids. The invention
CC additionally encompasses a method of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis- associated gene 787
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 787 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db ||||||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1581
AAC82876/c
ID AAC82876 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC82876;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 441 primer #3.
XX
KW Pollinosis; pollinosis-associated gene 441; allergy; T cell;
KW pollen scattering; antigen; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200073435-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003190.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148783.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061526/07.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 441 which undergoes lower expression in

PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 36; 42pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC sequence (I) which undergoes significantly low expression in subjects
CC after pollen scattering, and is useful in diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1582
AAC82874/c
ID AAC82874 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC82874;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 441 primer #1.
XX
KW Pollinosis; pollinosis-associated gene 441; allergy; T cell;
KW pollen scattering; antigen; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200073435-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003190.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148783.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061526/07.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 441 which undergoes lower expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 35; 42pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC sequence (I) which undergoes significantly low expression in subjects
CC after pollen scattering, and is useful in diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1583
AAH47128/c
ID AAH47128 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH47128;
XX
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of primer GT15G.
XX
KW B1001; B1466; B1072; B1151; T-cell; allergy; atopic dermatitis; human;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200165259-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP001372.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00061832.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Oshida T, Obayashi I, Matsui K, Saito H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557789/62.
XX
PT Diagnosis of allergies including atopic dermatitis.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 66; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides a method of diagnosis of allergies that involves:
CC assaying the levels of expression of genes B1001, B1466, B1072 or B1151
CC in T-cells; and comparing them with the level of expression in healthy T-
CC cells. The method is useful for diagnosing allergies, particularly atopic
CC dermatitis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
CC analysis of the expression of the above genes
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1584
AAH47126/c
ID AAH47126 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH47126;
XX
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of primer GT15A.
XX
KW B1001; B1466; B1072; B1151; T-cell; allergy; atopic dermatitis; human;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200165259-A1.
XX

PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP001372.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00061832.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Oshida T, Obayashi I, Matsui K, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2001-557789/62.
XX
PT Diagnosis of allergies including atopic dermatitis.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 65; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides a method of diagnosis of allergies that involves:
CC assaying the levels of expression of genes B1001, B1466, B1072 or B1151
CC in T-cells; and comparing them with the level of expression in healthy T-
CC cells. The method is useful for diagnosing allergies, particularly atopic
CC dermatitis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
CC analysis of the expression of the above genes
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1585
ABK49636/c
ID ABK49636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK49636;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Acetyltransferase-like protein 20-90-05 PCR primer GT15G.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; acetyltransferase; 20-90-05; allergic disease; primer;
KW differential display; eosinophil; antiallergic; atopic dermatitis; GT15G.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224903-A1.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008246.
PF
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291318.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
PI Takahashi E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-315738/35.
DR
XX
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of gene showing
PT different expression particularly increased expression in remission stage
PT in eosinophils of patients, also applicable in screening candidate
PT compounds for remedies.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 57; 72pp; Japanese.
XX
CC

XX The invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
CC comprises determining the expression level of a gene containing, the
CC human cDNA appearing as ABK49633 which has homology with
CC acetyltransferases in the eosinophils of a patient and comparing the
CC expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual
CC (i.e. differential display). Also included are methods of screening for
CC candidate compounds which affect the expression level of the gene or the
CC activity of the protein encoded by the gene (including related proteins
CC and mutants), the use of probes based on the gene sequence in the
CC examination of allergic diseases, the use of reporter constructs in the
CC screening of candidate compounds, a vector containing a the transcription
CC -controlling region of the gene, cells transformed with the vector, an
CC antibody against the protein and a model animal for allergic diseases
CC which is a transgenic non-human vertebrate with lowering of expression
CC intensity of the gene in eosinophils. The method is examining allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis which is also applicable in
CC screening candidate compounds for remedies. Such method can be performed
CC in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence is a differential
CC display PCR primer for the cDNA encoding the human acetyltransferase-like
CC protein 20-90-05
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1586
ABK49634/c
ID ABK49634 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK49634;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Acetyltransferase-like protein 20-90-05 PCR primer GT15A.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; acetyltransferase; 20-90-05; allergic disease; primer;
KW differential display; eosinophil; antiallergic; atopic dermatitis; GT15A.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224903-A1.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008246.
PF
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291318.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
PI Takahashi E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-315738/35.
DR
XX
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of gene showing
PT different expression particularly increased expression in remission stage
PT in eosinophils of patients, also applicable in screening candidate
PT compounds for remedies.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 56; 72pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases

CC comprises determining the expression level of a gene containing, the
CC human cDNA appearing as ABK49633 which has homology with
CC acetyltransferases in the eosinophils of a patient and comparing the
CC expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual
CC (i.e. differential display). Also included are methods of screening for
CC candidate compounds which affect the expression level of the gene or the
CC activity of the protein encoded by the gene (including related proteins
CC and mutants), the use of probes based on the gene sequence in the
CC examination of allergic diseases, the use of reporter constructs in the
CC screening of candidate compounds, a vector containing a the transcription
CC -controlling region of the gene, cells transformed with the vector, an
CC antibody against the protein and a model animal for allergic diseases
CC which is a transgenic non-human vertebrate with lowering of expression
CC intensity of the gene in eosinophils. The method is examining allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis which is also applicable in
CC screening candidate compounds for remedies. Such method can be performed
CC in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence is a differential
CC display PCR primer for the cDNA encoding the human acetyltransferase-like
CC protein 20-90-05
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1587
ABL59040/c
ID ABL59040 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL59040;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer GT15G.
XX
KW Human; allergosis; eosinophil; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JPN2002095500-A.

XX 02-APR-2002.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.

XX (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.

XX WPI; 2002-439993/47.

XX Examining allergosis, involves measuring the expression levels of a
PT specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
PT healthy control.

XX Example 1; Page 17; 20pp; Japanese.

XX The specification describes a method for examining allergosis. The method
CC comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
CC and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils
CC of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
CC allergosis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used
CC in the course of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1588
ABL59038/c
ID ABL59038 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL59038;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer GT15A.

XX Human; allergosis; eosinophil; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JPN2002095500-A.

XX 02-APR-2002.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.

XX (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.

XX WPI; 2002-439993/47.

XX Examining allergosis, involves measuring the expression levels of a
PT specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
PT healthy control.

XX Example 1; Page 17; 20pp; Japanese.

XX The specification describes a method for examining allergosis. The method
CC comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
CC and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils
CC of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
CC allergosis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used
CC in the course of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1589
ABN99829/c
ID ABN99829 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN99829;

XX 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.

XX Human; allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
XX primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200233069-A1.
PN 25-APR-2002.
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008574.
PD 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
PI WPI; 2002-372311/40.
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
PT applicable in screening compounds.
XX Example 1; Page 109; 165pp; Japanese.
PS The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1590
ABN99831/C
ID ABN99831 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN99831;
XX 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 20.
DE Human; allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200233069-A1.
PN 25-APR-2002.
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008574.
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
PI WPI; 2002-372311/40.
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
PT applicable in screening compounds.
XX Example 1; Page 109; 165pp; Japanese.
PS The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

DR WPI; 2002-372311/40.
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
PT applicable in screening compounds.
XX Example 1; Page 110; 165pp; Japanese.
PS The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
CC the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
CC eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
CC the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
CC examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
CC diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1591
AAL49948/C
ID AAL49948 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAL49948;
XX 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT Human B1153 expression in allergic disease related PCR primer GRI5A.
DE Human; allergy; B1153; differential expression; antiallergic; asthma;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; atopic skin inflammation; PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX WO200250269-A1.
PN 27-JUN-2002.
PD 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP011286.
XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00389476.
PF (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA Matsumoto Y, Imai Y, Oshida T, Sugita Y, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
XX WPI; 2002-713252/77.
DR Examination of allergic diseases comprises detecting gene B1153 over-
PT expressed in T cells of allergy patients for diagnosis treatment and
PT investigation of atopic skin inflammation and asthma.
XX Example 6; Page 81; 102pp; Japanese.
PS The present invention relates to a method of examining allergic diseases
XX which comprises comparing the expression level of gene B1153 in allergy
CC patients with the expression level in healthy subjects. The method is
CC useful for the treatment, prevention, diagnosis and study of allergic
CC diseases including atopic skin inflammation and asthma. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the

CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1592
AAL49950/c
ID AAL49950 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAL49950;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B1153 expression in allergic disease related PCR primer GT15G.
XX
KW Human; allergy; B1153; differential expression; antiallergic; asthma;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; atopic skin inflammation; PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200250269-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP011286.
XX
PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00389476.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Matsumoto Y, Imai Y, Oshida T, Sugita Y, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-713252/77.
XX
XX Examination of allergic diseases comprises detecting gene B1153 over-
PT expressed in T cells of allergy patients for diagnosis treatment and
PT investigation of atopic skin inflammation and asthma.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 82; 102pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of examining allergic diseases
CC which comprises comparing the expression level of gene B1153 in allergy
CC patients with the expression level in healthy subjects. The method is
CC useful for the treatment, prevention, diagnosis and study of allergic
CC diseases including atopic skin inflammation and asthma. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1593
AAL47234/c
ID AAL47234 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

AC AAL47234;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Allergic disease examination method related anchor primer SEQ ID NO: 2.
XX
XX Allergic disease; allergy; antiallergic; intersectin 2; eosinophil;
KW atopic dermatitis; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200233122-A1.
XX
PD 25-APR-2002.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008937.
XX
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
PI Takahashi E;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-372313/40.
XX
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
PT intersectin 2 gene showing different expression particularly significant
PT increase in eosinophils in patients.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 52; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
CC with intersectin 2 gene or a gene with equivalent function of intersectin
CC 2 as an indicator gene, which comprises determining the expression level
CC of the gene in the eosinophils in a patient, and comparing the expression
CC level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method is
CC for examining allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, which is
CC also applicable in screening candidate compounds for remedies. The
CC present sequence is an anchor primer described in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1594
AAL47236/c
ID AAL47236 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAL47236;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Allergic disease examination method related anchor primer SEQ ID NO: 4.
XX
KW Allergic disease; allergy; antiallergic; intersectin 2; eosinophil;
KW atopic dermatitis; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200233122-A1.
XX
PD 25-APR-2002.

XX 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008937.
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX Takahashi E;
XX WPI; 2002-372313/40.
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
XX intersectin 2 gene showing different expression particularly significant
XX increase in eosinophils in patients.
XX Example 1; Page 53; 90pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX with intersectin 2 gene or a gene with equivalent function of intersectin
XX 2 as an indicator gene, which comprises determining the expression level
XX of the gene in the eosinophils in a patient, and comparing the expression
XX level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method is
XX for examining allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, which is
XX also applicable in screening candidate compounds for remedies. The
XX present sequence is an anchor primer described in the exemplification of
XX the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db |||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1595
ABQ99687/c
ID ABQ99687 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ99687;
XX DT 08-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Murine Ikbkap exon 27 acceptor site.
XX KW Murine; IKBKAP; Familial Dysautonomia; FD; Riley-Day syndrome; ds;
XX KW Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy Type III; carrier screening.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200259381-A2.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 07-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000473.
XX PR 06-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260080P.
XX PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX PI Slangenhaupt S, Gusella JF;
XX WPI; 2002-674806/72.
XX New IKBKAP genes with mutations, useful for identifying a subject with
XX familial dysautonomia (FD), or for rapid carrier screening in the
XX Ashkenazi Jewish population, e.g. screening presymptomatic homozygotes or

PT prenatal diagnosis.
XX Disclosure; Fig 11; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to methods and compositions useful for
XX detecting mutations which cause Familial Dysautonomia (FD, Riley-Day
XX syndrome, Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathy Type III) [OMIM
XX 223900]. It was found that mutations in the IKBKAP gene (see ABQ80565)
XX are associated with FD. The mutation associated with the major haplotype
XX of FD, FD1 mutation, is a base pair (bp) mutation, where the thymine
XX nucleotide located at bp 6 of intron 20 in the IKBKAP gene is replaced
XX with a cytosine. This results in skipping of exon 20 in the mRNA from FD
XX patients, although they continue to express varying levels of wild-type
XX message in a tissue-specific manner. The mutation associated with the
XX minor haplotype, FD2 mutation, is a bp mutation, where the guanine
XX nucleotide at bp 2397 (bp 73 of exon 19) is replaced with a cytosine.
XX This bp mutation causes an arginine to proline missense mutation (R696P)
XX in the IKBKAP protein, which is predicted to disrupt a potential
XX phosphorylation site. The IKBKAP nucleic acid sequences are useful for
XX identifying a subject with FD and for rapid carrier screening. The IKBKAP
XX gene maps to chromosome 9q31. A mouse model of FD was created in an
XX example from the invention. Expression of murine Ikbkap was examined
XX using both mouse embryo and adult mouse multiple tissue Northern blots.
XX The blots were probed with a 1045bp PCR fragment that contains exons 2
XX through 11, which was generated using PCR primers ABQ80563-ABQ80564.
XX ABQ99662-ABQ99733 are the murine Ikbkap exon and intron boundaries
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db |||||
15 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1596
ABK49756/c
ID ABK49756 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK49756;
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human atopic dermatitis cDNA related PCR primer GT15a.
XX KW Atopic dermatitis; ss; differential display; primer; PCR; eosinophil;
XX KW allergic disease; antiallergic; dermatological; GT15a.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200226962-A1.
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
XX PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2002-330097/36.
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
XX different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
XX eosinophils in patients.
XX Example 1; Page 54; 74pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
CC expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
CC increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
CC sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing
CC the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
CC individual. The method of the invention may have antiallergic or
CC dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
CC candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
CC performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence
CC represents the GT15a PCR primer used to amplify the differentially
CC amplified atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1597
ABK49758/C
ID ABK49758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK49758;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human atopic dermatitis cDNA related PCR primer GT15g.
XX
KW Atopic dermatitis; ss; differential display; primer; PCR; eosinophil;
KW allergic disease; antiallergic; dermatological; GT15g.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200226962-A1.
XX
PD 04-APR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
XX
PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2002-330097/36.
DR
XX Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
PT different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
PT eosinophils in patients.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 55; 74pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
CC expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
CC increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
CC sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing
CC the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
CC individual. The method of the invention may have antiallergic or
CC dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
CC candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
CC performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence

CC represents the GT15g PCR primer used to amplify the differentially
CC amplified atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequences of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1598
ACD62818/C
ID ACD62818 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD62818;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #737.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
DR
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 288; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCACGCCATGTTCC 780
Db 15 TCCACGCCATGTTCC 1

RESULT 1599
ACC64290/c
ID ACC64290 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC64290;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1537.

XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX WO2003025176-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.

XX
PS Disclosure; Page 210; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGA 3

RESULT 1600
ADC84470/c
ID ADC84470 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADC84470;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer for amplifying plant blastogenesis specific gene #SEQ ID 3.
XX
KW Plant blastogenesis; transformation; gene expression; tissue specific;
KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP2003159071-A.
PN
XX 03-JUN-2003.

XX
PF 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.
XX
PR 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.

XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.
PA
XX WPI; 2003-818678/77.

XX
PT New naturally derived DNA specifically expressed during blastogenesis of
PT a plant, useful for producing a transformed plant and for compulsive
PT expression of a protein.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 3; 43pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to naturally derived DNA specifically expressed
CC during plant blastogenesis. The DNA of the invention is useful for
CC producing a transformed plant. Methods of the invention are also useful
CC for compulsive expression of this DNA. Methods of the invention are
CC useful for plant tissue specific expression of genes. Also, the growth
CC stage of a plant can be controlled specifically. The current sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a plant blastogenesis specific
CC gene of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1601
ADC84468/c
ID ADC84468 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ADC84468;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer for amplifying plant blastogenesis specific gene #SEQ ID 1.

XX Plant blastogenesis; transformation; gene expression; tissue specific;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX JP2003159071-A.
 PN
 XX 03-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.
 PF
 XX 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00358366.
 PR
 XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2003-818678/77.
 DR
 XX New naturally derived DNA specifically expressed during blastogenesis of
 PT a plant, useful for producing a transformed plant and for compulsive
 PT expression of a protein.
 PT
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1; 43pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to naturally derived DNA specifically expressed
 CC during plant blastogenesis. The DNA of the invention is useful for
 CC producing a transformed plant. Methods of the invention are also useful
 CC for compulsive expression of this DNA. Methods of the invention are
 CC useful for plant tissue specific expression of genes. Also, the growth
 CC stage of a plant can be controlled specifically. The current sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a plant blastogenesis specific
 CC gene of the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
 Db |||||
 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
 RESULT 1602
 ADF47483/c
 ID ADF47483 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF47483;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene prediction target fragment related primer, SEQ ID No 3.
 XX
 KW gene prediction; database; genetic analysis; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US2003175759-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002US-00309152.
 XX
 PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00047297.
 XX
 PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
 XX
 PI Muramatsu T, Yamamoto A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-852125/79.
 XX
 PT Identifying novel and useful genes by searching a database utilizing size

PT information about known nucleotide sequences to a specific sequence in a
 PT target fragment and the information about the specific sequence to
 PT extract a predicted gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel gene prediction methods. The novel methods
 CC comprise searching a gene database and utilising the information about
 CC the size of a known nucleotide sequence to a specific sequence in a
 CC target fragment and using the information about the specific sequence to
 CC extract a predicted gene. The methods are used for identifying novel and
 CC useful genes. The novel gene prediction methods make it possible to
 CC predict a gene contained in a DNA fragment obtained as a result of gene
 CC expression analysis effectively in a simple and easy manner. The methods
 CC make it possible to predict and identify a target fragment gene rapidly,
 CC and efficiency of genetic analysis is markedly improved. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
 Db |||||
 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
 RESULT 1603
 ADL49409/c
 ID ADL49409 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL49409;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PKR substrate sequence #523.
 XX
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
 KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
 KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
 KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
 KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
 KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
 KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
 KW substrate; ds.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200281628-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
 XX
 PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
 DR
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
 PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
 PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
 XX

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2942; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1604
ADL49408/C
ID ADL49408 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49408;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #522.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI WPI; 2003-058513/05.
DR
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2941; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 2

RESULT 1605
ADI13011/C
ID ADI13011 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI13011;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer GT15G used to amplify human NOR-1 (MINOR) DNA SeqID 5.
XX
KW human; PCR; ss; allergic disease; NOR-1; MINOR; eosinophil;
KW atopic dermatitis; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
KW primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004003198-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008199.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00188490.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN AGENCY NATION.
XX
PI Hashida R, Kagaya S, Yayoi Y, Sugita Y, Saito H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-083057/08.
XX
PT Examining allergic diseases e.g. atopic dermatitis by differential
PT display based on gene expression of NOR-1 receptor protein, also
PT applicable in screening compounds for treatment of allergic diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 155pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC that comprises comparing the expression levels of a gene encoding the NOR
CC -1 receptor protein between patients and healthy individuals.
CC Specifically, the NOR-1 gene, also referred to as MINOR, is expressed in
CC the specialist white blood cells known as eosinophils and is involved in
CC mediating an allergic reaction. The present invention describes a

CC differential display method that can identify the expression level of
CC this gene in order to identify its usefulness in diagnosing allergic
CC diseases such as atopic dermatitis. Furthermore, compositions can also be
CC used to screen compounds for the treatment of allergic diseases.
CC Accordingly, they exhibit various activities including antiallergic,
CC antiinflammatory and dermatological. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC PCR primer used to amplify human NOR-1 DNA in an exemplification of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1606
ADII3009/C
ID ADII3009 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADII3009;
XX DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer GT15A used to amplify human NOR-1 (MINOR) DNA SeqID 3.

XX KW human; PCR; ss; allergic disease; NOR-1; MINOR; eosinophil;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
XX KW primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2004003198-A1.

XX PD 08-JAN-2004.

XX PF 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008199.

XX PR 27-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00188490.

XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN AGENCY NATION.

PI Hashida R, Kagaya S, Yayoi Y, Sugita Y, Saito H;

DR WPI; 2004-083057/08.

XX Examining allergic diseases e.g. atopic dermatitis by differential
PT display based on gene expression of NOR-1 receptor protein, also
PT applicable in screening compounds for treatment of allergic diseases.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 3; 155pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for examining allergic diseases
CC that comprises comparing the expression levels of a gene encoding the NOR
CC -1 receptor protein between patients and healthy individuals.

CC Specifically, the NOR-1 gene, also referred to as MINOR, is expressed in
CC the specialist white blood cells known as eosinophils and is involved in
CC mediating an allergic reaction. The present invention describes a
CC differential display method that can identify the expression level of
CC this gene in order to identify its usefulness in diagnosing allergic
CC diseases such as atopic dermatitis. Furthermore, compositions can also be
CC used to screen compounds for the treatment of allergic diseases.

CC Accordingly, they exhibit various activities including antiallergic,
CC antiinflammatory and dermatological. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC PCR primer used to amplify human NOR-1 DNA in an exemplification of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1607
ADI85768/C
ID ADI85768 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADI85768;

XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #3014.

XX KW ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
XX KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNazyme.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX PN US2003125270-A1.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2004-031273/03.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 3014; 198pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNazyme substrate
CC sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCACGCCCATGTTCC 780
Db 15 TCCACGCCCATGTTCC 1

RESULT 1608
ADO79635/C

ID ADO79635 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADO79635;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE KIAA0783 extend primer #27.
XX
KW Cytostatic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPF3;
KW CENPC1; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; PHF14;
KW PHD finger protein 14; chromosome 7p21.3; zinc finger protein;
KW transcription factor; extend; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004047514-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037943.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX WPI; 2004-441037/41.
DR
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the DLG1, KIAA0783, DPF3 or CENPC1 regions
PT which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a
PT subject.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 78; 227pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at
CC risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or
CC absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast
CC cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample
CC comprises the DLG1 region (ADO79402), KIAA0783 region (ADO79403), DPF3
CC region (ADO79404) or CENPC1 region (ADO79405). The gene DLG1 (discs,
CC large homolog 1 (Drosophila)) is also known as synapse-associated protein
CC 97, hdlg or SAP97. DLG1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q29. The
CC gene KIAA0783 is also known as PHF14 and PHD finger protein 14. KIAA0783
CC has been mapped to chromosomal position 7p21.3. The KIAA0783 protein is a
CC novel gene with unknown function, however, being a zinc finger protein,
CC it likely to be a transcription factor. The gene DPF3 (D4, zinc and
CC double PHD fingers, family 3) is also known as CERD4, cer-d4, FLJ14079
CC and 2810403B03Rik. DPF3 is a Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange
CC factor. DPF3 has been mapped to chromosomal position 14q24.3-q31.1. The
CC gene CENPC1 (centromere protein C1) is also known as Centromere
CC autoantigen C1. CENPC1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 4ql2-
CC ql3.3. CENPC1 is a centromere autoantigen and a component of the inner
CC kinetochore plate. The CENPC1 protein is required for maintaining proper
CC kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is
CC useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and
CC predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug
CC trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 AGTGGCTCAGGCCTG 452
|||||
Db 15 AGTGGCTCAGGCCTG 1

RESULT 1609
ADP86138

ID ADP86138 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86138;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX WPI; 2004-487902/46.
DR
XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
PT
XX Example; SEQ ID NO 9; 104pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAGAAAAA 1657
|||||
Db 3 GAAAAAAGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1610
AAV54171/C
ID AAV54171 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV54171;
AC
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 8.
DE
XX PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KW immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX WO9839437-A1.
PN
XX 11-SEP-1998.
PD
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
PF
XX 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
PR
XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA
XX Sakaki Y;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-495844/42.
DR
XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.
PS
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1611
AAZ90641/C
ID AAZ90641 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90641;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE
XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #2.
XX
KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KW arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2000037190-A.
PN
XX 08-FEB-2000.
PD
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
PF
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
PR
XX (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
PA

XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.
DR
XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAY67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1612
AAA58386/C
ID AAA58386 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA58386;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Polynucleotide # 2 used in a biomolecule detection system.
XX
KW Nanocrystal; biomolecule detection; nonisotopic detection system; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200028088-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026612.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107828P.
PR 09-NOV-1999; 99US-00437076.
XX
PA (BIOC-) BIOCRYSTAL LTD.
XX
PI Barbera-Guillem E, Nelson MB, Castro S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-376593/32.
XX
PT Functionalized nanocrystal carrying polynucleotide, used for detecting
PT target analyte, forms dendrimers with complementary nanocrystals to
PT amplify the fluorescent signal.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 69; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to functionalised nanocrystals for use in
CC nonisotopic detection systems for biomolecules e.g. nucleic acids,
CC proteins, lipids or drugs. The nanocrystals have polynucleotide strands
CC attached to their surfaces with one end of the polynucleotide extending
CC outwardly from the nanocrystal. The present sequence is one such
CC polynucleotide. These nanocrystals are used with a second series of
CC nanocrystals, which have polynucleotides complementary to the first
CC polynucleotides, so that the respective complementary strands hybridise
CC to each other and form a dendrimer. This dendrimer produces a signal
CC which can then be detected e.g. fluorescence. The present sequence is
CC composed mainly of Thymine bases. This sequence may therefore be used
CC with a polynucleotide composed mainly of Adenine bases (AAA58385)


```

XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match          0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db      18 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 1613
AAH74930
ID      AAH74930 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      AAH74930;
XX
DT      29-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE      DNA sequence of cap adaptor.
XX
KW      Nucleotide sequence signature; nucleotide sequencing; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO200161044-A1.
XX
PD      23-AUG-2001.
XX
PF      15-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005032.
XX
PR      15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182454P.
PR      01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0654187P.
XX
PA      (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI      Corcoran KC, Eletr S;
XX
WPI; 2001-522608/57.

Determining nucleotide sequence signature, by obtaining optical values
for each nucleotide position in a group, adjusting them to get ratio of
final highest values near predetermined factor, generating base call.

PS      Disclosure; Page 19; 73pp; English.
XX
CC      The specification describes a method for determining a nucleotide
CC      sequence signature. The method comprises obtaining optical measurements
CC      with values indicating each nucleotide in a group of nucleotide
CC      positions, adjusting the values until the ratio of highest value in the
CC      set to next highest values in the set is at least a predetermined factor,
CC      and generating a base call for a position in the group based on results
CC      after the adjustment of values. The method is used for determining a
CC      signature of a nucleotide sequence, and for determining a nucleotide
CC      sequence of a polynucleotide from a series of optical measurements. The
CC      present sequence represents an adaptor, which is used in the course of
CC      the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

      Query Match          0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      4 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18

RESULT 1614
ADL95317
ID      ADL95317 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

```

```

XX
AC      ADL95317;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Anti-proliferative oligonucleotide #8.
XX
KW      ss; anti-proliferative; cellular proliferation; restenosis; angioplasty;
KW      cancer; malignant tumour.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
FH      Key                      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base      8
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Optionally 32-P labelled"
XX
PN      US2004067197-A1.
XX
PD      08-APR-2004.
XX
PF      02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00775479.
XX
PR      26-NOV-1997; 97WO-CA000892.
PR      24-MAY-1999; 99US-00318106.
XX
PA      (LECL/) LECLERC G.
PA      (MART/) MARTEL R.
XX
PI      Leclerc G, Martel R;
XX
WPI; 2004-314974/29.

New anti-proliferative substance comprising a radiolabeled DNA carrier,
useful for preventing or treating uncontrolled cellular proliferation
e.g. restenosis, cancer or malignant tumors.

Claim 13; SEQ ID NO 8; 28pp; English.

The invention relates to an anti-proliferative substance for preventing
uncontrolled cellular proliferation comprising a radiolabelled DNA
carrier, where a radioisotope is located internally within the DNA
sequence, at 5' end or at 3' end, and the radiolabelled DNA carrier
penetrates the cell membrane and is retained intracellularly for a time
sufficient for the radio-isotope to effect a dose therapy. The carrier in
the anti-proliferative substance is an oligonucleotide, which is linear
or a plasmid, which is circular. The plasmid is of viral or bacterial
origin. The oligonucleotide is a double- or a single-stranded DNA
sequence, which is conjugated with an antibody for cell-specific
delivery. The oligonucleotide is also conjugated to a stent surface,
cholesterol, oleic acid, linoleic acid, TGFalpha, antibody, TGFbeta,
cytokines or growth factors. The anti-proliferative substance is useful
for preventing or treating uncontrolled cellular proliferation. The
uncontrolled cell proliferation is a restenosis following angioplasty, or
cancer or a malignant tumour. The present sequence represents an
oligonucleotide carrier used in the invention.

XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match          0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1615
AAQ35721/c
ID      AAQ35721 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

```


PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
DR New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
PT
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 51; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 CCAAGTAACGAGGCCCA 1509
Db 1 CCAGGTGACGAGGCCCA 18

RESULT 1618
ABA91529/c
ID ABA91529 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABA91529;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA-RNA-DNA oligonucleotide AGT02013 used to test RNase H cleavage.
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; RNase H; nucleic acid detection; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_RNA 8..9
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= RNA
XX
PN WO200206531-A2.
XX
PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.

XX
PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
XX
PA (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dattagupta N;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
PT Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence
PT that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-
PT stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target
PT sequence.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 49; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of DNA-RNA-DNA hybrid oligonucleotide
CC AGT02013. This is one of a set of oligonucleotides (see ABA91527-30) used
CC to assess the minimum number of ribonucleotides in DNA-RNA chimeric
CC oligonucleotides required for RNase H cleavage. Each oligonucleotide of
CC the set had a different number of ribonucleotides, 2 in the present case.
CC The oligonucleotides were mixed with target DNA oligonucleotide AGT02009
CC (see ABA91531) and incubated with RNase H (5 U/ml) at 37 degrees C for 30
CC minutes. The results showed that 4 ribonucleotides were the minimum
CC number for RNA cleavage. The invention provides probes for nucleic acid
CC hybridisation. The probes form a hairpin structure comprising a double-
CC stranded stem and a single-stranded loop, and are capable of both
CC intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation. The double-stranded stem
CC may comprise a methylphosphonate DNA:RNA hybrid that is resistant to
CC RNase H cleavage. When the probe hybridises with a target DNA, the RNA
CC strand in the DNA:RNA duplex becomes sensitive to RNase H treatment and
CC can be removed. Arrays and methods for nucleic acid hybridisation using
CC the probes are provided
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAAAAAATTAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1619
ACC79773
ID ACC79773 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACC79773;
XX
DT 02-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse PTPRB reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:11.
XX
KW Tec; protein tyrosine kinase; protein tyrosine phosphatase; PTP10D;
KW egg derived tyrosine phosphatase; EDTP; antidiabetic; hypotensive;
KW cardiant; antilipaemic; osteopathic; cytostatic; anorectic; obesity;
KW immunomodulator; gene therapy; metabolic disease; eating disorder;
KW body weight regulation disorder; cachexia; diabetes mellitus; cancer;
KW hypertension; coronary heart disease; hypercholesterolaemia; gallstone;
KW dyslipidaemia; osteoarthritis; sleep apnea; mouse; PTPRB;
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type B precursor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003047611-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP013744.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00128844.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00129138.
PR 02-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000010.
XX (DEVE-) DEVELOPEN ENTWICKLUNGSBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.
PA
XX
PI Meise M, Eulenberg K, Fritsch R, Haeder T, Broenner G;
PI Steuernagel A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-532801/50.
DR
XX
XX New compositions comprising tyrosine phosphatase PTP10D, protein tyrosine
PT kinase Tec or egg-derived tyrosine phosphatase genes or proteins, useful
PT for treating or preventing metabolic diseases, e.g. as obesity or
PT cachexia.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 52; 83pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition comprising a
CC nucleic acid (I) protein tyrosine phosphatase PTP10D, non-receptor
CC protein tyrosine kinase Tec, egg derived tyrosine phosphatase (EDTP) gene
CC family or encoded polypeptide, fragment or variant of nucleic acid
CC molecule or polypeptide, an antibody, an aptamer or receptor recognising
CC a nucleic acid molecule of PTP10D, Tec, or EDTP gene family or encoded
CC polypeptide, and a carrier, diluent and/or adjuvant. The pharmaceutical
CC composition can have antidiabetic, hypotensive, cardiac, antilipaemic,
CC osteopathic, cytostatic, anorectic and immunomodulator activities, and
CC can be used in gene therapy. The composition is useful for the
CC manufacture of an agent for detecting and/or verifying, for treating and
CC alleviating and/or preventing a disorder, including metabolic diseases
CC such as obesity and other body weight regulation disorders, as well as
CC related disorders such as eating disorder, cachexia, diabetes mellitus,
CC hypertension, coronary heart disease, hypercholesterolaemia,
CC dyslipidaemia, osteoarthritis, gallstones, cancers (cancers of the
CC reproductive organ), sleep apnea, and other diseases, in cells, cell
CC masses, organs and/or subjects. The components of the composition may
CC also be used in controlling the function of a gene and/or gene product
CC which is influenced and/or modified by a PTP10D, Tec, or EDTP homologous
CC polypeptide, and for identifying substances capable of interacting with a
CC PTP10D, Tec or EDTP homologous polypeptide. The nucleic acid molecule of
CC PTP10D, Tec, or EDTP family or their fragments, may be used in the
CC preparation of a non-human animal which over- or under-expresses the
CC PTP10D, Tec, or EDTP gene product. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for mouse protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type B precursor
CC (PTPRB), which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 CTTCCAGCCCATGTTCCA 781
Db |||||||||
1 CTCCCAGCCCATCTTCCA 18

RESULT 1620
ADH70522/c
ID ADH70522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADH70522;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #312.
XX
KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX

KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002150891-A1.
PN
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
PF
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
DR
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 716; 164pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db |||||
18 AAAAGAAAAAAAAAGAAAA 1

RESULT 1621
ADQ78196/c
ID ADQ78196 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADQ78196;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify cancer related genes for biochip SeqID 878.
XX mini-sequencing; CpG island; methylation specific PCR; MSP;
KW multiplex MSP PCR; cancer; PCR; primer; ss; microarray chip.
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX
PN KR2003069752-A.
XX
PD 27-AUG-2003.
XX
XX
PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025108.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00009132.
XX
XX (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
PA
XX
PI Choi HI, Eom TH, Jun BI, Kim OH, Mun UC, Oh MY, Song MG;
XX WPI; 2004-095256/10.
DR
XX
XX Minisequencing type oligonucleotide chip for detecting methylation of
PT promoter CpG islands of multiple genes, useful for detecting cancer.
PT
XX
PS Claim 13; SEQ ID NO 878; 248pp; Korean.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel mini-sequencing type DNA
CC oligonucleotide chip. Specifically, it refers to a chip that is useful
CC for detecting methylation of promoter CpG islands occurring in multiple
CC genes. The present invention describes using oligonucleotide primers to
CC determine the position of a target gene and promoter CpG islands, this
CC constitutes treating DNA of the target gene with sodium bisulfite in
CC order to carry out methylation specific (MSP) PCR or multiplex MSP PCR to
CC amplify the sodium bisulfite treated DNA and sequencing the PCR product
CC to confirm the hypomethylation site of the promoter CpG islands of
CC multiple genes. Accordingly, the chip comprises primer sequences designed
CC from these PCR products that have amine linkers of 12 carbons attached to
CC the 5'-terminal, which are spotted onto the glass slide coated with 3-
CC aminopropyltrimethoxylan and 1,4-diisothiocyanate using an array robot.
CC The resulting minisequencing chip is useful for detecting cancer, thereby
CC accurately and rapidly detecting methylation of CpG islands of multiple
CC genes. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1661
Db 18 AAAAAACAAATATAAAAA 1

RESULT 1622
ACF04428
ID ACF04428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACF04428;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus RNA probe.
XX
KW Silicon; silicon containing magnetic particle; superparamagnetic;
KW silicon dioxide; nucleic acid isolation; probe; ss; HCV.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
PT

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 18 /note= "modified by FAM"
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by TAMRA"
XX
PN WO2003058649-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-EP0000054.
PF
XX 14-JAN-2002; 2002DE-01001084.
PR
XX (FARB) BAYER AG.
PA
XX Hennig G, Hildenbrand K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-542203/51.
DR
XX Silicon-coated magnetic particles, useful for purification of nucleic
PT acid from body samples, do not need to be separated before quantification
PT by polymerase chain reaction.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 23; 35pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to silicon-coated magnetic particles in
CC which the silicon content is less than 20wt.% of total. These can be used
CC to isolate nucleic acids from body samples, especially serum,
CC particularly for diagnostic detection of RNA from hepatitis C virus or
CC HIV. The present sequence is a probe used to isolate RNA from hepatitis C
CC virus from serum in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1509 AGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523
Db 1 AGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 15

RESULT 1623
AAX18365/c
ID AAX18365 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAX18365;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 6.
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PF
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PR
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-
PT PCR.
PT

XX PS Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.

XX CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta-N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
16 GCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1624
AAAX18366/c

ID AAX18366 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAX18366;

XX DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 7.

XX KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP11032765-A.

XX PD 09-FEB-1999.

XX PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.

XX PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.

XX CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta-N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
16 TCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1625
AAAX18369/c

ID AAX18369 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC AAX18369;

XX DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 10.

XX KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN JP11032765-A.

XX PD 09-FEB-1999.

XX PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.

XX PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.

XX CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta-N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAATAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
16 GTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1626
AAAX18368/c

ID AAX18368 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC AAX18368;

XX DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 9.

XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
KW Synthetic.
XX
OS
XX
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PF
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PR
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
PT
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
CC
CC
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
KW Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1641 CTGAAAAA 1656
DB 16 CTA 1
RESULT 1627
AAX18367/c
ID AAX18367 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAX18367;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 8.
DE
XX
XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
KW Synthetic.
XX
OS
XX JP11032765-A.
PN
XX
XX 09-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PF
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
PR
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
DR
XX
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-

PT PCR.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
KW Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1644 AAAAAA 1659
DB 16 ACA 1
RESULT 1628
ABL57076
ID ABL57076 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX ABL57076;
AC
XX
XX 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Molecular beacon target sequence (single mismatch).
DE
XX
XX Molecular beacon; fluorophore; nanoparticle; nucleic acid detection; ss.
KW
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 9
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "mismatch site"
XX
XX WO200218951-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041941.
PF
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228728P.
PR
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280350P.
PR
XX
XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
PA
XX
XX Dubertret B, Calame M, Libchaber A;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-404569/43.
DR
XX
XX Sensitively detecting proximity changes in a system that utilizes an interacting fluorophore and quencher, for high sensitivity applications, involves utilizing a metal surface as quencher.
PT
XX
XX Example 3; Page 30; 62pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a single mismatch target sequence for a molecular beacon comprising an oligonucleotide probe (see ABL57069) covalently attached at the 3' end to fluorescent dye and at the 5' end to a nanoparticle. In the native state, the probe forms a hairpin conformation with hybridised termini. The proximity of the fluorophore

CC and quencher (gold nanoparticle) in the molecular beacon results in
CC little or no detectable fluorescence. Upon hybridisation of the central
CC complementary stretch of the probe to a target sequence, such as the
CC present sequence, the hairpin undergoes a conformational change resulting
CC in an increase in fluorescence, the extent of which is proportional to
CC the amount of target sequence present. Experiments with the present
CC sequence and a perfectly-matched target (see ABL57071) showed that
CC hybridisation was very specific to the matched target. The invention
CC relates generally to the use of metal surface quenchers such as particles
CC or films for high sensitivity applications in, for example, detection and
CC diagnostic systems
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 16

RESULT 1629
AAD4143/c
ID AAD4143 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX
AC AAD4143;

XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligo-dT PCR primer #3 used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX
KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KW primer; ss.

XX
OS Unidentified.

XX
PN US6277571-B1.

XX
PD 21-AUG-2001.

XX
PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.

XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.

XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.

XX
PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.

XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-412824/44.

XX
PT Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.

XX
PS Example; Fig 1C; 19pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo dT
CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAABA 1

RESULT 1630
AAD57846
ID AAD57846 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX
AC AAD57846;

XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Target oligonucleotide #3 used in nonlinear optical technique.

XX
KW Nonlinear optical technique; screening; ss.

XX
OS Unidentified.

XX
PN WO2003064991-A2.

XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.

XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022681.

XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306040P.

XX
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0347821P.

XX
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354668P.

XX
PA (SALA/) SALAFSKY J S.

XX
PI Salafsky JS;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-646172/61.

XX
PT Screening candidate binding partner(s) for binding to test molecule by
PT applying external force field to sample in homogeneous phase, and
PT illuminating sample with light beam(s) at fundamental frequencies, and
PT measuring physical properties.

XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 20-B; 146pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting interactions
CC between biological components using a nonlinear optical technique. The
CC invention is used for screening candidate binding partner(s) for binding
CC to test molecule. It can also be used to detect changes in orientation or
CC conformation of the probe and/or target. The present sequence is a target
CC oligonucleotide used in nonlinear optical technique
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 16

RESULT 1631
ADF23332
ID ADF23332 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX
AC ADF23332;

XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Binding partner sceening method molecular beacon analogue #3.

XX
KW binding partner screening; light beam; nonlinear optical light beam; ss;
KW molecular beacon analogue.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003148391-A1.
XX PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-00164915.
XX PR 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351879P.
XX PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354668P.
XX PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354679P.
XX PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362003P.
XX PA (SALA/) SALAFSKY J S.
XX PI Salafsky JS;
XX DR WPI; 2003-897567/82.
XX PT Screening of candidate binding partners for binding to test molecule
XX PT comprises illuminating sample with light beams and measuring physical
XX PT properties of nonlinear optical light beam emanating from sample.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3; 58pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes screening a candidate binding partner by
XX CC illuminating the sample with light beams at fundamental frequencies to
XX CC binding partners, and measuring physical properties of a nonlinear
XX CC optical light beam emanating from sample. On binding to the test molecule
XX CC the properties change relative to that in absence of exposure of the test
XX CC molecule. The invention is used in the screening of candidate binding
XX CC partners for binding to test molecule. This sequence represents a
XX CC molecular beacon analogue, an exemplary test molecule of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1632
ADQ30056
ID ADQ30056 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC ADQ30056;
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
DT Rat VR1 exon 1d transcription factor binding fragment #132.
DE ds; VR1 receptor; vanilloid receptor type 1; modulator;
XX pain transmission; primary sensory neuron; transcription factor;
KW detection; MZF1; NFkappaB; NFAT; GATA1; sensitivity disorder; analgesia;
KW hypalgesia; hyperalgesia; neuralgia; myalgia; rat.
XX Rattus sp.
OS
XX WO2004053120-A2.
PN
XX 24-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 01-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013522.
PF
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01057421.
PR
XX (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
PA
XX

PI Weihe E, Bieller A, Schaefer MKH;
XX WPI; 2004-468868/44.
DR
XX
XX
PT New nucleic acid that modulates expression of the vanilloid receptor-1,
PT useful for control of pain or sensitivity disorders, comprises sequences
PT from control regions of the receptor gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 48; 68pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel nucleic acid containing a specific
CC segment having at least one region that modulates expression of the VR1
CC (vanilloid receptor type 1) receptor, or a functional derivative, allele
CC or fragment of this region, or a sequence that hybridises to it under
CC standard conditions. The VR1 modulator is derived from one or more of
CC positions 221931-223344 of GenBank AL670399, 31673-36359 of AL663116, or
CC 44731-43231 or 36616-33151 of AF168787 and is involved in transmission of
CC pain, particularly in primary sensory neurons. The invention also
CC describes a vector that contains the VR1 modulator, host cells containing
CC this vector (other than human germ or embryonal stem cells) and a method
CC for modulating expression of the VR1 receptor by introducing the
CC modulator or the vector into a cell that contains the VR1 gene. The
CC products of the invention are used for detecting a transcription factor
CC from its binding to a regulatory sequence (or a double-stranded
CC oligonucleotide fragment of it), e.g. by Western blotting or enzyme-
CC linked immunosorbant assay, particularly for diagnosis of diseases
CC associated with overexpression or underexpression of the transcription
CC factor. The region that modulates VR1 receptor expression includes a
CC binding site for a transcription factor, e.g. MZF1, NFkappaB, NFAT or
CC GATA1. The nucleic acids of the invention, or vectors containing them,
CC are used for prevention or treatment of pain, also for treating
CC sensitivity disorders, e.g. analgesia, hypalgesia or hyperalgesia, also
CC neuralgia and myalgia, that are associated with activity of the VR1
CC receptor. This sequence represents a fragment of rat VR1 exon 1d DNA
XX which is capable of binding to a transcription factor.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 16

RESULT 1633
ADS15827
ID ADS15827 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADS15827;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Control probe targeted to labelled/bound oligo in binding analysis.
XX binding; sequence detection; reaction kinetics; ss; probe.
KW binding; sequence detection; reaction kinetics; ss; probe.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX DE10307801-A1.
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004.
PD
XX
XX 24-FEB-2003; 2003DE-01007801.
PF
XX 24-FEB-2003; 2003DE-01007801.
PR
XX (ADVA-) ADVALYTIX AG.
PA
XX Kirchner R, Gauer C;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2004-654186/64.

XX Analyzing binding between macromolecules, useful for detecting nucleic

PT acids by hybridization, where a labeled detector molecule is immobilized

PT and becomes fluorescent only after specific binding.

XX

PS Example; Page 6; 11pp; German.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel analytical method for examining binding

CC events between first and second macromolecules. The method comprises

CC preparing a surface on which a fluorescently-labelled first macromolecule

CC is bound and which is at least partly fitted with a fluorescence-

CC suppressing layer. A sample liquid containing the second macromolecule is

CC applied and fluorescence is measured. The first macromolecule has a

CC secondary structure such that its fluorescence is suppressed by the

CC suppressing layer when it is not specifically bound to the second

CC macromolecule, but fluorescence is not suppressed when the two

CC macromolecules are specifically bound. The method of the invention may be

CC used to detect hybridisation of RNA or, particularly DNA, especially for

CC detecting the presence of particular sequences in samples, but also for

CC studying reaction kinetics. The method allows the use of molecular

CC beacons that are simple to prepare or synthesise, particularly because

CC they do not require incorporation of a quencher. The current sequence is

CC that of the control probe of the invention which is targeted to the

CC fluorescent-labelled and bound DNA oligonucleotide in the binding

CC analysis method.

XX

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658

Db 1 GAAAAAAAACAAAAAA 16

RESULT 1634

AAX63904/c

ID AAX63904 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAX63904;

XX

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:536.

XX

KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;

KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

KW diagnosis; ss.

XX

OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX

PN WO9618736-A2.

XX

PD 20-JUN-1996.

XX

PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX

PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.

PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.

PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.

PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.

PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.

PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.

PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;

PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;

PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;

XX

DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX

PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for

PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of

PT auto-immune diseases.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)

CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues

CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least

CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's

CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial

CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,

CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also

CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance

CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for

CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for

CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also

CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of

CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene

CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.

CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment

CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly

CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the

CC present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 AAGAACAGAAATTGCTC 1604

Db 16 AAGAACAGAAATTCTC 1

RESULT 1635

AAX69804/c

ID AAX69804 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAX69804;

XX

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1099.

XX

KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;

KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;

KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;

KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;

KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9715662-A2.

XX

PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX

PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.

XX

PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.

PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 826 TCCACTTCCACAGCCC 841
Db :|||:|||||||
2 UCCAAUCCACAGCCC 17

RESULT 1638
AAA25453/c
ID AAA25453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC AAA25453;

XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1951.

XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO9954459-A2.

XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.

XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.

XX
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.

XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

XX
PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.

XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.

XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),

CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db ||||||
16 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1639

ABK00171/c

ID ABK00171 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ABK00171;

XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #171.

XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

OS
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO200159103-A2.

XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 68; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1619 TTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1634
Db 16 TTCAATAAAACTGTCT 1

RESULT 1640
ABQ81515
ID ABQ81515 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ81515;
XX
DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Microarray oligonucleotide spacer sequence.
XX
KW Microarray; transcript; mapping; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200272886-A2.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001021.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00005787.
XX
PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION BIOSYSTEMS LTD.
XX

PI Estibeiro P;

XX WPI; 2002-723375/78.

XX New device useful for mapping mRNA transcripts and determining regions that may be effective targets for antisense mediated gene knockdown used for controlling gene expression for research or therapeutic purposes.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 25pp; English.

The present invention provides a device and method for mapping mRNA transcripts and determining regions that may be effective targets for antisense mediated gene knockdown. Multiple oligonucleotides are immobilised at the same position on an array in the form of complex elements. Labelled target RNA is added to the array and allowed to anneal to any complementary oligonucleotides. The array is then scanned for signals and overlaps between the elements are identified. The mixture of oligonucleotides comprising each complex element is such that data can be obtained and interpreted. An oligonucleotide may be spaced from the array by extending its 5' or 3' end using spacing nucleotides or nucleotide analogues. For example, the present sequence may be used to space the 6-base sequence 5'-CGGAAC-3' from the array

Sequence 17 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db 1 AAAAAAAGGAA 16

RESULT 1641
ABN08360/c
ID ABN08360 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08360;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8352.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8352; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
 DB |||||||||
 17 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 2
 RESULT 1642
 ABN08675
 ID ABN08675 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08675;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8667.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8667; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 274 AAGCCAAGAGAGAGAA 289
 DB |||||||||
 1 AAGCCAAGAGAGAGAA 16
 RESULT 1643
 ABN08361/c
 ID ABN08361 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08361;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8353.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8353; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
Db |||||||
16 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1
RESULT 1644
ABN10046/c
ID ABN10046 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN10046;
XX

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10038.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10038; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 16 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 1

RESULT 1645
ABN08673
ID ABN08673 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08673;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8665.
XX

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8665; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAAGCCAAGAAGAAGA 288
Db 2 GAAGCCAAGAAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1646
ABN10045/c
ID ABN10045 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN10045;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10037.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10037; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 17 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 2

RESULT 1647
ACN07604
ID ACN07604 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN07604;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 7607.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.

XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 7607; 495pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of

CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1234 CGGACGTTCTTCGG 1249
Db 1 CGGACGUUCCAUCGG 16

RESULT 1648
ACN09975
ID ACN09975 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN09975;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Inozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 9978.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.

XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX

PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 9978; 495pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid

ACN04500/c
ID ACN04500 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN04500;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV Zinzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 4503.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 4503; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3', inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1104 CTCACACCTCCTCCT 1119
Db 16 CTCGACACCTCCTCCT 1

RESULT 1652
ACN07603
ID ACN07603 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN07603;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE WNV minus strand Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 7606.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 7606; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3', inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1234 CGGACGTTCTTCCGG 1249
Db 2 CGGACGUUCCAUCCGG 17

RESULT 1653
ABT38885/c
ID ABT38885 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38885;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 4522.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003025175-A2.
PN
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 562; 720pp; French.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AAAGCTGAAGGAGCTC 341
Db |||||
16 AAAGCTGAAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 1654
ADB00466/c
ID ADB00466 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00466;
AC
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1452.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1452; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 GCTGCCTGCGGATGAA 943
Db |||||
16 GCTGCCTGCGGCTGAA 1

RESULT 1655
ADB00464/c
ID ADB00464 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00464;
AC
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1450.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
DR
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1450; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CTGCCTGCGGATGAAG 944
Db 17 CTGCCTGCGGCTGAAG 2

RESULT 1656
ADB04275/C
ID ADB04275 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04275;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5261.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5261; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAATAAAAAA 1656
Db 16 CTCAAAAAATAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1657
ADB04267/C
ID ADB04267 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04267;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5253.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5253; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 2

RESULT 1658
ABZ61479/C
ID ABZ61479 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ61479;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human H-Ras DNazyme target #270.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX

PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 116; 185pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human

CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1507 CCAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db 17 CCAGCCTGCAGGCCCC 2

RESULT 1659
ACD59853
ID ACD59853 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD59853;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1543.
XX

KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX

PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX

PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX

PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 261; 387pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
XX invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 CACGCCATGTTCCAGC 783
Db 1 CACGCCAUGUCCGGC 16

RESULT 1660
ACD53920/C
ID ACD53920 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD53920;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HBV zinzyme substrate sequence #90.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyze; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
DR
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 175; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNzyme or amberyze sequences
CC disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1519 CCCCCCACTCCGCCCA 1534
Db 16 CCCCCCACTCCTCCCA 1

RESULT 1661
ADB43621
ID ADB43621 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB43621;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3944.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
DR
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 493; 771pp; French.
XX

CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 154 ATCAGGGAAGTAAGTA 169
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 ATCAGGGAAGTAAGTA 17

RESULT 1662
ADE30979
ID ADE30979 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE30979;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 366.
XX
KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
KW differntial expression.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003180764-A1.
PN
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX

PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX

PI Shang J, Bowen B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
DR
XX

PT Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
PT disease.

XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 366; 59pp; English.

XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has

CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 990 ACCAACACCCCTCCC 1005
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 ATCAACACCCCTCCC 17

RESULT 1663
ABQ83457
ID ABQ83457 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ83457;
XX
DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Detection; binding; RNA dependent nucleic acid modifying enzyme;
KW structural parameter; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200272884-A1.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001011.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00005790.
XX
PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION BIOSYSTEMS LTD.
XX
PI Estibeiro P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-018745/01.
XX

PT Determining structural parameters of native RNA involves applying RNA to
PT an oligonucleotide array and detecting binding of RNA using RNA dependent
PT nucleic acid modifying enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for determining structural
CC parameters of native RNA by detecting binding of the native RNA to an
CC oligonucleotide array. The method comprises applying native RNA to
CC complementary oligonucleotides which anneal to accessible sequences in
CC the RNA, adding an RNA dependent nucleic acid modifying enzyme, removing
CC any unbound RNA, enzyme or other reaction components and detecting
CC modification(s) caused by the enzyme. Also described is a device for
CC determining structural parameters of native RNA by mapping RNA
CC transcripts, comprising an array which has immobilised oligonucleotides
CC represented on a surface support, where the oligonucleotides represented
CC have a reactive-OH group at their free 3' end, and units for extending
CC the 3'-OH group that is dependent on a complementary bp interaction
CC between specific immobilised oligonucleotides and the applied RNA. The
CC method is useful for determining structural parameters of native RNA. The
CC device is useful for carrying out the method and for mapping RNA
CC transcripts, and determining regions that may be effective targets for
CC antisense mediated gene knockdown. The present sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present
XX invention

Db 1 CACCCGGGAGCCCCCG 16

RESULT 1666

ADL18587

ID ADL18587 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL18587;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT RT-PCR primer HP6.

DE DNA storage; DNA analysis; virus identification; bacteria identification;

XX reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; ss; HP6.

OS Synthetic.

XX US2003134312-A1.

PN 17-JUL-2003.

PD 15-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298255.

XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336005P.

PF (WHAT-) WHATMAN INC.

PR Burgoyne LA;

XX WPI; 2003-843261/78.

PI New device comprising a filter layer comprising a dry solid medium

DR comprising a hydrophilic solid matrix, and an isolation layer, useful for

XX storing and analyzing a nucleic acid containing moiety.

PT Example 1; SEQ ID NO 4; 14pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a device for storage and analysis of a nucleic

CC acid containing a moiety in a biological sample, comprising a filter

CC layer comprising a dry solid medium comprising a hydrophilic solid

CC matrix, and an isolation layer comprising a dry solid medium comprising a

CC neutral solid matrix attached to a composition comprising a detergent.

CC Storing and analysing a nucleic acid containing a moiety in a biological

CC sample comprises applying a biological sample to the filter layer,

CC filtering the components of the biological sample through the filter

CC layer to the isolation layer, retaining the nucleic acid components in

CC the isolation layer while removing the non-nucleic acid components,

CC drying the isolation layer, providing a primer and analysing the nucleic

CC acid components using at least one primer. The device and method are

CC useful for storing and analysing a nucleic acid containing a moiety in a

CC biological sample. They are also useful for identifying known or unknown

CC virions or bacteria contained in a fluid. This sequence represents a

CC reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the scope of the

CC invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 CAGCCTCCAGGCCCCC 1523

Db 1 CAGCCTCCAGGACCCC 16

RESULT 1667

ADL49405/C

ID ADL49405 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49405;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #519.

DE

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;

KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;

KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;

KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;

KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;

KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;

KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;

KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;

KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

PD 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PF 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Meswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite

XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2938; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)

CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor

CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),

CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central

CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,

CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,

CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune

CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,

CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic

CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the

CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic

CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a

CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR

CC substrate sequence.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 2

RESULT 1668

ADL49410/C

ID ADL49410 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49410;

XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #524.
DE antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaticlandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.
OS Unidentified.
XX WO200281628-A2.
PN 17-OCT-2002.
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2943; 317pp; English.
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
XX substrate sequence.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1642 TGAAAAAATAAAAAA 1657
Db 16 TTAATAAAAAAATAAAAA 1
RESULT 1669
ADM59611/c
ID ADM59611 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADM59611;
XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA target sequence #1745.
DE Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA target sequence #1745.
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage;
KW Hepatitis B virus infection; hepatitis; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; lamivudine; interferon; genetic drift;
KW virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic.
XX Hepatitis B virus.
OS US2004054156-A1.
PN 18-MAR-2004.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-00342902.
PF 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
XX 07-FEB-1994; 94US-00193627.
PR 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00436430.
XX 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00531025.
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-00636385.
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00696347.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX Draper K, Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Morrissey D;
PI WPI; 2004-247781/23.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule such as DNazymes and inozymes
PT specifically cleaving RNA derived from hepatitis B virus and comprising
PT one or more binding arms, useful for treating hepatitis and cirrhosis.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1745; 122pp; English.
PS The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule that
XX specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis B virus (HBV) and
CC comprising one or more binding arms, without requiring the presence of a
CC 2'-OH group within the molecule for activity. The nucleic acids are
CC useful for treating hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, cirrhosis and liver failure, either alone or in
CC combination with other therapies such as lamivudine and interferons. The
CC nucleic acids are useful as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and
CC mutations within diseased cells, for detecting the presence of HBV RNA in
CC a cell, for the study of RNA and for down-regulating gene expression of
CC target genes in bacterial, fungal, viral, plant or mammalian cells. This
CC sequence represents an HBV RNA target sequence, used in the scope of the
CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in
CC electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1519 CCCCCAACTCCGCCA 1534
Db 16 CCCCCAACTCCTCCCA 1
RESULT 1670
ADI84297
ID ADI84297 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI84297;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1543.
DE
XX
KW ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNazyme.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2003125270-A1.
XX
PD
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
PR
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-031273/03.
DR
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
PT
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1543; 198pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNazyme substrate
CC sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 CACGCCATGTTCCAGC 783
Db 1 CACGCCAUGUUCGGC 16

RESULT 1671
ADI85767/c
ID ADI85767 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI85767;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #3013.
XX
XX ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNazyme.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2003125270-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
PD
XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
PF
XX

PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-031273/03.
DR
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 3013; 198pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNazyme substrate
CC sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 CACGCCATGTTCCAGC 783
Db 16 CACGCCATGTTCCGGC 1

RESULT 1672
ADP86157/c
ID ADP86157 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86157;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #28.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2004.
PD
XX 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
PF
XX 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 28; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, brain
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, and
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGCAA 2

RESULT 1673
ADP86145/c
ID ADP86145 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86145;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #16.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;

XX WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 16; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, brain
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, and
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
|||||
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGCG 2

RESULT 1674
ADP86143/c
ID ADP86143 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86143;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #14.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.

XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and

PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast

PT cancer, cervical cancer.

XX Example; SEQ ID NO 14; 104pp; English.

PS

XX The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory

CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that

CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and

CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,

CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,

CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,

CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,

CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,

CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain

CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,

CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,

CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The

CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG

CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db |||||

17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAACG 2

RESULT 1675

ACN71763

ID ACN71763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACN71763;

XX

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8665.

XX

KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;

KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;

KW skeletal muscle function.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2004137589-A1.

XX

PD 15-JUL-2004.

XX

PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

XX (GUYV/) GU Y.

PA (JIYY/) JI Y.

PA (PENN/) PENN S G.

PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.

PA (RANK/) RANK D.

PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.

DR

XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder

PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived

PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle

PT function.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8665; Opp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence

CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully

CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of

CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and

CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or

CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A

CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or

CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of

CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.

CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the

CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAAGCCCAAGAAGA 288

Db |||||

2 GAAGCCCAAGAAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1676

ACN73136/c

ID ACN73136 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACN73136;

AC

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:10038.

XX

KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;

KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;

KW skeletal muscle function.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2004137589-A1.

XX

PD 15-JUL-2004.

XX

PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10038; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 16 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 1

RESULT 1677
ACN73135/c
ID ACN73135 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN73135;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:10037.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10037; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCCGCATCGTCCGCAG 730
Db 17 CCCGCATCGTCCACAG 2

RESULT 1678
ACN71450/c
ID ACN71450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71450;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8352.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2004137589-A1.
PN
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8352; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
|||
Db 17 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 2

RESULT 1679
ACN71451/c
ID ACN71451 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71451;
XX

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8353.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8353; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 CACCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1124
|||
Db 16 CAGCTCCTCCTTGCTG 1

RESULT 1680
ACN71765
ID ACN71765 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71765;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8667.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUIYY/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8667; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 AAGCCCAAGAAGAGAA 289
Db 1 AAGCCCAAGAAGAGAA 16
|||||
RESULT 1681
AAQ80949/c
ID AAQ80949 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ80949;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer to generate probe flanking the sCos-1 T7 promoter site.
XX
KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW cosmid library; Giardia lamblia; T7 promoter; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX
PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 44; 128pp; English.
XX
CC In a sequence-sample mapping procedure using a Giardia lamblia 20-genome
CC equivalent cosmid library, each end of the genomic insert in a cosmid was
CC detected as a vector/genomic chimera by hybridisation with probes
CC flanking the T3 and T7 promoter sites of sCos-1. The 1046 bp T3 probe was
CC amplified from sCos-1 with the primers AAQ80946 and AAQ80947 and the 1004
CC bp T7 probe was amplified with primers AAQ80948 and AAQ80949. The T7
CC probe was labelled with 35S- dATP and the T3 probe with 33P-dATP for dual
CC -label hybridisations. Maps were constructed by determining an order of
CC fragments with no gaps using a computer program. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
CC to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1520 CCCCAACTCCGCCCAG 1535
Db 18 CCCTAACTCCGCCCAG 3
|||||
RESULT 1682
AAF56305
ID AAF56305 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

AC AAF56305;
XX
DT 19-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mGluR1alpha GB-PR1:HSU31215 antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW Antisense; metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1; mGluR1; pain;
KW inflammation; arthritis; opioid analgesic; glutamate; neurotoxicity;
KW tumour; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200105963-A2.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA0000824.
XX
PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144004P.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI Fundytus ME, Coderre TJ, Cohen SR, Henry JL, Vainio A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-159534/16.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides to metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1
PT gene, which specifically hybridize to mRNA expressed from the gene useful
PT for treating disorders related to elevated glutamate level such as pain.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 18; 97pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide derived
CC from the sequence of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 (mGluR1)
CC gene. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to a portion of mRNA expressed
CC from the gene or its splice variant. The binding of the oligonucleotide
CC to the mRNA is effective in decreasing the translation of the mRNA in a
CC host cell expressing the gene. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC treating chronic pain caused by injury or inflammation of a nerve caused
CC by arthritis. The oligonucleotides may be used with an opioid analgesic.
CC They are also useful for minimizing glutamate neurotoxicity and/or
CC excitotoxicity associated with stroke, ischemia, CNS trauma,
CC neurodegenerative disorders, gastrointestinal disorders or to inhibit
CC tumour formation
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db 2 AAAAAAAAACAAAAGGA 17

RESULT 1683
ADM06417
ID ADM06417 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADM06417;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PCR primer SEQ ID NO:5102.
XX
KW human; gene therapy; diagnostic marker; pharmaceutical; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1347046-A1.
XX
PD 24-SEP-2003.

XX 12-APR-2002; 2002EP-00008400.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00137785.
XX
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Isogai T, Sugiyama T, Otsuki T, Wakamatsu A, Sato H, Ishii S;
PI Yamamoto J, Isono Y, Hio Y, Otsuka K, Nagai K, Irie R, Tamechika I;
PI Seki N, Yoshikawa T, Otsuka M, Nagahari K, Masuho Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-723558/69.
XX
PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in gene therapy, for
PT developing a diagnostic marker or medicines for regulating their
PT expression and activity, or as a target of gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5102; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel human polynucleotide and the encoded
CC polypeptide. A polynucleotide of the invention may have a use in gene
CC therapy. An oligonucleotide of the invention ADM06202-ADM06773 is useful
CC as a primer for synthesizing the polynucleotide or as a probe for
CC detecting the polynucleotide. The polynucleotides ADM01316-ADM03758 are
CC useful in gene therapy, for developing a diagnostic marker or medicines
CC for regulating their expression and activity, or as a target of gene
CC therapy. The proteins ADM03759-ADM06201 encoded by the polynucleotides
CC are useful as pharmaceutical agents. The present sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1094 GTGGAAGATGCTCAAC 1109
Db 1 GTGGAAGATGCTCGAC 16

RESULT 1684
ADM92954
ID ADM92954 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADM92954;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP-containing cardiovascular associated gene primer #285.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; cardiovascular associated gene;
KW allelic variation; atherosclerosis; ischemia; reperfusion; hypertension;
KW restenosis; arterial inflammation; myocardial infarction; stroke; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003057911-A2.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-EP0000060.
XX
PR 08-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000153.
XX
PA (FARB) BAYER AG.
XX
PI Stropp U, Schwerts S, Kallabis H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-577532/54.
XX
PT New isolated polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms

PT of the cardiovascular gene, useful for assessing predisposition or
PT susceptibility to a cardiovascular disease, e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX restenosis or stroke.
PS Disclosure; Page 78; 187pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates an isolated polynucleotide (I) encoded by a
CC cardiovascular associated (CA) gene, having allelic variation contained
CC in a functional surrounding like full length cDNA for CA gene
CC polypeptide, and with or without the CA gene promoter sequence. (I) is a
CC polynucleotide comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms predicting
CC cardiovascular disease. The polynucleotides are useful for assessing
CC predisposition or susceptibility to a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
CC atherosclerosis, ischemia/reperfusion, hypertension, restenosis, arterial
CC inflammation, myocardial infarction, and stroke. These may also be used
CC to predict personal medication schemes omitting adverse drug reactions,
CC or as probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms and as templates for the
CC recombinant production of normal or variant peptides/polypeptides encoded
CC by the genes. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer to amplify one of
CC the genes of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1488 GTCACCAAGTAACCAAG 1503
Db 1 GTCACCAATTAAACCAAG 16

RESULT 1685
ADH71057/c
ID ADH71057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ADH71057;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human Vbeta point mutation PCR primer #10.
DE
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1251; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta point mutation PCR
CC primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 634 TCACCCGGGAGCCCCA 649
Db 17 TCACCCGGGAACCCCA 2

RESULT 1686
AAA47676/c
ID AAA47676 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA47676;
XX
DT 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo d(T) primer for human DDAH1.
XX
KW Dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase; DDAH; DDAH1; DDAH2;
KW arginine deaminase; hyperlipidemia; renal failure; hypertension;
KW restenosis; atherosclerosis; schizophrenia; multiple sclerosis; cancer;
KW ischemia reperfusion injury; septic shock; multi organ failure;
KW arthritis; skin disorders; inflammatory cardiac disease; migraine;
KW infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200044888-A2.
XX
PD 03-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000WO-GB000226.
XX
PR 26-JAN-1999; 99GB-00001705.
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99GB-00013066.
XX
PA (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
XX
PI Vallance PJT, Leiper JM, Whitley GSJ, Charles IG;
XX WPI; 2000-543392/49.
DR

XX Novel methylarginase polypeptides and polynucleotides, used to identify
PT modulators of them, which are used in the treatment of e.g. cancer,
PT hypertension, and bacterial infections.
XX Example 1; Page 33; 68pp; English.
PS
XX Nucleotides encoding methylarginase polypeptides, vectors comprising
CC these nucleotides and the polypeptides themselves can be used in
CC medicaments for the treatment of hyperlipidemia, renal failure,
CC hypertension, restenosis after angioplasty, atherosclerosis,
CC complications of heart failure, schizophrania, multiple sclerosis or
CC cancer. Modulators of the enzyme can be used in medicaments for the
CC treatment of ischemia-reperfusion injury of the brain or heart, cancer,
CC lethal hypertension in severe inflammatory conditions such as septic
CC shock or multi-organ failure, or local and systemic inflammatory
CC disorders including arthritis, skin disorders, inflammatory cardiac
CC disease, migraine, or microbial or bacterial infection. The sequence of
CC human DDAH1 was obtained by data base searching. The EST's used in the
CC process are given in GENESEQ records AAA47661-AA47677
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db :||||| 15 BAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1687
AAD44150
ID AAD44150 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD44150;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-AT PCR primer #1 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6277571-B1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX
PA (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-412824/44.
XX
PT Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
XX
PS Example; Fig 1D; 19pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or

CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo AT
CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db :||||| 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1688
AAX18387/C
ID AAX18387 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX18387;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 28.
XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP11032765-A.
XX
PD 09-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-
PT PCR.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
CC sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db :||||| 15 BAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1689
AAD44147/C
ID AAD44147 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAD44147;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligo-dT PCR primer #7 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
 KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN US6277571-B1.
 XX PD 21-AUG-2001.
 XX PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
 XX PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
 XX PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
 XX PA (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
 XX PI Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
 XX WPI; 2002-412824/44.
 XX DR Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
 XX DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
 XX 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
 XX PS Example; Fig 1C; 19pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
 CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
 CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
 CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
 CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
 CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo dT
 CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
 Db |||||
 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAB 2
 RESULT 1690
 AAD44149/c
 ID AAD44149 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC AAD44149;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligo-dT PCR primer #9 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
 KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN US6277571-B1.
 XX PD 21-AUG-2001.

PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
 XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
 PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
 XX (UYVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
 PA Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
 PI WPI; 2002-412824/44.
 XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
 XX DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
 XX 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
 XX PS Example; Fig 1C; 19pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
 CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
 CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
 CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
 CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
 CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo dT
 CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
 Db |||||
 16 AAAAAAAAAAAAB 2
 RESULT 1691
 AAQ33508
 ID AAQ33508 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX AC AAQ33508;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
 XX DE Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGLA206.
 XX KW PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
 KW genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
 XX OS Bos taurus.
 XX PN WO9213102-A1.
 XX PD 06-AUG-1992.
 XX PF 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
 XX PR 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
 XX PA (GENM-) GENMARK.
 XX PI Georges M, Massey JM;
 XX WPI; 1992-284684/34.
 XX Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
 XX mapping, and selective breeding.
 XX Table 7; Page 131; 517pp; English.
 XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obtd. by
 CC screening a genomic library of bovine MboI-DNA fragments of between 250

CC and 500 bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of
CC 50 clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites
CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the
CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.
CC microsatellite (using the program OPTIPRIM). The microsatellites may be
CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic
CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved the determinism of
CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective
CC breeding. See also AAQ33501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 1692
AAV09234/c
ID AAV09234 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AAV09234;

XX 07-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE 3' poly(T) primer 10.

KW 3' poly(T) primer; PCR; amplification; cytochrome P450 gene;
KW oxidative metabolism; P450RAI; retinoic acid; RA; promoter; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9749832-A2.

XX 31-DEC-1997.

PF 23-JUN-1997; 97WO-CA000488.

XX 21-JUN-1996; 96US-00667546.

PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724466.

XX (TOOH) UNIV QUEENS KINGSTON.

XX Petkovich PM;

DR WPI; 1998-077193/07.

XX Identifying DNA encoding inducible or suppressible cytochrome P450 - by
PT screening for drugs which reduce the catabolism of retinoic acid, useful
PT in cancer chemotherapy and the treatment of acne and psoriasis.

PS Example 1; Page 51; 113pp; English.

XX This is a 3' poly(T) PCR primer used in the amplification of the
CC inducible cytochrome P450RAI gene which specifically metabolises a
CC derivative of the retinoic acid (RA). The cytochrome P450 gene in general
CC produces enzymes involved in the oxidative metabolism of endogenous and
CC exogenous compounds. The cytochrome P450 nucleotide sequence can be used
CC to induce or suppress the expression of its protein. P450RAI is highly
CC induced by RA in cell lines and tissues. This allows for the development
CC of a drug screen using promoters and nucleotide sequences to identify
CC drugs which are useful for reducing the catabolism of RA

XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1693
AAV12226/c
ID AAV12226 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AAV12226;

XX 22-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Poly(T) oligonucleotide used in differential display PCR.

XX Retinoid metabolising protein; P450RAI; retinoid oxidase; retinoic acid;
KW zebrafish; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; actinic keratosis;
KW oral leukoplakia; head tumour; neck tumour;
KW non-small cell lung carcinoma; basal cell carcinoma;
KW acute promyelocytic leukaemia; skin cancer; acne; psoriasis; ichthyosis;
KW therapy; diagnosis; screening; differential display; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9749815-A1.

XX 31-DEC-1997.

XX 23-JUN-1997; 97WO-CA000440.

XX 21-JUN-1996; 96US-00667546.

PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724466.

XX (TOOH) UNIV QUEENS KINGSTON.

XX Petkovich PM, White JA, Beckett BR, Jones G;

XX WPI; 1998-077178/07.

XX Retinoid metabolising protein - useful to develop products to treat, e.g.
PT cancer, actinic keratosis, oral leukoplakia, acne, psoriasis or
PT ichthyosis.

PS Disclosure; Page 14; 110pp; English.

XX PolyT oligonucleotides (see AAV12217-28) were used in reverse
CC transcription reactions on polyA+ RNA isolated from the fins of control
CC or retinoic acid-treated zebrafish (Danio rerio). Several combinations of
CC the polyT primers were used with degenerate upstream primers (see
CC AAV12229-33) for differential display PCR. Bands demonstrating
CC reproducible differential amplifications were found using the primers
CC given in AAV12221 and AAV12231. This PCR product was reamplified (see
CC AAV12234-35). A differential display product (see AAV12213) which
CC exhibited a dependence on the presence of retinoic acid for its
CC expression was isolated, and was used to isolate a full-length clone (see
CC AAV12203) coding for a novel retinoid metabolising protein (see
CC AAW44159), designated zP450RAI

XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1694
AAT99552/c
ID AAT99552 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAT99552;
XX
DT 08-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-dT primer used in epoxide hydrolase mEH gene RT-PCR.
XX
KW Cell growth regulatory gene; mEH; microsomal epoxide hydrolase; rat;
KW tumour; cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9745542-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 29-MAY-1997; 97WO-US009584.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1996; 96US-0018557P.
XX
PA (PHAR-) PHARMAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Beaudry GA, Bertelsen AH, Galella E, Madden SI;
XX WPI; 1998-032649/03.
DR
XX
PT DNA encoding mammalian growth response protein CGR11 or CGR19 - useful to
PT suppress or diagnose cancer, also similar use of SM20 or MEH protein.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16; 46pp; English.
XX
CC This oligo-dT primer was used with a random 10-mer primer (see AAT99553)
CC in an RT-PCR amplification of rat embryo fibroblast REF-112 cell RNA.
CC This was performed in order to identifying p53 regulated genes. One
CC transcript that was upregulated specifically in cells harboring wild-type
CC p53 protein was characterised. A previously known gene, MEH (microsomal
CC epoxide hydrolase), was identified. 2 Novel cell growth regulatory genes,
CC CGR11 (see AAV04008) and CGR19 (see AAV04010), were also isolated. These
CC genes and the novel CGR11 and CGR19 growth regulatory proteins (see
CC AAW38423 and AAW38425) can be used in methods for the diagnosis and
CC treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db |||||
14 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1695
AAX02696/c
ID AAX02696 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAX02696;
XX
DT 10-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Barley HPPD primer #2.
XX
KW HPPD; barley; hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase; plant; transformation;
KW transgenic; plant cell; callus tissue, protoplast; electroporation;
KW particle bombardment; soya; barley; wheat; oilseed rape; maize; primer;
KW sunflower; tobacco; ss.
XX
OS Hordeum vulgare.

XX DE19730066-A1.
PN
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 14-JUL-1997; 97DE-01030066.
XX
PR 14-JUL-1997; 97DE-01030066.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF AG.
XX
PI Seulerberger H, Lerchl J, Schmidt R, Kurpiska K, Falk J;
XX WPI; 1999-096742/09.
DR
XX
PT DNA encoding barley hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase - for producing
PT plants with increased vitamin E content, etc.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 26pp; German.
XX
CC AAX02695-X02708 are primers used in the isolation of a novel barley
CC (Hordeum vulgare) hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) protein. This
CC protein is useful for plant transformation to produce transgenic plants
CC especially where an expression cassette is introduced into a plant cell,
CC callus tissue, a whole plant or protoplasts by Agrobacterium tumefaciens
CC transformation, electroporation or particle bombardment and where the
CC plants are selected from soya, barley, wheat, oilseed rape, maize and
CC sunflower, or where the DNA is expressed in tobacco plants, especially in
CC leaves or seeds
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db |||||
14 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1696
AAX14689/c
ID AAX14689 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAX14689;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix third strand of Esterase D gene nucleotides 962-975.
XX
KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
KW oncogene; virus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.
DR
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with

PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1697
AAX14688
ID AAX14688 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAX14688;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming nucleotides 962-975 of Esterase D gene.
XX
KW Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;
KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.
CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay
CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,
CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at
CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and

CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is
CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test
CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA
CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test
CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for
CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in
CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1698
AAX57019/c
ID AAX57019 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAX57019;
XX
DT 19-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE WO9923258 oligonucleotide primer 1.
XX
KW Visual; nucleic acid detection; target; hybridisation; probe; primer;
KW agglutination; bridging molecule; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9923258-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US023267.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063969P.
XX
PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
XX
PI Weisburg WG, Stull PD, Reshatoff MR;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-326994/27.
XX
PT Optical detection of hybridization complexes for specific target nucleic
PT acid sequences.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 40; 46pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for the visual detection of
CC target nucleic acid presence in a sample. A preferred target is a
CC Mycobacterium complex nucleic acid sequence. The detection method uses
CC visual detection of a change in the hybridization without aid of
CC instrumentation. Multiple copies of a target nucleic acid sequence are
CC mixed with first and second detectable probes under hybridizing
CC conditions favouring particle agglutination via a bridging molecule
CC allowing for visual detection of the target nucleic acid sequence. The
CC bridging molecule enhances or inhibits formation of a hybridization
CC complex
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 1699
AAX19467/c
ID AAX19467 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAX19467;
XX DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human senescence factor p23 T12 anchor primer SEQ ID NO:9.
KW Human; senescence factor; p23; cancer; persistent inflammation;
KW proliferative disorder; degenerative disorder; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9907893-A1.
PN 18-FEB-1999.
XX PD 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016343.
XX PF 08-AUG-1997; 97US-00908873.
XX PR (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PA Swissshelm K, Hosier S, Kubbies M;
XX WPI; 1999-167454/14.
XX Newly isolated nucleic acid molecule (designated p23) encoding a p23
PT polypeptide - useful for inducing a senescence phenotype in a cell.
XX Example 1; Page 18; 44pp; English.
XX The present invention describes human senescence factor p23. An
CC expression vector for p23 is useful for inducing a senescent phenotype in
CC a cell (preferably eukaryotic). This may help in regulating diseases,
CC including cancer, persistent inflammation, and various proliferative and
CC degenerative disorders. These transgenic cells are useful in gene therapy
CC for treating cancer, particularly where antisense oligonucleotides are
CC useful for blocking normal or mutant p23 expression in cancer cells or
CC other proliferating cells. Transgenic cells are also useful for producing
CC the p23 polypeptide in large quantities. The antibodies are useful for
CC raising antiserum against p23, and for identifying senescent cells in
CC culture and tissue biopsies. The p23 polynucleotides are useful for
CC modulating or altering p23 activity in a cell, and for identifying and
CC isolating the whole gene encoding p23, and variants of p23. Assays based
CC on p23 elements, which detect p23 levels and activity are useful as
CC diagnostic markers for staging tumours, determining prognosis, and/or
CC predicting therapeutic success. These elements also provide an assay for
CC detecting chromosomal rearrangements in chromosome 3 in a human cell. The
CC isolation of the p23 polynucleotide permits the manipulation of malignant
CC growth in cancer. The present sequence represents a primer used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db 14 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1700
AAA62349/c
ID AAA62349 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX

AC AAA62349;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #1 containing 3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine.
XX
KW Conformationally-locked oligonucleotide; antisense inhibitor;
KW bicyclic sugar nucleoside analogue; gene probe; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 3 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 5 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 7 /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 10 /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
FT modified_base 12 /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "3'-C-amino-5'(S)-C,3'-N-ethanothymidine"
US6083482-A.
04-JUL-2000.
11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
11-MAY-1999; 99US-00309742.
(ICNC) ICN PHARM INC.
Wang G;
WPI; 2000-451496/39.
New conformationally restricted 3',5'-bridged nucleosides and
oligonucleotides useful as antisense therapeutics or as gene-specific
diagnostics.
Example 20; Col 16; 10pp; English.
The present sequence is an oligonucleotide containing 3'-C-amino-5'(S)-
C,3'-N-ethanothymidine, a bicyclic-sugar nucleoside. All nucleotides in
the sequence were incorporated by phosphoramidite chemistry using a DNA
synthesiser. Bicyclic sugar nucleosides are conformationally restricted
3',5'-bridged nucleosides which can be used as building blocks for
oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides can be produced that have certain,
desired, geometrical shapes and entropy advantages. They may have
superior hybridisation to DNA and RNA, and excellent biological
stability. The conformationally-modified oligonucleotides may be useful
as antisense inhibitors of gene expression or as gene probes, and may
therefore be used in antisense therapeutics or gene-specific diagnostics

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1701
AAF84160/c
ID AAF84160 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAF84160;
XX
DT 08-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Light responsive oligonucleotide; light irradiation; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200121637-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2000; 2000WO-JP006415.
XX
PR 20-SEP-1999; 99JP-00304479.
XX
PA (KOMI/) KOMIYAMA M.
XX
PI Komiyaama M, Asanuma H, Yoshida T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-266061/27.
XX
PT Light-responsive oligonucleotides, useful in controlling DNA synthesis
PT and gene expression, have structural isomerization on irradiation, and
PT reversible change in melting temperature of the formed double or triple
PT strands.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 20; 43pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to light responsive oligonucleotide, which
CC contain one or more organic groups which can undergo structural
CC isomerisation upon irradiation at a specific wavelength. The melting
CC temperature of a double-strand formed by the light-responsive
CC oligonucleotide, and another oligonucleotide complementary to the light-
CC responsive oligonucleotide, reversibly changes depending on light
CC irradiation. The oligonucleotides are useful in biotechnology, e.g. in
CC controlling DNA elongation, gene expression, amplification and
CC transcription, and for efficient gene diagnosis and gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1702
AAC83821
ID AAC83821 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAC83821;

XX 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX RNA oligonucleotide #1 used in a binding assay.
DE
XX L-ribo-configurated Locked Nucleoside Analogue; L-ribo-LNA analogue; ss.
KW
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO200066604-A2.
PN
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD
XX 04-MAY-2000; 2000WO-DK000225.
PF
XX 04-MAY-1999; 99DK-00000603.
PR
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99DK-00001225.
PR
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000DK-00000032.
XX
PA (EXIQ-) EXIQON AS.
XX
PI Wengel J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-060972/07.
XX
PT Oligomers comprising L-ribo-Locked Nucleic Acid (LNA) nucleosides, useful
PT for therapeutic purposes e.g. in the construction of oligonucleotides, as
PT substrates for nucleic acids polymerases and in RNA mediated catalytic
PT processes.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 56; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligomer comprising L-ribo-
CC configurated Locked Nucleoside Analogues (L-ribo-LNA analogues). The
CC present sequence is an RNA oligonucleotide. Binding studies of the L-ribo
CC -LNA analogues towards the present sequence were carried out, to
CC determine the thermostability of the L-ribo-LNA analogues. The analogs of
CC the present invention have a variety of uses e.g. in the preparation of
CC conjugates of the L-ribo-LNA modified oligonucleotides (oligomers)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 1703
ABQ83278/c
ID ABQ83278 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ABQ83278;
XX
DT 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EGI cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:51.
XX
KW cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;
KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200274951-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002338.
XX
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00073959.

XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.
XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;
PI WPI; 2002-759896/82.
XX
DR Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific
XX linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression
PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 24; 59pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for
CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of
CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by
CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or cells for assay can
CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the
CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
DB 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1704
ABQ83276/c
ID ABQ83276 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX ABQ83276;
AC
XX 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE EGI cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:49.
XX
KW cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;
KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200274951-A1.
PN
XX 26-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002338.
XX
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00073959.
XX
XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.
XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;
PI WPI; 2002-759896/82.
XX
XX

PT Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific
PT linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression
PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 24; 59pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for
CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of
CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by
CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or cells for assay can
CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the
CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
DB 14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1705
ABQ83271
ID ABQ83271 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX ABQ83271;
AC
XX 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE EGI cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
XX
KW cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;
KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200274951-A1.
PN
XX 26-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002338.
XX
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00073959.
XX
XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.
XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;
PI WPI; 2002-759896/82.
XX
XX Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific
PT linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression
PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 24; 59pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for
CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of
CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by
CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or cells for assay can
CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the
CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
DB 14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
 CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
 CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
 CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
 CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
 CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
 CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
 CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or cells for assay can
 CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the
 CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
 CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 14

RESULT 1706

ABQ83269
 ID ABQ83269 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ83269;
 XX
 DT 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE EGI cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:42.
 XX
 KW cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;
 KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200274951-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-SEP-2002.
 XX

PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002338.
 XX
 PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00073959.

XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.

XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-759896/82.

XX Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific
 PT linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression
 PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 24; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for
 CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of
 CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by
 CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
 CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
 CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
 CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
 CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
 CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
 CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
 CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or cells for assay can
 CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the

CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
 CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 1707
 AAD24496/C
 ID AAD24496 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AAD24496;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Retinoid-regulated gene isolating poly(T) PCR primer #10.

XX
 KW Retinoid metabolism; retinoic acid; RA; haeme-binding motif; vitamin A;
 KW cytochrome P450; prostate cancer; drug screening; PCR primer;
 KW retinoid-regulated gene; ss.

XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX US6306624-B1.
 PN
 XX 23-OCT-2001.
 PD

XX 25-JUN-1997; 97US-00882164.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1996; 96US-00667546.
 PR
 PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724466.
 PR 23-JUN-1997; 97WO-CA000440.

XX (TOOH) UNIV QUEENS KINGSTON.
 PA
 XX Petkovich PM, White JA, Beckett BR, Jones G;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-033254/04.

XX New DNA fragments having promoter activity, useful in retinoid
 PT metabolism, as well as in producing retinoic acid metabolizing cytochrome
 PT P450s that are useful as targets for the treatment of certain cancers.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Col 13; 75pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to retinoid (e.g., retinoic acid (RA),
 CC vitamin A) metabolising proteins and nucleic acid sequences encoding
 CC them. RA metabolising proteins contain a haeme-binding motif which is
 CC characteristic of the group of proteins known as cytochrome P450s. The
 CC sequences of the invention are useful in retinoid metabolism and in
 CC producing retinoic acid metabolising cytochrome P450s. They are
 CC particularly useful as targets for the treatment of certain cancers such
 CC as prostate cancer. The invention also relates to a method of screening
 CC drugs for their effect on activity of RA inducible proteins. The present
 CC DNA sequence is poly(T) PCR primer which is used for isolating retinoid
 CC regulating genes by differential display of mRNAs

XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 1655
 Db 1 TGAATAAAAAAAAA 14

Db 14 TGAATAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1708
ABA93701/c

ID ABA93701 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX
AC ABA93701;

DT 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Light responsive oligonucleotide (X1)T14.

XX
KW Light responsive; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

XX
KW irradiation; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN JP2001346579-A.

XX
PD 18-DEC-2001.

XX
PF 02-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00165441.

XX
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00165441.

XX
PA (KOMI/) KOMIYAMA S.

PA (ASAN/) ASANUMA H.

XX
DR WPI; 2002-145181/19.

XX
PT Detecting single nucleotide polymorphism for expressing sensitivity

PT information of diseases and drugs, comprises using a new oligonucleotide.

XX
PS Example 3; Page 11; 14pp; Japanese.

XX
CC The present invention describes a method for detecting single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms (SNPs). Also described is an oligonucleotide used in the

CC detection of an SNP, prepared by binding an oligonucleotide having a

CC complementary sequence or those devoid of up to several bases with 1 or

CC more organic group(s) to be tested by light irradiation of a specific

CC wave length to vary a double strand formation property of the

CC oligonucleotide to be tested. The method is used for detecting SNPs. The

CC present sequence represents a light responsive oligonucleotide which is

CC used in an example from the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
|||||

Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1709
ABX79769/c

ID ABX79769 standard; cDNA; 14 BP.

XX
AC ABX79769;

XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #94.

XX
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;

KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;

KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;

KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;

KW Fredreich's ataxis; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;

KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US6472154-B1.

XX
PD 29-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX
PR 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX
PI Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-208818/20.

XX
PT Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for

PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem

PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for

PT polymorphic probability.

XX
PS Example; Col 343; 588pp; English.

XX
CC The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic

CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which

CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring

CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset

CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a

CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic

CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are

CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in

CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic

CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples

CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River

CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Fredreich's ataxis,

CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and

CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are

CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
|||||

Db 14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1710
ADG06445

ID ADG06445 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX
AC ADG06445;

XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Poly A tail oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 11.

XX
KW Labelling reagent; detection; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN EP1348713-A2.

XX
PD 01-OCT-2003.

XX
PF 06-MAR-2003; 2003EP-00004894.

XX
PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-00096075.

```
PA (ENZO-) ENZO LIFE SCI INC.
XX
PI Stavrianopoulos JG, Rabbani E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-055097/06.
XX
PT Labeling reagent useful for e.g. determining the amount of nucleic acid
PT in a sample comprises a marker moiety and a reactive group covalently
PT linked together.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 11; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a labelling reagent, which comprises a
CC marker moiety and a reactive group covalently linked together. The
CC labelling reagent is useful for labelling a target; for determining the
CC amount of nucleic acid in a sample; and for detecting the presence or
CC quantity of enzymatic activity in a sample; and in protein and nucleic
CC acid probe based assays. The present sequence was used in an example for
CC illustrating the use of a chimeric nucleic acid construct (CNAC) to
CC eliminate a portion of a poly A tail (ADG06444) followed by incorporation
CC of an oligo C primer binding sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 1711
ADF82920
ID ADF82920 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ADF82920;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Universal-tagged primer binding site in template DNA.
XX
KW PCR; primer; genome; genotyping; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW DNA amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003097794-A2.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US014491.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-00151061.
XX
PA (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
XX
PI Lao KQ, Chen C, Koehler RT, Scafe C, Schroth G;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-022855/02.
XX
PT Amplifying target DNA by polymerase chain reaction, useful in
PT pharmacogenomics, comprises mixing the target DNA, a set of single-
PT stranded oligonucleotide primers, a DNA polymerase, and multiple
PT deoxynucleoside triphosphates.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 16; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a binding site for universal-tagged
CC specific primers ADF82924-ADF82929 in a template DNA sequence ADF82930
CC used in an example from the invention. Experiments were performed to
CC determine whether locked nucleic acid (LNA) substitution of bases in
```

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CC universal-tagged specific primers had an effect on the efficiency of PCR
CC amplification. Real-time analysis was performed on 5'-nuclease assay PCR
CC reactions using the template, 5'-nuclease forward and reverse primers, a
CC 5'-nuclease probe and the universal-tagged primers, specifically designed
CC to have homology with the template and to contain a base substitution
CC with 0, 1, 2, 3 or 5 LNA bases. Cycle threshold values indicated that the
CC higher melting temperatures provided by substitution with LNA bases did
CC not correlate with greater efficiency in PCR amplification. The invention
CC relates to the use of universal-tagged primers for amplification of DNA,
CC especially human genomic DNA, optionally including single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP) genotyping. The primers may include LNA bases.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 14

RESULT 1712
ADI34485/c
ID ADI34485 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ADI34485;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dt14.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003102243-A1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
XX
PA (JANC ) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX
PI Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035466/03.
XX
PT Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based
PT RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating
PT single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 4; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises
CC eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription
CC sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by
CC incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an
CC oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end
CC of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA
CC to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating
CC single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and
CC transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The
CC method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription
CC from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-
CC template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction.
CC Sequences ADI34483-ADI34489 represent oligonucleotides used in a T7 RNA
CC transcription reaction.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
      |||||
RESULT 1713
ADO81110/c
ID      ADO81110 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC      ADO81110;
XX
DT      29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Sheep prion protein microsatellite locus primer #81.
XX
KW      gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW      disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW      cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW      milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;
KW      microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Ovis aries.
XX
PN      DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD      26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA      (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI      Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR      WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT      Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT      identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT      length of amplicons.
XX
PS      Example 3; Page 31; 64pp; German.
XX
CC      The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC      or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC      amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC      as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC      determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC      a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC      predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC      more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC      include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC      disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC      diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC      but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC      metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC      hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC      particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC      sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the sheep prion
CC      protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ      Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
      |||||
RESULT 1715
ADO04017/c
```

```
Db      14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
      |||||
RESULT 1714
ADO81111/c
ID      ADO81111 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC      ADO81111;
XX
DT      29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Sheep prion protein microsatellite locus primer #82.
XX
KW      gene typing; polymorphic microsatellite loci; PML;
KW      disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
KW      cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
KW      milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; pT7-blue-vector; sheep;
KW      microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Ovis aries.
XX
PN      DE10236711-A1.
XX
PD      26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PR      09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
PA      (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
PI      Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
DR      WPI; 2004-215730/21.
XX
PT      Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
PT      identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
PT      length of amplicons.
XX
PS      Example 3; Page 31; 64pp; German.
XX
CC      The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
CC      or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PML). The method comprises: PCR
CC      amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PML, using
CC      as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
CC      determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
CC      a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
CC      predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
CC      more PML; and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
CC      include PML. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
CC      disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
CC      diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
CC      but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
CC      metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
CC      hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
CC      particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
CC      sequence represents a primer used to genotype a region of the sheep prion
CC      protein (PrP) comprising a polymorphic microsatellite locus.
XX
SQ      Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db      14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
      |||||
RESULT 1715
ADO04017/c
```

ID ADO04017 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ADO04017;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-dT primer used to generate single-stranded labelled UNA.
XX
KW Intramolecular base pair; intermolecular base pair;
KW unstructured nucleic acid; UNA; molecular biology;
KW nucleic acid chemistry; polymerase extension reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004086880-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00324409.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00358141.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00632639.
XX
PA (SAMP/) SAMPSON J R.
PA (ACHR/) ACH R A.
PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P.
XX
PI Sampson JR, Ach RA, Wolber P;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-364526/34.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid having reduced ability to hybridize for use in
PT molecular biology, comprises providing nucleotide triphosphates to
PT synthesize nucleic acid complementary to a template nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 17; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a system for the production of nucleic
CC acids with reduced levels of intramolecular base pairing (secondary
CC structure) and intermolecular base pairing by generating unstructured
CC nucleic acids (UNAs). The invention is useful for generating unstructured
CC having a reduced ability to hybridise. The invention is also useful in
CC molecular biology and nucleic acid chemistry. The present sequence is an
CC oligo-dT primer used to generate single-stranded labelled unstructured
CC nucleic acid (UNA) by polymerase extension reaction (PCR). This sequence
CC is used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1716
AAT52146/c
ID AAT52146 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52146;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2915).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB0000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1641 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
 |||||
Db 14 CTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1717
AAT52134/c
ID AAT52134 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC AAT52134;

XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2909).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.

XX
PD
XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX

CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
 |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1718

AAAX18361/c
ID AAX18361 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC AAX18361;

XX
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 2.

XX
KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP11032765-A.

XX 09-FEB-1999.

XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.

XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.

XX Disclosure; Page 10; 19pp; Japanese.

CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene

```
CC sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1719
AAAl1718/C
ID AAAl1718 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAAl1718;
XX
DT 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MIF gene D5k region primer #2.
XX
KW MIF; migration inhibitory factor; D5k region; human; macrophage;
KW diagnosis; primer; adenocarcinoma; metastasis; cancer; tumor cell; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6043044-A.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1997; 97US-00893204.
XX
PR 15-JUL-1997; 97US-00893204.
XX
PA (HUDS/) HUDSON P B.
PA (HAKK/) HAKKY S I.
PA (SIEG/) SIEGLER K M.
PA (HAKK/) HAKKI A.
XX
PI Hakky SI, Hudson PB, Siegler KM, Hakki A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-292363/25.
XX
PT A new method useful for diagnosing human adenocarcinoma and measuring
PT metastatic potential comprises determining the levels of macrophage
PT migration inhibitory factor within tumor cells.
XX
PS Claim 11; Col 7-8; 6pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for diagnosing adenocarcinoma and
CC determining metastatic ability of human cancer in an individual by
CC determining the increased levels of macrophage migration inhibitory
CC factor (MIF) within tumor cells. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC human adenocarcinoma, as well as for its prognosis. The method is also
CC useful for measuring levels of macrophage migration inhibitory factor
CC within tumor cells. The method provides better and more accurate
CC prognostic markers for cancer. The method is also capable of
CC distinguishing histological tumors from clinical cancers. This sequence
CC represents a primer used to detect the human MIF gene D5k region which is
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db 14 GAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```
RESULT 1720
AAFl6603
ID AAFl6603 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAFl6603;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 90.
XX
KW Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
KW stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200071164-A1.
XX
PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU0000498.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-000000510.
XX
PA (TACH/) TACHAS G.
XX
PI Tachas G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-025093/03.
XX
PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
PT production or secretion.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 148; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
CC caused by Helicobacter pylori
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

RESULT 1721
AAAF47085
ID AAFA47085 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAFA47085;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #505.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
```

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 47; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 AGCTCCAGGAATG 149
Db 1 AGCTCCAGGAATG 14

RESULT 1722
AAF49041/c
ID AAF49041 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF49041;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 60; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1723
AAF47084
ID AAF47084 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF47084;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #504.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
PF
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 47; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 AGCTCCAGGAAATG 149
Db |||||
2 AGCTCCAGGAAATG 15

RESULT 1724
AAF60455/c
ID AAF60455 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF60455;
XX
DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide clamp #10.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide clamp; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6180777-B1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00787321.
XX
PR 12-JAN-1996; 96US-0009918P.
XX
PA (FARB) BAYER CORP.
XX
PI Horn T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-201911/20.
XX

PT Synthesizing branched nucleic acids useful as diagnostic and molecular
PT probes, involves combining first units having haloalkylamino groups and
PT second units having thiol or phosphorothioate groups.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 17-18; 20pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for synthesising a branched or
CC multiply connected macromolecular structure, comprising oligonucleotide
CC clamps (OC). The macromolecular structure is capable of specifically
CC binding to a target molecule, and can therefore be used as probes. At
CC least one OC comprises a target binding sequence that binds specifically
CC and stably with the target molecule, and at least two OCs comprise signal
CC generation moieties capable of generating a detectable signal in the
CC presence of the target molecule. In addition the OCs are connected to one
CC another by thioalkylamino, or thiophosphorylalkylamino bridges. The
XX present sequence is an OC used in the present invention
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1642 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1655
Db |||||
14 TGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1725
ABK98169/c
ID ABK98169 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK98169;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #39.
XX
KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX
PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX
PS Example 6; Fig 20A; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,

CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1726
ABK98187/c
ID ABK98187 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK98187;

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #51.

XX Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX

PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
XX control gene expression.

PS Example 7; Fig 24A; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of

CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1727
ABK98168/c
ID ABK98168 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK98168;

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #38.

XX Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.

PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
XX control gene expression.

PS Example 6; Fig 20A; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel

CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
||||| |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1728
ABK98167/c
ID ABK98167 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK98167;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #37.
XX
KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-536030/57.
DR
XX A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX
PS Example 6; Fig 20A; 108pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic

CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
||||| |||||
Db 15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1729
ABK98186/c
ID ABK98186 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK98186;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #50.

XX
KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-536030/57.

XX A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.

PS Example 7; Fig 24A; 108pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide

CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1730
ABX79833/c
ID ABX79833 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX79833;

DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #158.

DE EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
KW Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW Fredreich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6472154-B1.

XX 29-OCT-2002.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;

XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.

XX Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
PT polymorphic probability.

XX Example; Col 747; 588pp; English.

CC The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are
CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Fredreich's ataxia,
CC myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
CC the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1658
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
15 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1731
ADO04033/c
ID ADO04033 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADO04033;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Poly T primer used to synthesise full-length UNA.

DE Intramolecular base pair; intermolecular base pair;
KW unstructured nucleic acid; UNA; molecular biology;
KW nucleic acid chemistry; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX US2004086880-A1.

XX 06-MAY-2004.

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00324409.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00358141.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00632639.

XX (SAMP/) SAMPSON J R.

XX (ACHR/) ACH R A.

XX (WOLB/) WOLBER P.

XX Sampson JR, Ach RA, Wolber P;

XX WPI; 2004-364526/34.

XX Generating nucleic acid having reduced ability to hybridize for use in
PT molecular biology, comprises providing nucleotide triphosphates to
PT synthesize nucleic acid complementary to a template nucleic acid.

XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 33; 74pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a system for the production of nucleic
CC acids with reduced levels of intramolecular base pairing (secondary
CC structure) and intermolecular base pairing by generating unstructured
CC nucleic acids (UNAs). The invention is useful for generating nucleic acid
CC having a reduced ability to hybridise. The invention is also useful in
CC molecular biology and nucleic acid chemistry. The present sequence is
CC poly T primer used to synthesise full-length unstructured nucleic acid

CC (UNA). This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 14 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1732
ID AAA25447 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25447;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1945.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 4

RESULT 1733
ID ABK25595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK25595;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Stress tolerance conferring genome altering oligonucleotide #63.
XX
KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyric herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.
XX
OS Eucalyptus camaldulensis.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200192512-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
XX
PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
PT production.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 100; 220pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.

CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrlic herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCACGGTGG 1215
Db 14 GGTCACCACGGTGG 1

RESULT 1734
ABK25596
ID ABK25596 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK25596;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Stress tolerance conferring genome altering oligonucleotide #64.
XX
KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyophosata resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrlic herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.
XX
OS Eucalyptus camaldulensis.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200192512-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
XX
PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
PT production.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 100; 220pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with

CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrlic herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCACGGTGG 1215
Db 4 GGTCACCACGGTGG 17

RESULT 1735
ACD59851
ID ACD59851 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD59851;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #1541.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
DR
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 261; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 TCCACGCCCATGTTTC 779
Db :|||||||:|:|
4 UCCACGCCCAUGUUC 17

RESULT 1736
ADB40890/C
ID ADB40890 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB40890;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1213.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
PD
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 173; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db |||||:|||||
17 AAAAAAAAAAAG 4

RESULT 1737
ADI51580/C
ID ADI51580 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI51580;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4083.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4083; 30pp; French.

XX CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved

CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis

CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the

CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,

CC nontropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as

CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or

CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of

CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The

CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 4

RESULT 1738

ADI84295

ID ADI84295 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADI84295;

XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #1541.

XX KW ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;

XX KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNAzyme.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX PN US2003125270-A1.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2004-031273/03.

XX DR Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived

PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,

PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1541; 198pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which

CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which

CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises

CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given

CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for

CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I

CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNAzyme substrate

CC sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 TCCACGCCCATGTC 779

Db 4 UCCACGCCCAUGUUC 17

RESULT 1739

ADN44286/C

ID ADN44286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADN44286;

XX DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Mutant cell identification-related mutagenic oligonucleotide SeqID955.

XX KW cell identification; oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration;

XX KW selectable phenotype; transgenic plant; herbicide resistance;

XX KW sterile plant; abiotic stress tolerance; albino plant;

XX KW amino acid production; ss.

XX OS Eucalyptus camaldulensis.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2004033708-A2.

XX PD 22-APR-2004.

XX PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031862.

XX PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0416983P.

XX PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0453360P.

XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PA (NAPR-) NAPRO BIO THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX PI Kmiec EB, Van Brabant A;

XX DR WPI; 2004-340941/31.

XX PT Identifying a cell with a desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence

PT alteration at a nucleic acid target site within the cell by identifying

PT the desired sequence alteration in cells selected for the presence of a

PT selectable phenotype.

XX PS Example 25; SEQ ID NO 955; 303pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to a novel method of identifying a cell having a

CC desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a first nucleic

CC acid target site within the cell. The method comprises identifying the

CC desired sequence alteration in cells that have been selected for the

CC presence of a selectable phenotype conferred by a concurrent

CC oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a second nucleic acid

CC target site within the cells. The method is useful in identifying a cell

CC having a desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a first

CC nucleic acid target site within the cell. The method may be useful for

CC the production of plants with herbicide resistance, male or female

CC sterile plants, abiotic stress tolerance, albino plants or plants with

CC altered amino acid production as well as for use in mammalian cell lines.

CC The present sequence is that of a mutagenic oligonucleotide which was

CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCAACGGTGG 1215
|||||

Db 14 GGTCACCAACGGTGG 1

RESULT 1740
ADN44287

ID ADN44287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADN44287;

XX

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Mutant cell identification-related mutagenic oligonucleotide SeqID956.

XX

KW cell identification; oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration;
KW selectable phenotype; transgenic plant; herbicide resistance;
KW sterile plant; abiotic stress tolerance; albino plant;
KW amino acid production; ss.

XX

OS Eucalyptus camaldulensis.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO2004033708-A2.

XX

PD 22-APR-2004.

XX

XX

PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031862.

XX

PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0416983P.

PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0453360P.

XX

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PA (NAPR-) NAPRO BIO THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX

PI Kmiec EB, Van Brabant A;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-340941/31.

XX

PT Identifying a cell with a desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a nucleic acid target site within the cell by identifying the desired sequence alteration in cells selected for the presence of a selectable phenotype.

XX

PS Example 25; SEQ ID NO 956; 303pp; English.

XX

CC This invention relates to a novel method of identifying a cell having a desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a first nucleic acid target site within the cell. The method comprises identifying the desired sequence alteration in cells that have been selected for the presence of a selectable phenotype conferred by a concurrent oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a second nucleic acid target site within the cells. The method is useful in identifying a cell having a desired oligonucleotide-directed sequence alteration at a first nucleic acid target site within the cell. The method may be useful for the production of plants with herbicide resistance, male or female sterile plants, abiotic stress tolerance, albino plants or plants with altered amino acid production as well as for use in mammalian cell lines. The present sequence is that of a mutagenic oligonucleotide which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGTCACCAACGGTGG 1215
|||||

Db 4 GGTCACCAACGGTGG 17

RESULT 1741
AAQ20006/c

ID AAQ20006 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAQ20006;

XX

DT 01-APR-1992 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide #2 able to covalently cross-link to target DNA.

XX

KW deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoamino group;
KW aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 8 /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 17

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"

XX

PN WO9118997-A.

XX

PD 12-DEC-1991.

XX

PF 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

XX

PR 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.

XX

PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.

XX

PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;

XX

DR WPI; 1992-007480/01.

XX

PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent infections e.g. HIV.

PT

XX

PS Example 2; Page 20; 42pp; English.

XX

CC The 3' end of this oligonucleotide carries 1,3-propanediol. The oligo is one of four oligonucleotides which were designed to specifically bind and cross-link to the duplex target sequence AAQ20004. Oligo #2 has the covalent cross-linking group, i.e. N4N4-ethanocytosine, at its 3' end. An assay for crosslinked triple helix showed considerable reaction with Oligo #2 and with Oligo #1 (see AAQ20005) which has the crosslinking group at the 5' end. The most complete reaction was seen with Oligo #3 (see AAQ20007) having N4N4-ethanocytosine at both the 5' and 3' termini. A control oligo with no cross-linking group showed no reaction. The half-life of the cross-linking reaction for Oligo #2 was ca. 1 hr (1 microm); Oligo #1 showed a rate four times slower. See also AAQ20008

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1643 GAAAAA 1659
|||||

Db 17 GAAGAAAAAGAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1742
AAQ20005/c
ID AAQ20005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20005;
XX
DT 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #1 able to covalently cross-link to target DNA.
XX
KW deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoamino group;
KW aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN WO9118997-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-1991.
XX
PF 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
PR 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
WPI; 1992-007480/01.
DR
XX
PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 20; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The 3' end of this oligonucleotide carries 1,3-propanediol. The oligo is
CC one of four oligonucleotides which were designed to specifically bind and
CC cross-link to the duplex target sequence AAQ20004. Oligo #1 has the
CC covalent cross-linking group, i.e. N4N4-ethanocytosine, at its 5' end. An
CC assay for crosslinked triple helix showed considerable reaction with
CC Oligo #1 and with Oligo #2 (see AAQ20006) which has the crosslinking
CC group at the 3' end. The most complete reaction was seen with Oligo #3
CC (see AAQ20007) having N4N4-ethanocytosine at both the 5' and 3' termini.
CC A control oligo with no cross-linking group showed no reaction. The half-
CC life of the cross-linking reaction for Oligo #2 was ca. 1 hr (1 microm);
CC Oligo #1 showed a rate four times slower. See also AAQ20008
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 AAGAAAAAGAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1743
AAT05231/c
ID AAT05231 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT05231;
XX
DT 13-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus antisense oligonucleotide A377 (17).
XX
KW Inhibition; expression; hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-A; non-B; RNA;
KW translation; in vivo; ex vivo; in vitro; treatment; prevention;
KW infection; antisense; non coding; region; NCR; core region; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9530746-A1.
XX
PD 16-NOV-1995.
XX
PF 08-MAY-1995; 95WO-US005812.
XX
PR 10-MAY-1994; 94US-00240382.
XX
PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Wakita T, Wands JR;
XX
WPI; 1995-404113/51.
DR
XX
PT New anti:sense hepatitis C virus oligo:nucleotide(s) - used for
PT inhibiting HCV RNA translation, for the treatment or prevention of HCV
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 31; 50pp; English.
XX
CC The present oligonucleotide (ON) inhibits the expression of hepatitis C
CC virus (HCV) RNA, specifically HCV type II protein synthesis is inhibited
CC by about 50%. The ONs of the invention inhibit translation of HCV types I
CC -V RNA in vivo, ex vivo or in vitro, and can therefore be used to treat
CC or prevent HCV infection. The antisense ONs comprise 10-28 nucleotides
CC complementary to the entire HCV 5'-non-coding and part of the core
CC region. The A or S in the ONs name denotes antisense or sense, and the
CC no. indicates the position of the 5'-end of the ON. The ON was tested at
CC 10 fold molar excess to HCV RNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAA 238
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 CTCAAAGAAAAACCAA 1

RESULT 1744
AAX75068/c
ID AAX75068 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX75068;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #596.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Mus sp.
OS WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 173; 218pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db ||| ||||| |||||
17 AAACAAACAAACAAACAA 1
RESULT 1745
AAX75069/c
ID AAX75069 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX75069;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #597.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 173; 218pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db ||| ||||| |||||
17 AAACAAACAAACAAACAA 1
RESULT 1746
AAX75009
ID AAX75009 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX75009;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #537.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 171; 218pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the

CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient

CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing

CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour

CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be

CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression

CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples

CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 CTCCTCCTTGCTGGAGC 1128

Db 1 CUCCCCCUUGCUGAAGC 17

RESULT 1747

AAX62812/c

ID AAX62812 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAX62812;

XX DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Delta-9 desaturase hamerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:687.

XX KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;

KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;

KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;

KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.

XX OS Zea mays.

XX PN WO9710328-A2.

XX PD 20-MAR-1997.

XX PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.

XX PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.

XX PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;

PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;

XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.

XX DR Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates

XX expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in

XX maize or canola.

PS Claim 38; Page 85; 155pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)

CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant

CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize

CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,

CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)

CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to

CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a

CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum

CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or

CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine

CC plant

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1213 TGGCTTCCCACACTTCT 1229

Db 17 TGGCTGCCAACACTTCT 1

RESULT 1748

AAT69614

ID AAT69614 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAT69614;

XX DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Murine obR gene forward primer.

XX KW Ob receptor; ObR; cytokine receptor; signal transduction;

KW eating disorder; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; bulimia; diagnosis;

KW gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9719952-A1.

XX PD 05-JUN-1997.

XX PF 27-NOV-1996; 96WO-US019128.

XX PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.

PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.

PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.

PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.

PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.

PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.

PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.

PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.

XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;

XX WPI; 1997-310525/28.

XX PT Isolated Ob receptor genes and polypeptide(s) - useful to develop

PT products for diagnosis or treatment of body weight disorders, e.g.

PT obesity, cachexia, anorexia and bulimia.

XX PS Example; Page 122; 265pp; English.

XX CC Forward and reverse PCR primers (AAT69614 and AAT69615) are based on the

CC 3' sequence of mouse Ob receptor (ObR) cDNA clone famj5312 (see also

CC AAT69590). They revealed a polymorphism on SSCP gels between C57Bl/6J

CC genomic DNA and wild-derived Mus spretus strain SPRET/Ei DNA. The

CC polymorphism allowed the genetic mapping of famj5312 to murine chromosome

CC 4, approx. 2.2 cm distal to the marker D4Mit9 and 4.6 cm proximal to the

CC marker D4Mit46. This mapping confirmed the results obtd. using another

CC primer pair (AAT69612-13) derived from famj5312

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1751
AAV46535/c
ID AAV46535 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV46535;
XX
DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide 35, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
PN WO9823294-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US022017.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00757024.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed against
PT adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery to the
PT respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of asthma, adult
PT respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target the
CC human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the secondary
CC structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA secondary
CC structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the G-
CC protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have 7-
CC transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat or
CC prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db |||||
17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1

RESULT 1752

AAV94804
ID AAV94804 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94804;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1385.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targetted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
PT autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 8; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 693 CCTCAGTCTCTTTCC 709
Db ||:| |:| |:|
1 CCUCCCUUCCUCCUUCC 17

RESULT 1753
AAA22598/c
ID AAA22598 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22598;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5824.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9950403-A2.
XX WO9950403-A2.
PN 07-OCT-1999.
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX Claim 54; Page 230; 305pp; English.
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1657 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGAA 1673
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
17 AAGAAAGAAAAAAGGAA 1
RESULT 1754
AAA22599/c
ID AAA22599 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA22599;
AC
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5825.
DE
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9950403-A2.
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX Claim 54; Page 230; 305pp; English.
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1656 AAAAAAAAAAAAGGA 1672
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
17 AAAGAAAGAAAAAAGGA 1
RESULT 1755
AAV92651/c
ID AAV92651 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAV92651;
AC
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX

DE Human A-Raf substrate position 2271.
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9850530-A2.
PN
PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
PF
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX
PS Claim 177; Page 162; 259pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 328 AGCTGAAGGAGCTCCCA 344
Db |||||
17 AGATGGAGGAGCTCCCA 1

RESULT 1756
AAx53788/c

ID AAX53788 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX53788;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX WO9913886-A1.
PN
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
PF
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
PR
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA
XX Nyce JW;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db |||||
17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCGC 1

RESULT 1757	
AAX52912/c	
ID AAX52912 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
XX AC AAX52912;	
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)	
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.	
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;	
KW KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;	
KW KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;	
KW KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;	
KW KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;	
KW KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;	
KW KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;	
KW KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;	
KW KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;	
KW KW prostate cancer; ss.	
XX OS Synthetic.	
XX OS	
XX PN W09913886-A1.	
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.	
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.	
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.	
XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.	
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.	
XX PI Nyce JW;	
XX PI WPI; 1999-229400/19.	
XX DR	
XX KW New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary	
PT vasoconstriction.	
XX PS Disclosure; Page 28; 120pp; English.	
XX PS	
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)	
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and	
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation	
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'	
CC -end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all	
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,	
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived	
CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides	
CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of	
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those	
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung	
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,	
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory	
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,	
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary	
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.	
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,	
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as	
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized	
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer	
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;	
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546	
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1	

RESULT 1758	
AAA33231/c	
ID AAA33231 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
XX AC AAA33231;	
XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)	
XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:920.	
XX KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;	
KW KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;	
KW KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;	
KW KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;	
KW KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;	
KW KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;	
KW KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;	
KW KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.	
XX OS Homo sapiens.	
XX OS	
XX PN W0200009525-A2.	
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.	
XX PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.	
XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.	
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.	
XX PI Nyce JW;	
XX PI WPI; 2000-205971/18.	
XX DR	
XX KW New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary	
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,	
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or	
PT cancers.	
XX PS Claim 18; Page 380; 1343pp; English.	
XX PS	
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense	
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets	
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or	
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,	
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are	
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,	
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary	
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating	
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,	
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic	
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive	
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,	
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including	
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the	
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the	
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing	
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the	
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present	
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185	
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ	
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to	
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.	
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match	
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence	
CC listing	
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;	

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCGC 1

RESULT 1759
AAA32356/c
ID AAA32356 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA32356;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytotstatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 272; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation, impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas, carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match

CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCGC 1

RESULT 1760
AAZ57766/c
ID AAZ57766 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAZ57766;
XX
DT 05-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #21.
XX
KW Hepatitis C virus; HCV; antisense oligonucleotide; hepatotropic; ss;
KW anti-inflammatory; translation inhibition; HCV infection; virucide.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US6001990-A.
XX
PD 14-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474700.
XX
PR 10-MAY-1994; 94US-00240382.
XX
PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Moradpour D, Wands JR, Wakita T;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-104900/09.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide to Hepatitis C virus RNA, useful for treating Hepatitis C virus infections.
XX
PS Claim 24; Col 25; 31pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide that hybridises to Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA, under physiological conditions. The invention relates to HCV antisense oligonucleotides, and also for a vector comprising a nucleotide sequence which is transcribed in an animal cell to generate an antisense oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides have virucide, hepatotropic and anti-inflammatory activity, and are useful for treating HCV infection by inhibiting translation of type I-V HCV RNA.
CC Hepatitis C virus is a positive strand RNA virus, and is the major causative agent of post-transfusion hepatitis. Persistent HCV infection can lead to chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CTCATAGAAAAAACAAA 238
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 CTCAAAGAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 1761
AAA03590/c
ID AAA03590 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX	AAA03590;	
AC		
XX		
DT	19-MAY-2000 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:874.	
XX		
KW	Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;	
KW	adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;	
KW	phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;	
KW	endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;	
KW	cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;	
KW	supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;	
KW	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	WO9963938-A2.	
XX		
PD	16-DEC-1999.	
XX		
PF	08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.	
XX		
PR	08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.	
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.	
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JW, Hill JL;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2000-116433/10.	
XX		
PT	Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and renal injury.	
PT		
XX		
PS	Claim 17; Page 36; 252pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.	
CC	(I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3', ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.	
CC	AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention	
CC		
XX		
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;		
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;		
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546	

Db	17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCCG 1
	RESULT 1762
	AAA03660/C
ID	AAA03660 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAA03660;
XX	
DT	19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:944.
XX	
KW	Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
KW	adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
KW	phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
KW	endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW	cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
KW	supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
KW	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO9963938-A2.
XX	
PD	16-DEC-1999.
XX	
PF	08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.
XX	
PR	08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Hill JL;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-116433/10.
XX	
PT	Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and renal injury.
PT	
XX	
PS	Claim 17; Page 37; 252pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
CC	(I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3', ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.
CC	AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCGC 1

RESULT 1763
AAAF19353/C
ID AAF19353 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAF19353;
AC AAF19353;
XX AAF19353;
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #920.
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200062736-A2.
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX 26-OCT-2000.
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX Claim 14; Page 120; 1592pp; English.
PS The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or

CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCGC 1

RESULT 1764
AAAF18477/C
ID AAF18477 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAF18477;
AC AAF18477;
XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #44.
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200062736-A2.
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX 26-OCT-2000.
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX Claim 14; Page 106; 1592pp; English.
PS The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and

CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1

RESULT 1765
AAA25445/c
ID AAA25445 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA25445;

DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1943.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

PD 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.

XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

DR New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,

XX used to treat cancer.

XX Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.

PS The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably

CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAACTAAA 1

RESULT 1766
AAA25180/c
ID AAA25180 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA25180;

DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1678.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

PD 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.

XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

DR New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,

XX used to treat cancer.

XX Claim 77; Page 71; 148pp; English.

PS The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic

CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences, and
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAA 1
RESULT 1767
AAA25446/c
ID AAA25446 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25446;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1944.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC

CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences,
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAACTAA 1
RESULT 1768
AAA25454/c
ID AAA25454 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA25454;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1952.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.

CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 ATACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1769
AAFO2647
ID AAF02647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF02647;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #942.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX

PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX

PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 77; 164pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAATT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 116 CCAGACGGTCTCAGACA 132
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCAGACGTTCTCAGTCA 17

RESULT 1770
AAFO2388
ID AAF02388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF02388;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #683.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 71; 164pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAATT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AAGAAATATAAAAAAAAAAG 17

RESULT 1771
ABK01885/c
ID ABK01885 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK01885;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #207.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
DR
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 99; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1621 CAATAAAACTGTCTTGT 1637
Db 17 CATTAAACTGTCTTTT 1
RESULT 1772
ABK01053/c
ID ABK01053 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK01053;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #323.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
PF
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
DR
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 83; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
XX

CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1622 AATAAACTGCTCTTG 1638
Db | ||||| ||||| ||
17 ATTAAACTGCTCTTTG 1

RESULT 1773

AAD20527
ID AAD20527 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAD20527;

DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse Obr genomic DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #2.

KW Mouse; obese receptor; Obr; anorectic; anabolic; body weight disorder;
therapy; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; PCR primer; ss.

OS Mus sp.

PN US6287782-B1.

PD 11-SEP-2001.

PF 29-APR-1998; 98US-00069781.

XX 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.

PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.

PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.

PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.

PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.

PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.

PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.

PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.

PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;

DR WPI; 2001-624489/72.

XX Identifying compounds for treating body weight disorder, e.g. obesity,
PT anorexia or cachexia, comprises contacting cell expressing mammalian Ob
PT receptor protein, JAK2 protein and mammalian SOCS-1 protein with test

PT compound.
XX Example; Col 62; 109pp; English.
PS The patent discloses obese receptor (Obr) proteins and nucleic acids
XX encoding them. Obr protein participates in the regulation of mammalian
CC body weight. The invention also relates to a method of identifying
CC therapeutic compounds for the treatment of a body weight disorder. The
CC method involves contacting a cell that expresses a mammalian Obr protein,
CC a JAK2 protein and a mammalian SOCS-1 protein with a test compound. The
CC method is useful for identifying compounds which modulate Obr gene
CC expression and gene product activity, which can be used as agents to
CC control body weight particularly as therapeutic agents for treating body
CC weight disorders, including obesity, cachexia and anorexia. The present
CC DNA sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for amplifying mouse
CC Obr genomic DNA

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
||| ||||| ||||| |||

Db 1 CACTATTTCGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1774

AAD20529

ID AAD20529 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAD20529;

DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse famj5312 Obr cDNA amplifying forward PCR primer.

XX Mouse; obese receptor; Obr; anorectic; anabolic; body weight disorder;
KW therapy; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; PCR primer; ss.

OS Mus spretus.

PN US6287782-B1.

PD 11-SEP-2001.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-00069781.

PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.

PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.

PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.

PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.

PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.

PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.

PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.

PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.

PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;

DR WPI; 2001-624489/72.

XX Identifying compounds for treating body weight disorder, e.g. obesity,
PT anorexia or cachexia, comprises contacting cell expressing mammalian Ob
PT receptor protein, JAK2 protein and mammalian SOCS-1 protein with test
PT compound.
XX Example; Col 63; 109pp; English.
XX The patent discloses obese receptor (Obr) proteins and nucleic acids

CC encoding them. Obr protein participates in the regulation of mammalian
CC body weight. The invention also relates to a method of identifying
CC therapeutic compounds for the treatment of a body weight disorder. The
CC method involves contacting a cell that expresses a mammalian Obr protein,
CC a JAK2 protein and a mammalian SOCS-1 protein with a test compound. The
CC method is useful for identifying compounds which modulate Obr gene
CC expression and gene product activity, which can be used as agents to
CC control body weight particularly as therapeutic agents for treating body
CC weight disorders, including obesity, cachexia and anorexia. The present
CC DNA sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for amplifying mouse
CC famj5312 Obr cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCGCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1775
AAF79852
ID AAF79852 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF79852;
XX
DT 30-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA sequencing method DNA fragment.

DNA sequencing; sequence analysis; chromophore; fluorophore; ds.

Synthetic.

US6200748-B1.

13-MAR-2001.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484340.

16-JAN-1984; 84US-00570973.

02-JAN-1985; 85US-00689013.

11-APR-1985; 85US-00722742.

07-OCT-1987; 87US-00106232.

21-FEB-1991; 91US-00660160.

12-JUN-1992; 92US-00898019.

21-DEC-1994; 94US-00361176.

(CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.

Smith LM, Hood LE, Hunkapiller MW, Hunkapiller TJ, Connell CR;

WPI; 2001-256466/26.

Novel duplex useful in sequencing reactions, comprising an
oligonucleotide primer covalently coupled to a chromophore or fluorophore
so as to allow chain extension by a polymerase, and a template.

Disclosure; Fig 1A; 15pp; English.

The present invention describes a duplex comprising a template and a
primer joined to a chromophore or fluorophore to enable chain extension
by a polymerase. Also described is a method of sequencing a nucleic acid
using said primer, where the chromophore or fluorophore is used to
determine the sequence of the oligonucleotide. This is useful in sequence
analysis. The present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the
invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1357 AAGCGCTGCAGGAATAC 1373
Db 1 ATGCTCTGCAGGAATAC 17

RESULT 1776
ABL46807/c

ID ABL46807 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABL46807;

DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #261.

XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX

PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;

XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX

PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain

PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid

PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX Claim 4; Page 67; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the

CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is

CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful

CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as

CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be

CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,

CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was

CC used to illustrate the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1539 CTCCCCGCTCTGGATCC 1555
Db 17 CTCCCCGCTGTGGAACC 1

RESULT 1777

AAD41482

ID AAD41482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAD41482;

XX

DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse Ob receptor (ObR) gene amplifying forward PCR primer #2.
DE
XX
KW Mouse; obese receptor; ObR; receptor; body weight disorder; obesity;
KW cachexia; anorexia; anorectic; anabolic; immunomodulator; PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6395498-B1.
XX
PD 28-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 95US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-535640/57.
XX
PT Identifying candidate therapeutic agents for treating body weight
PT disorders, comprises contacting test compound with cell expressing
PT mammalian obese receptor and reporter protein, and measuring expression
PT of reporter protein.
XX
PS Example; Col 119; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel obese (Ob) receptor (ObR) proteins
CC and polynucleotides encoding them. The invention relates to a method of
CC identifying candidate therapeutic agents to treat body weight disorder.
CC The method involves providing a cell which expresses a mammalian ObR on
CC the cell surface, binds leptin, the cell harbouring a reporter construct
CC comprising a sequence encoding a reporter protein, contacting the cell
CC with a test compound and measuring the expression of the reporter protein
CC in the presence of the test compound. The method is useful to identify an
CC agent, preferably a small molecule or antibody for the treatment of body
CC weight disorders such as obesity, cachexia, and anorexia. The present DNA
CC sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying mouse ObR genomic
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
RESULT 1778
AAD41484
ID AAD41484 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD41484;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse Ob receptor (ObR) gene amplifying forward PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Mouse; obese receptor; ObR; receptor; body weight disorder; obesity;
KW cachexia; anorexia; anorectic; anabolic; immunomodulator; PCR; primer;

KW ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6395498-B1.
XX
PD 28-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-535640/57.
XX
PT Identifying candidate therapeutic agents for treating body weight
PT disorders, comprises contacting test compound with cell expressing
PT mammalian obese receptor and reporter protein, and measuring expression
PT of reporter protein.
XX
PS Example; Col 121; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel obese (Ob) receptor (ObR) proteins
CC and polynucleotides encoding them. The invention relates to a method of
CC identifying candidate therapeutic agents to treat body weight disorder.
CC The method involves providing a cell which expresses a mammalian ObR on
CC the cell surface, binds leptin, the cell harbouring a reporter construct
CC comprising a sequence encoding a reporter protein, contacting the cell
CC with a test compound and measuring the expression of the reporter protein
CC in the presence of the test compound. The method is useful to identify an
CC agent, preferably a small molecule or antibody for the treatment of body
CC weight disorders such as obesity, cachexia, and anorexia. The present DNA
CC sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying mouse ObR genomic
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17
RESULT 1779
AAD42341
ID AAD42341 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD42341;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse obesity receptor (ObR) gene amplifying forward primer #3.
XX
KW Obesity receptor; ObR; body weight disorder; therapy; food intake;
KW anorexia; cachexia; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; cytostatic;
KW AIDS-related wasting; cancer-related wasting; metabolic; anti-HIV;
KW immunomodulator; human immunodeficiency virus; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.

```
PN US6403552-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00094410.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536045/57.
XX
CC Increasing food intake in a mammal having a low body weight disorder such
CC as anorexia, involves administering to the mammal a soluble polypeptide
CC comprising the extracellular domain of an obesity receptor protein.
XX
PS Example; Col 63; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to obesity receptor (Obr) protein and its
CC corresponding nucleic acid. The invention also relates to a method for
CC the diagnosis and treatment of body weight disorders. The method is
CC useful for increasing food intake in a mammal having a disorder
CC characterised by low body weight, where the disorder is anorexia,
CC cachexia, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related wasting or
CC cancer-related wasting. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
CC amplifying mouse Obr gene. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1780
AAD42339
ID AAD42339 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD42339;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse obesity receptor (Obr) gene amplifying forward primer #2.
XX
KW Obesity receptor; Obr; body weight disorder; therapy; food intake;
KW anorexia; cachexia; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; cytostatic;
KW AIDS-related wasting; cancer-related wasting; metabolic; anti-HIV;
KW immunomodulator; human immunodeficiency virus; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6403552-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00094410.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
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PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536045/57.
XX
CC Increasing food intake in a mammal having a low body weight disorder such
CC as anorexia, involves administering to the mammal a soluble polypeptide
CC comprising the extracellular domain of an obesity receptor protein.
XX
PS Example; Col 62; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to obesity receptor (Obr) protein and its
CC corresponding nucleic acid. The invention also relates to a method for
CC the diagnosis and treatment of body weight disorders. The method is
CC useful for increasing food intake in a mammal having a disorder
CC characterised by low body weight, where the disorder is anorexia,
CC cachexia, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related wasting or
CC cancer-related wasting. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
CC amplifying mouse Obr gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1781
ABN01903/C
ID ABN01903 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN01903;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1895.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
```


KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8568; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 AGGATGCCCTAAATGAG 308
Db 1 AGGATGACCTGAATGAG 17

RESULT 1784
ABN09695/c
ID ABN09695 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN09695;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9687.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9687; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 93 GAGAGTGGGCAGGTCCT 109
Db 17 GAGAGTGGGCCAGTCCT 1

RESULT 1785
ABN08671
ID ABN08671 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08671;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8663.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8663; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAAGAA 286
Db 1 GAGGAAGCCCAAGAAGGA 17

RESULT 1786
ABN09696/c
ID ABN09696 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN09696;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9688.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9688; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 92 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 108

Db 17 GGAGAGTGGGCCAGTCC 1

RESULT 1787
ABN09697/c

ID ABN09697 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN09697;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9689.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266960P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9689; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107

Db 17 GGGAGAGTGGGCCAGTC 1

RESULT 1788

ABN07363

ID ABN07363 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07363;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7355.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 845 CTTCCAGCACCGCCAA 861
Db 17 CTGCCAGGACCGCCAA 1

RESULT 1792
ABN08668
ID ABN08668 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08668;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8660.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8660; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 CTAGAAGAGCCCAAGAA 283
Db 1 CTGGAGGAAGCCCAAGAA 17

RESULT 1793
ABQ63736
ID ABQ63736 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63736;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 449.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects

PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 216; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 524 CGACTCCCTGCTGGAGA 540
Db 1 CTACTCCCAGCTGGAGA 17

RESULT 1794
ABQ63734
ID ABQ63734 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63734;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 447.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic

PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 216; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 522 ATCGACTCCCTGCTGGA 538
Db 1 ATCTACTCCCAGCTGGA 17

RESULT 1795
ABQ63732
ID ABQ63732 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63732;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 445.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX

New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of e.g., liver or bone.

PS Example 2; Page 216; 418pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1. Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.

PS Example 2: Page 216: 418pp: English.

The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1. Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 216; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 523 TCGACTCCCTGCTGGAG 539
Db 1 TCTACTCCAGCTGGAG 17

RESULT 1798
ABQ63738
ID ABQ63738 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63738;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 451.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
DR
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 216; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 526 ACTCCCTGCTGGAGAAC 542
Db 1 ACTCCCAGCTGGAGACC 17

RESULT 1799
ABQ64165
ID ABQ64165 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ64165;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 878.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX

PI Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 272; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1203 GTCACCACGGTGGCTTC 1219
Db 1 GTCACCACCTGTGGCTGC 17

RESULT 1800
ABV79503
ID ABV79503 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV79503;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 749.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful

PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 162; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 522 ATCGACTCCCTGCTGGA 538
Db 1 AGCGACTCACTGCTGGA 17

RESULT 1801
ABV79992
ID ABV79992 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV79992;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1238.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 226; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1273 TCTTTGACTCTGATCCC 1289
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 TCTGTGACTGTGATCCC 17

RESULT 1802
ABV79502
ID ABV79502 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV79502;
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 748.
DE
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
DR
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 161; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 521 CATCGACTCCCTGCTGG 537
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CAGCGACTCACTGCTGG 17

RESULT 1803
ABK18229
ID ABK18229 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK18229;
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 876.
DE
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200188124-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Mclaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX Claim 4; Page 74; 149pp; English.
PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1504 GCCCCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1520
Db 1 GCCCCACCCUCCAGCCC 17
RESULT 1804
ABK19135
ID ABK19135 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK19135;
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1782.
DE
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnerary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200188124-A2.
PN
XX 22-NOV-2001.
PD
XX

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Mclaughlin F, Randi AM;
PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX Claim 4; Page 120; 149pp; English.
PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 218 GACTCTCATAGAAAAA 234
Db 1 GACUCACAGAGAAAAA 17
RESULT 1805
AAD38269
ID AAD38269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD38269;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX Mouse Ob receptor genomic DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #2.
DE Mouse; Ob receptor; ObR; leptin; body weight disorder; drug screening;
XX gene therapy; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; anorectic; anabolic; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
KW Mus sp.
XX
XX US6380363-B1.
PN
XX 30-APR-2002.

XX PF 19-AUG-1998; 98US-00137132.
XX PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX (TART/) TARTAGLIA L A.
PA (TEPP/) TEPPER R I.
PA (CULP/) CULPEPPER J A.
PA (WHIT/) WHITE D W.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX WPI; 2002-413726/44.
XX
PT Antibodies which selectively bind mammalian Ob receptors and inhibits the
PT binding of leptin to the mammalian Ob receptor, useful for diagnosing and
PT treating weight disorders.
XX
PS Example; Col 62; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel antibodies which selectively bind
CC mammalian Ob receptors (ObR) and inhibit the binding of leptin to the
CC mammalian Ob receptor. ObR sequences are novel receptor proteins that
CC participate in the control of mammalian body weight. The antibodies of
CC the invention may be used to detect of Ob receptor in a biological sample
CC and utilised as a part of diagnostic or prognostic technique in which
CC patients may be tested for abnormal amounts of Ob receptors. They may be
CC utilised in conjunction with, for example, compound screening schemes for
CC the evaluation of the effect of test compounds on expression and/or
CC activity of the Ob receptor gene product. The antibodies can be used in
CC conjunction with the gene therapy techniques, for example, to evaluate
CC the normal and/or engineered Ob receptor-expressing cells prior to their
CC introduction into the patient. They may be used in the method for the
CC inhibition of abnormal Ob receptor activity and can be used for drug
CC screening, clinical trial monitoring and/or the treatment of body weight
CC disorders including but not limited to obesity, cachexia and anorexia.
CC The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying
CC mouse ObR genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1806
AAD38271
ID AAD38271 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD38271;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse Ob receptor genomic DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Mouse; Ob receptor; ObR; leptin; body weight disorder; drug screening;
KW gene therapy; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; anorectic; anabolic; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX

OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6380363-B1.
XX
PD 30-APR-2002.
XX
PF 19-AUG-1998; 98US-00137132.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PA (TART/) TARTAGLIA L A.
PA (TEPP/) TEPPER R I.
PA (CULP/) CULPEPPER J A.
PA (WHIT/) WHITE D W.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-413726/44.
XX
PT Antibodies which selectively bind mammalian Ob receptors and inhibits the
PT binding of leptin to the mammalian Ob receptor, useful for diagnosing and
PT treating weight disorders.
XX
PS Example; Col 62; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel antibodies which selectively bind
CC mammalian Ob receptors (ObR) and inhibit the binding of leptin to the
CC mammalian Ob receptor. ObR sequences are novel receptor proteins that
CC participate in the control of mammalian body weight. The antibodies of
CC the invention may be used to detect of Ob receptor in a biological sample
CC and utilised as a part of diagnostic or prognostic technique in which
CC patients may be tested for abnormal amounts of Ob receptors. They may be
CC utilised in conjunction with, for example, compound screening schemes for
CC the evaluation of the effect of test compounds on expression and/or
CC activity of the Ob receptor gene product. The antibodies can be used in
CC conjunction with the gene therapy techniques, for example, to evaluate
CC the normal and/or engineered Ob receptor-expressing cells prior to their
CC introduction into the patient. They may be used in the method for the
CC inhibition of abnormal Ob receptor activity and can be used for drug
CC screening, clinical trial monitoring and/or the treatment of body weight
CC disorders including but not limited to obesity, cachexia and anorexia.
CC The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying
CC mouse ObR genomic DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1807
ABS74958
ID ABS74958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABS74958;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 484.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002102252-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
XX (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
DR
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 138; 353pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAA 17

RESULT 1808
ABS74957
ID ABS74957 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABS74957;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 483.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002102252-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.

XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
DR
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 138; 353pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 GAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1659
Db 1 GAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAA 17

RESULT 1809
ABS74959
ID ABS74959 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABS74959;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 485.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002102252-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002102252-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
KW PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002102252-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.

XX PS Example 2; Page 139; 353pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one

CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,

CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive

CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic

CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be

CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or

CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of

CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess

CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the

CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform

CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies

CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the

CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1658 AAAAAAAAAAAGGAAT 1674

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAAT 17

RESULT 1810

ACN05936/c

ID ACN05936 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACN05936;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX WNV Amberzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 5939.

DE WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;

XX virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;

KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;

KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;

KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.

XX OS West Nile Virus.

XX WO200268637-A2.

XX 06-SEP-2002.

XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;

XX WPI; 2002-706994/76.

XX New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus

PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.

PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.

XX Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 5939; 495pp; English.

XX The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication

CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for

CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,

CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,

CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid

CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of

CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The

CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at

CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at

CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a

CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080

CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given

CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid

CC molecule of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TTCTGACTCGGACGTTTC 1242

Db 17 TTCTGAGTCGGACATTC 1

RESULT 1811

ACN08391

ID ACN08391 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACN08391;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX WNV minus strand Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 8394.

DE WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;

XX virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;

KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;

KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;

KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.

XX OS West Nile Virus.

XX WO200268637-A2.

XX 06-SEP-2002.

XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;

XX WPI; 2002-706994/76.

XX New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus

PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.

PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.

XX Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 8394; 495pp; English.

XX The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication

CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for

CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,

CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,

CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid

CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of

CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The

CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at

CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at

CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a

CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080

CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given

CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 8; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 488 CTCGCCCTTCTACTTCT 504
Db 1 CUCUCCCUUCUCCUUCU 17

RESULT 1812
ACN15008
ID ACN15008 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN15008;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Amberzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 15011.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 15011; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 TCTGACTCGGACGTTCC 1243
Db 1 UCUGAGUCGGACAUUCC 17

RESULT 1813
ACN00398/c
ID ACN00398 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN00398;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 388.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 388; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1228 CTGACTCGGACGTTCCCT 1244
Db 17 CTGAGTCGGACATTCCT 1


```
RESULT 1814
ACN14016
ID ACN14016 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN14016;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand DNazyme substrate SEQ ID NO 14019.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 14019; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 TGACTCGGACGTTTCCTT 1245
Db :||:|||||::|:
1 UGAGUCGGACAUUCCU 17

RESULT 1815
ACN15009
ID ACN15009 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN15009;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
XX
DE WNV minus strand Amberzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 15012.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 15012; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1228 CTGACTCGGACGTTTCCT 1244
Db |:||:|||||::|:
1 CUGAGUCGGACAUUCCU 17

RESULT 1816
ACN06460/C
ID ACN06460 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN06460;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV Amberzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 6463.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
```

KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
XX New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
PT
PT
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 6463; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis, encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis, liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080 are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 489 TCGCCCTTCTACTTCTG 505
Db 17 TCTCCCTTCTCCTTCTG 1

RESULT 1817
ACN01953/c
ID ACN01953 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN01953;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV Inozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 1943.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic; virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.

XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
PT
PT
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 1943; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis, encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis, liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080 are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 TCTGACTCGGACGTTC 1243
Db 17 TCTGAGTCGGACATTCC 1

RESULT 1818
ACN08392
ID ACN08392 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN08392;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 8395.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic; virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme; Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
PI WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
DR
XX
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 8395; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 8; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 489 TCGCCCTTCTACTTCTG 505
Db :||||:|:|:|:|
1 UCUCCCUUCUCCUUCUG 17

RESULT 1819
ACN11835/c
ID ACN11835 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN11835;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Inozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 11838.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus

PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 11838; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1470 CCAGAGAGAGCTCTGCA 1486
Db :|||||
17 CAAGAGGGAGCTCTGCA 1

RESULT 1820
ACN05385/c
ID ACN05385 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN05385;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV DNazyme substrate SEQ ID NO 5388.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 5388; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for

CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1232 CTCGGACGTTCTCCG 1248
Db 17 CGCGGACGTTCCATCCG 1

RESULT 1821
ACN08973
ID ACN08973 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN08973;
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE WNV minus strand Hammerhead Ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 8976.
XX
KW WNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
KW virucide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNazyme;
KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
XX
OS West Nile Virus.
XX
PN WO200268637-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
XX
PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-706994/76.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
PT (WNV), useful for treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g.
PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
XX
PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 8976; 495pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
CC of the West Nile Virus (WNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC treating a condition related to WNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNazyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at

CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 TTCTGACTCGGACGTTTC 1242
Db 1 UUCUGAGUCGACAUGC 17

RESULT 1822
ABT34420/c
ID ABT34420 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34420;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 57.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 CTGGGAGAGTGTAAGC 390
|||||
Db 17 CTGGGAGAGGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 1823
ABT38445
ID ABT38445 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38445;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4082.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 511; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
|||||
Db 1 GATCTGAAAAAGAAAA 17

RESULT 1824
ABT39244
ID ABT39244 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39244;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4881.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 604; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAA 1654
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATCTGAACAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1825
ABT37737

ID ABT37737 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT37737;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3374.
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 428; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 359 GACCATGATGGCCTCT 375
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATCATGATGGCCTTCT 17

RESULT 1826
ACA06296

ID ACA06296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06296;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #115.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 29; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or

CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 988 CCACCAACAACCCCTCC 1004
Db 1 CCAACAACAACCCCUUC 17

RESULT 1827
ACA07700
ID ACA07700 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ACA07700;
XX
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #99.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
PN
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
DR
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 39; 72pp; English.

XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1502 AGGCCCCAGCCTCCAGG 1518
Db 1 AGACCCCGAGCCUGCAGG 17

RESULT 1828
ACA07701
ID ACA07701 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA07701;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #100.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
PN
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 39; 72pp; English.
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulation REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺+. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1506 CCCAGCCTCCAGGCCCC 1522
Db |||||: |||||:
1 CCCAGCCUGCAGGCCUCC 17
RESULT 1829
ACA08217
ID ACA08217 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA08217;
AC ACA08217;
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX NFKB sub-unit modulating DNazyme substrate #24.
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2002177568-A1.
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
PF 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 43; 72pp; English.
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺+. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 989 CACCAACAACCCCTCCC 1005
Db |||||: |||||:
1 CAACAACAACCCCUCC 17
RESULT 1830
ACA06298
ID ACA06298 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA06298;
AC ACA06298;
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT XX

DE XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #117.

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

PN 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.

DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 29; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 992 CAACAACCCCTCCAGG 1008
Db 1 CAACAACCCCUCCAAG 17

RESULT 1831

ACA06394

ID ACA06394 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06394;

AC 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DT NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #213.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2002177568-A1.

PN 28-NOV-2002.

PD 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.

DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic

CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
XX nucleic acid molecule
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1501 CAGGCCCCAGCCTCCAG 1517
Db 1 CAGACCCCGAGCCUGCAG 17

RESULT 1832
ACA06396
ID ACA06396 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06396;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #215.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1505 CCCCAGCCTCCAGGCC 1521
Db 1 CCCCAGCCCGCAGGCUC 17

RESULT 1833
ACA06517
ID ACA06517 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA06517;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #336.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 32; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1505 CCCACGCTCCAGGCC 1521
Db 1 CCCACGCTCCAGGCC 17

RESULT 1834
ADA99701
ID ADA99701 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99701;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 690.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 690; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 788 CCTTGAGATGATACACG 804
Db 1 CCTGGAGATGAGACACG 17

RESULT 1835
ADB04266/c
ID ADB04266 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04266;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5252.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 GCTTGAGGAGTTCCTGA 480
Db 1 GCTGGAGCAGTTCCTGA 17

RESULT 1838
ABZ65527/C

ID ABZ65527 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ65527;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #984.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX

Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 152; 185pp; English.
XX

The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db 17 AAACAAAAACAAAAAAG 1

RESULT 1839
ACD58046

ID ACD58046 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD58046;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #632.
XX

Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
(BLAT/) BLATT L.
(MACE/) MACEJAK D.
(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
(MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
(PAVC/) PAVCO P.
(LEEP/) LEE P.
(DRAP/) DRAPER K.
(ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX

Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX

Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 245; 387pp; English.
XX

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

PT infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 288; 387pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds

CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular

CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV

CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present

XX invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 769 ACGCCATGTTCCAGCCC 785

Db 17 ACGCCATGTTCCGGCTC 1

RESULT 1842

ACC64316

ID ACC64316 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC64316;

AC 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1563.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;

KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;

KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS WO2003025176-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

PN 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

PT and transfected cells.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PS Disclosure; Page 213; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654

Db 1 GATCTGAAAGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1843

ACC67637

ID ACC67637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC67637;

AC 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4884.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;

KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;

KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS WO2003025176-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

PN 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 602; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
Best Local Similarity  88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15;  Conservative  0;  Mismatches  2;  Indels  0;  Gaps  0;

QY      1551 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 1567
Db      1 GATCCTGTACTCTAATA 17

RESULT 1844
ACC67803
ID      ACC67803 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ACC67803;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE      Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5050.
XX
KW      Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW      tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW      viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW      schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS      Mus musculus.
XX
PN      WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD      27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF      17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR      17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA      (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI      Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT      New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT      with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT      and transfected cells.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 621; 738pp; French.
XX
CC      The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC      ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC      reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC      useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC      quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC      gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC      recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC      of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC      are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC      specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
Best Local Similarity  88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15;  Conservative  0;  Mismatches  2;  Indels  0;  Gaps  0;

QY      1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
Db      1 GATCTGAAAAAACAA 17

RESULT 1845
ADB39727/c
ID      ADB39727 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
```

```

AC      ADB39727;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT      04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE      Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #50.
XX
KW      cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW      primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW      virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW      diagnosis.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD      15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF      17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR      17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
PA      (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI      Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT      New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT      useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT      polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 37; 771pp; French.
XX
CC      The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC      fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC      sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC      nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC      the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC      nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC      identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC      sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC      suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC      recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC      experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC      cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC      (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC      of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC      or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC      Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC      and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC      also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC      potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC      expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
Best Local Similarity  88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15;  Conservative  0;  Mismatches  2;  Indels  0;  Gaps  0;

QY      91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107
Db      17 GGGAGGGTGGGCAGATC 1

RESULT 1846
ADB42485
ID      ADB42485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ADB42485;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003  (revised)
```


DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2808.
DE
XX
XX
KW cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 360; 771pp; French.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
Db 1 GATCTGAAAAA 17

RESULT 1847
ADE25221
ID ADE25221 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADE25221;
XX
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 196.
XX

KW plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;
KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;
KW Quercus; ss.
XX
OS Magnoliophyta.
XX
PN US2003188343-A1.
XX
XX
PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX
PF 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX
XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX
PI Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler ES;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
XX
PT New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
PT growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
PT Oryza.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 196; 81pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
CC comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
CC the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
CC sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
CC (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
CC S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70 % identical to S2. The expression or
CC activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
CC flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
CC is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
CC Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
CC Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
CC Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
CC growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
CC plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used a
CC primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAA 1656
Db 1 GATCAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1848
ADI51215
ID ADI51215 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADI51215;
XX
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3718.
XX
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.
PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3718; 30pp; French.
XX CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db |||||
1 GATCTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1849
ADIS2741
ID ADIS2741 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADIS2741;
XX DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID5244.
DE tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX cytosstatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003025177-A2.
PN 27-MAR-2003.
XX PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5244; 30pp; French.
XX CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 14 A; 1 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 GCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1656
Db |||||
1 GATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1850
ADI47981
ID ADI47981 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADI47981;
XX DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID484.
DE tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX cytosstatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003025177-A2.
PN 27-MAR-2003.
XX PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 484; 30pp; French.

XX CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved

CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis

CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the

CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,

CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as

CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or

CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of

CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, The

CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1551 GATCCTGCACTCTAACA 1567

Db 1 GATCCTGTACTCTAATA 17

RESULT 1851

ADI49590

ID ADI49590 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADI49590;

XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID2093.

XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;

KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; probe;

KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;

KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003025177-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2093; 30pp; French.

XX This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved

CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis

CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the

CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,

CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as

CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or

CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of

CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, The

CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences

CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or

CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of

CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, The

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The

CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654

Db 1 GATCTGCAAAAAA 17

RESULT 1852

ADI48062

ID ADI48062 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADI48062;

XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID565.

XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;

KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; probe;

KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;

KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003025177-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 565; 30pp; French.

XX This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved

CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis

CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the

CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,

CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as

CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or

CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of

CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, The

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The

CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAAAAAAAAA 1654
Db 1 GATCTGAAAAAGAAAAA 17
RESULT 1853
ABZ94171/C
ID ABZ94171 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ94171;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense fragment no.34.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9413; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCCCG 1
RESULT 1854
ABZ95047/C
ID ABZ95047 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ95047;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense fragment no.910.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10289; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1

RESULT 1855
ACC53461
ID ACC53461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ACC53461;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2228.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX FR2826373-A1.
PN
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PF
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PR
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
PA

XX
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 554; 798pp; French.

CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 GAGCTGAAAAA 1654
Db 1 GATCTAAAAA 17

RESULT 1856
ADL49404/C
ID ADL49404 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ADL49404;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #518.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200281628-A2.
PN
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF
XX
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2937; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAAGATAA 1

RESULT 1857
ADL48005
ID ADL48005 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL48005;
AC
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #515.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
DR
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 1538; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
CC gamma substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 697 ACTTCTTCTTTCCCAAG 713
||::||:|:|:|
Db 1 ACUUCUGCUGUCCCAAG 17

RESULT 1858
ADL50256/C
ID ADL50256 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL50256;
AC
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1370.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
DR
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3789; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1400 TGTGGATGTTGCTTTTG 1416
||::||:|:|:|
Db 17 TGTGGATGTTGATTCTG 1

RESULT 1859
ADL48380
ID ADL48380 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

```
XX AC ADL48380;
XX AC
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #890.
XX DE
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KW substrate; ds.
XX KW
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX PN WO200281628-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX PF
XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX PR
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
XX PR
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX PR
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX DR
XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX PT
XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 1913; 317pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
CC gamma substrate sequence.
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 698 CTTCTTCTTTCCCAAGT 714
|:::|:|||||:
Db 1 CUUCUGCUGUCCCAAGU 17

RESULT 1860
ADM09485
ID ADM09485 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
```

```
XX AC ADM09485;
XX AC
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human NOGO receptor amberzyme substrate sequence #40.
XX DE
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis;
KW NOGO receptor amberzyme; substrate; ss.
XX KW
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS
XX PN WO200281628-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX PF
XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX PR
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
XX PR
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX PR
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX DR
XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX PT
XX PS Claim 9; SEQ ID NO 880; 317pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human NOGO
CC receptor amberzyme substrate sequence.
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 CCTTGCTGGAGCAGCTG 1133
|:::|:|||||:
Db 1 CCCUCCUGGAGCAGCUG 17

RESULT 1861
ADL49403/c
ID ADL49403 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
```

```
XX ADL49403;
AC
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #517.
DE
XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200281628-A2.
PN
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF
XX
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
PT
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2936; 317pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db | || || || || || || || || ||
17 AAAAAAAAAAGATAAA 1
RESULT 1862
ADL49901/C
ID ADL49901 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
```

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XX ADL49901;
AC
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1015.
DE
XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200281628-A2.
PN
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
PF
XX
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
PT
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3434; 317pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1654 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG 1670
Db | || || || || || || || || ||
17 AAAAAAAAAAGATAAAG 1
RESULT 1863
ADL49411/C
ID ADL49411 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
```


XX ADL49411;
AC
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #525.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2944; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1641 CTGAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 17 CTTTAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1864
ADM54165/c
ID ADM54165 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.

XX ADM54165;
AC
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #440.
XX
KW Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyyme; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN US2003134806-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
XX
PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
XX
PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (HAMB/) HAMBLIN P A.
PA (ELLI/) ELLIS J H.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswiggen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-829646/77.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
PT leukemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 440; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyyme, DNazyme,
CC amberzyme, inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1539 CTCCCCGCTCTGGATCC 1555
Db 17 CTCCCCGCTGTGAACC 1
RESULT 1865
ABD18019/c
ID ABD18019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABD18019;
XX

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor oligonucleotide fragment 34.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 9413; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCCGC 1546
Db ||||| ||| |||||
17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1
RESULT 1866
ABD18895/C
ID ABD18895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABD18895;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor oligonucleotide fragment 910.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 10289; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546
Db 17 GCCCAGCCTGTGCCGC 1

RESULT 1867
ADG63002
ID ADG63002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADG63002;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse genomic DNA amplifying famj5312-derived forward PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Obese receptor gene; ObR gene; body weight regulation; diagnosis;
KW prognosis; body weight disorder; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; bulimia;
KW AIDS-related wasting; cancer-related wasting;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; therapy; murine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2002182676-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 19-FEB-2002; 2002US-00079625.
XX

PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-050987/05.

PT New nucleic acid encoding an Ob receptor protein is useful to provide
PT treatment for weight disorders, particularly anorexia, cachexia, bulimia,
PT AIDS-related wasting or cancer-related wasting, or obesity.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 27; 112pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the identification and characterisation
CC of nucleotides that encode obese receptor (ObR), a receptor protein that
CC participates in mammalian body weight regulation. The invention is useful
CC for diagnosis and prognosis of body weight disorders including obesity,
CC cachexia, anorexia, bulimia, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)-
CC related and cancer-related wasting. The present sequence is mouse genomic
CC DNA amplifying famj5312-derived PCR primer. This primer is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1868
ADG63000
ID ADG63000 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADG63000;
XX

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse genomic DNA amplifying famj5312-derived forward PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Obese receptor gene; ObR gene; body weight regulation; diagnosis;
KW prognosis; body weight disorder; obesity; cachexia; anorexia; bulimia;
KW AIDS-related wasting; cancer-related wasting;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; therapy; murine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2002182676-A1.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 19-FEB-2002; 2002US-00079625.
XX

PR 27-NOV-1995; 95US-00562663.
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95US-00566622.
PR 08-DEC-1995; 95US-00569485.
PR 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570142.
PR 28-DEC-1995; 95US-00583153.
PR 22-JAN-1996; 96US-00599455.
PR 26-APR-1996; 96US-00638524.
PR 03-SEP-1996; 96US-00708123.
PR 28-MAY-1997; 97US-00864564.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Tartaglia LA, Tepper RI, Culpepper JA, White DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-050987/05.

PT New nucleic acid encoding an Ob receptor protein is useful to provide
PT treatment for weight disorders, particularly anorexia, cachexia, bulimia,
PT AIDS-related wasting or cancer-related wasting, or obesity.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 25; 112pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the identification and characterisation
CC of nucleotides that encode obese receptor (ObR), a receptor protein that
CC participates in mammalian body weight regulation. The invention is useful
CC for diagnosis and prognosis of body weight disorders including obesity,
CC cachexia, anorexia, bulimia, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)-
CC related and cancer-related wasting. The present sequence is mouse genomic
CC DNA amplifying famj5312-derived PCR primer. This primer is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CACTACCTGCCCTTCAG 676
Db 1 CACTATTGCCCTTCAG 17

RESULT 1869
ADH70550
ID ADH70550 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADH70550;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #340.
XX
KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosom;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 744; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAATAAA 17
RESULT 1870
ADK98279/c
ID ADK98279 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADK98279;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #3999.
XX
KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003259875-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 7308; 2627pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 666 CTGCCCTTCAGCCTGCC 682
Db 17 CTGGCATTTCAGCCTGCC 1
RESULT 1871
ADI84915
ID ADI84915 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI84915;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #2161.
XX
KW ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNzyme.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX

PN US2003125270-A1.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
PR
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031273/03.
XX
PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2161; 198pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNzyme substrate
CC sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 689 GAGGCCTCACTTCTTCT 705
Db 1 GAUGACUCACUUCUCU 17

RESULT 1872
ADI83386
ID ADI83386 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI83386;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #632.
XX
KW ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
KW HCV infection; type I interferon; DNzyme.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2003125270-A1.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX
PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031273/03.
XX
PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
PT especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 632; 198pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNzyme substrate
CC sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1400 TGTGGATGTTGCTTTTG 1416
Db 1 UGUGGAUGATGCUGUUG 17

RESULT 1873
ADP86159/C
ID ADP86159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP86159;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #30.
XX
KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; asthma;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT cancer, cervical cancer.
XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 30; 104pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory

CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that

CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and

CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,

CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,

CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,

CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,

CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,

CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain

CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,

CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,

CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The

CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG

CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 17 AAAAAAAAAACGAAAAA 1

RESULT 1874

ADP86188/c

ID ADP86188 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADP86188;

XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #59.

XX

KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;

KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;

KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;

KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..17

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN WO2004053104-A2.

XX

PD 24-JUN-2004.

XX

PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.

XX

PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.

PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.

XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.

XX

XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and

PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast

PT cancer, cervical cancer.

XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 59; 104pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory

CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that

CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and

CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,

CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,

CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,

CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,

CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,

CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,

CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain

CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,

CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,

CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The

CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG

CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660

Db 17 AAAAAAAAACGAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1875

ADP86158/c

ID ADP86158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADP86158;

XX

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #29.

XX

KW CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;

KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;

KW intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;

KW carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..17

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX

PN WO2004053104-A2.

XX

PD 24-JUN-2004.

XX

PF 11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.

XX

PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.

PR 25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.

XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX

PI Krieg AM, Jurk M, Vollmer J, Uhlmann E;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-487902/46.

XX

XX New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and

PT bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast

PT cancer, cervical cancer.

XX

PS Example; SEQ ID NO 29; 104pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1660
Db 17 AAAAAAAAAAACGAAA 1

RESULT 1876
ACN64993/C
ID ACN64993 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN64993;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:1895.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

XX (GUYY/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANK/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1895; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63102
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 93 GAGAGTGGCGAGTCTCT 109
Db 17 GAGAGAGGCCAGTCTCT 1

RESULT 1877
ACN71759
ID ACN71759 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71759;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8661.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

```
XX (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA (JIYV/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8661; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 TAGAAGAAGCCCAAGAAG 284
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 TGGAGGAAGCCCAAGAAG 17

RESULT 1878
ACN72785/c
ID ACN72785 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN72785;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:9687.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA (JIYV/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9687; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 93 GAGAGTGGGCAGGTCCT 109
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
17 GAGAGTGGGCCAGTCCT 1

RESULT 1879
ACN72787/c
ID ACN72787 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN72787;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:9689.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
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PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9689; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 91 GGGAGAGTGGGCAGGTC 107
Db |||||
17 GGGAGAGTGGGCCAGTC 1

RESULT 1880
ACN71758
ID ACN71758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71758;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8660.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;
KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8660; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 CTAGAAGAAGCCCAAGAA 283
Db |||||
1 CTGGAGGAAGCCCAAGAA 17

RESULT 1881
ACN71761
ID ACN71761 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN71761;
XX

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8663.
DE
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;
KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUIYY/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8663; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 286
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GAGGAAGCCCAAGAGGA 17

RESULT 1882
ACN65741/c
ID ACN65741 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN65741;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:2643.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;
KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUIYY/) GU Y.
PA (JIYY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2643; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63102
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 845 CTTCCAGCACCCGCCAA 861
Db 17 CTGCCAGGACCCGCCAA 1

RESULT 1883
ACN70453
ID ACN70453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ACN70453;
AC ACN70453;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:7355.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7355; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or

CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 GAAGAAGCCCAAGAGAA 286
Db 1 GAAGAAGCCCGCAGAA 17

RESULT 1884
ACN70583/C
ID ACN70583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN70583;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:7485.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7485; Opp; English.

PS

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence

CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully

CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of

CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and

CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or

CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A

CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or

CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of

CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.

CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the

CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1530 GCCCAGCCTCTCCCGC 1546

Db | ||||| ||||| |||

17 GTCCAGCCTCTCCTCGC 1

RESULT 1885

ACN71762

ID ACN71762 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACN71762;

XX

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8664.

XX

KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;

KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;

KW skeletal muscle function.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2004137589-A1.

XX

PD 15-JUL-2004.

XX

PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

XX

PA (GUY/) GU Y.

PA (JIY/) JI Y.

PA (PENN/) PENN S G.

PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.

PA (RANK/) RANK D.

PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.

DR

XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder

PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived

PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle

PT function.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8664; Opp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence

CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully

CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of

CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and

CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or

CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A

CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or

CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of

CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.

CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the

CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 AAGAAGCCCAAGAAG 287

Db | ||||| ||||| ||

1 AGGAAGCCCAAGAAGGAG 17

RESULT 1886

ACN71666

ID ACN71666 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACN71666;

XX

DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:8568.

XX

KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;

KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;

KW skeletal muscle function.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2004137589-A1.

XX

PD 15-JUL-2004.

XX

PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.

XX

PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8568; opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 292 AGGATGCCCTAAATGAG 308
Db 1 AGGATGACCTGAATGAG 17
RESULT 1887
ACN72786/C
ID ACN72786 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN72786;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:9688.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;
KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004137589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUY/) GU Y.
PA (JIY/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.
DR
XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9688; opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the
CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 92 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 108
Db 17 GGAGAGTGGGCAGGTCC 1
RESULT 1888
ABL52123/C
ID ABL52123 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL52123;
XX
DT 12-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PER1 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:48.
XX
KW Human; period (Drosophila) homologue 1; PER1; polymorphic variant;
KW polymorphic site; genotyping; haplotyping; circadian rhythm regulation;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 14
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "polymorphic site indicated by an ambiguity base"
XX
PN WO200222650-A2.
XX

PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028780.
XX
PR 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232468P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Duda A, Kliem SE, Koshy B;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-393941/42.
DR
XX Novel isolated human period Drosophila homolog 1 polynucleotide, useful
PT for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function of the
PT polynucleotide, and for expressing the homolog.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 15; 162pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated human period (Drosophila)
CC homologue 1, (PER1) polynucleotide (I) comprising a sequence which is a
CC polymorphic variant for a reference sequence (ABL52077) for the PER1 gene
CC or its fragment, or a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence
CC (ABL52078) for a PER1 cDNA or its fragment. The present invention also
CC describes methods for genotyping and haplotyping the PER1 gene of an
CC individual. (I) is useful in studying the expression and function of
CC PER1, and in expressing PER1 protein for use in screening for candidate
CC drugs to treat diseases related to PER1 activity. (I) is useful for
CC therapeutic purposes. A recombinant non-human organism transformed or
CC transfected with (I) can be used for studying expression of the PER1
CC isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted
CC against PER1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents
CC and compounds for disorders associated with circadian rhythm regulation.
CC The present sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide primer
CC for human PER1, which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1500 CCAGGCCCCAGCCT 1513
Db :|||||
14 YCAGGCCCCAGCCT 1

RESULT 1889
ABN87920/c
ID ABN87920 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABN87920;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GSR allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:39.
XX
KW Human; glutathione reductase; GSR; enzyme; haemolytic anaemia; SNP;
KW gene therapy; antianaemic; polymorphic; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 14
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "polymorphic base"
XX
PN WO200242320-A2.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US046473.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247202P.
PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bieglecki KM, Sanchis A, Sausker EA, Sun X;
XX WPI; 2002-471719/50.
DR
XX New genetic variants of Glutathione reductase isogenes, useful for
PT improving efficiency and reliability in drug development for treating
PT hemolytic anemia.
PT
PS Claim 14; Page 14; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes genetic variants of the human glutathione
CC reductase (GSR) gene (I). (I) has antianaemic activity and can be used in
CC gene therapy. (I) can be used in screening for drugs targeting (I) that
CC are useful for treating haemolytic anaemia. Methods from the present
CC invention can be used; for improving the efficiency and reliability of
CC several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating
CC diseases associated with GSR activity; for haplotyping, which is also
CC used by the pharmaceutical research scientist to validate GSR as a
CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted
CC to be associated with GSR activity, e.g. haemolytic anaemia, and in the
CC design of clinical trials for treating a specific condition of disease
CC associated with GSR activity; and for screening compounds targeting GSR.
CC (I) is useful in studying the expression and function of GSR, and in
CC expressing GSR protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat
CC diseases related to GSR activity. (I) is also useful in studying the
CC effect of the variation on the biological activity of GSR as well as on
CC the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting GSR for the treatment
CC of haemolytic anaemia. The present sequence represents an allele specific
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) primer for the human GSR gene, which is given in
CC the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The polymorphic base
CC (showing a single nucleotide polymorphism) in the ASO primer is shown
CC using an IUPAC ambiguity code (as given in the present invention)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db :|||||
14 WAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1890
AAS95535
ID AAS95535 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAS95535;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL8RB gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #11.
XX
KW Human; interleukin 8 receptor beta; IL8RB; ss; antiinflammatory; probe;
KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping;
KW gene therapy; drug screening; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW inflammatory disease; sequencing primer; PCR primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200179221-A2.
PN
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011942.
PF
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196734P.
PR

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
XX PI WPI; 2002-055250/07.
XX DR
XX PT New polymorphic variants comprising interleukin-8 receptor beta (IL8RB)
PT isogene, useful in expressing IL8RB protein for use in screening for
PT candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, e.g.
PT inflammatory disorders.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 16; Page 13; 74pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
CC interleukin 8 receptor beta (IL8RB) gene. A method for haplotyping the
CC IL8RB gene in an individual comprises identifying the nucleotide at one
CC or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one of the copies of
CC the gene is defined by one of the IL8RB haplotypes given in the
CC specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype pair.
CC This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype pairs
CC a haplotype or haplotype pair of the IL8RB gene can be identified by
CC comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a
CC population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype or
CC haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. IL8RB and its corresponding DNA are used
CC for studying the expression and function of IL8RB, for use in screening
CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, such as
CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other inflammatory disorders.
CC The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the
CC biological activity of IL8RB as well as on the binding affinity of
CC candidate drugs targeting IL8RB. Sequences AAS95525-AAS95579 represent
CC allele-specific oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers and PCR
XX primers used to detect IL8RB gene polymorphisms
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAACGGGGTGAAC 210
Db 1 CAACGGGRTGAAC 14

RESULT 1891
ABK32799
ID ABK32799 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK32799;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human APPBP1 gene, allele-specific oligonucleotide #29.
XX
KW Human; amyloid beta precursor protein binding protein 1; APPBP1; probe;
KW Alzheimer's disease; transgenic animal; platelet aggregation;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200202820-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US020951.
XX
PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215511P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Anastasic AE, Chew A, Choi JY, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Sausker EA;
PI Stephens CJ;
XX WPI; 2002-164539/21.
XX
XX PT Amyloid beta precursor protein binding protein 159 kD (APPBP1) gene
PT polymorphic variants, useful e.g. in studying the expression and function
PT of APPBP1 and screening candidate drugs for treating Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX PS Claim 17; Page 13; 104pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence
CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the amyloid
CC beta precursor protein binding protein 1, 59kD (APPBP1) protein or its
CC fragment. The polymorphic variants are useful in studying the expression
CC and function of APPBP1, in expressing APPBP1 protein for use in screening
CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to APPBP1 activity, in
CC studying the effect of the variation on the biological activity of
CC APPBP1, and the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting APPBP1 for
CC the treatment of disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. The haplotyping
CC methods are useful in validating APPBP1 as a candidate target for
CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
CC APPBP1 activity, or in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs
CC for treating a specific condition or disease associated with APPBP1
CC activity. The transgenic animals are useful for studying expression of
CC the APPBP1 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
CC targeted against APPBP1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of
CC therapeutic agents and compounds for disorders related to platelet
CC aggregation in a biological system. ABK32771-ABK32327 represent human
CC APPBP1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotides used in the method of the
XX invention
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1657
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 15

Search completed: March 18, 2005, 09:56:32
Job time : 44 secs